

FORTY-NINTH REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS-GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1870;
WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1871.

[C.—359.] *Price 3s. 6d.*

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND, . . .	Page vii
---	-------------

APPENDIX.

PART I. TABLES,	1
---------------------------	---

PART II. SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS BY INSPECTORS-GENERAL;

NORTH DISTRICT.

Antrim County Gaol, at Belfast; Antrim, Ballymena, and Ballymoney Bridewells,	71
Armagh County Gaol, at Armagh; Ballybot, Lurgan, Markethill, and Newtownhamilton Bridewells,	89
Cavan County Gaol, at Cavan; Bailieborough, Ballyconnell, and Cootehill Bridewells,	103
Donegal County Gaol, at Lifford; Buncrana, Donegal, Glenties, and Letterkenny Bridewells,	116
Down County Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry and Newtownards Bridewells,	129
Fermanagh County Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell,	141
Leitrim County Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamore and Manorhamilton Bridewells,	153
Londonderry County Gaol, at Londonderry; Coleraine, Magherafelt, and Newtownlimavady Bridewells,	164
Longford County Gaol, at Longford,	179
Louth County Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell,	191
Drogheda County of the Town Gaol,	202
Mayo County Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Swinesford, and Westport Bridewells,	213
Meath County Gaol, at Trim; Kells and Navan Bridewells,	229
Monaghan County Gaol, at Monaghan; Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, and Cloose Bridewells,	242
Roscommon County Gaol, at Roscommon; Athlone, Boyle, Castlereagh, and Strokestown Bridewells,	255
Sligo County Gaol, at Sligo; Ballymote Bridewell,	270
Tyrone County Gaol, at Omagh; Clogher and Dungannon Bridewells,	281
Westmeath County Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell,	294

PART II. SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS—*concluded.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Page
Carlow County Gaol, at Carlow,		303
Clare County Gaol, at Ennis; Ennistimon, Killaloe, Kilrush, Sixmiletalbridge, and Tulla Bridewells,		319
Cork County Gaol, at Cork; Bandon, Bantry, Charleville, Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Kanturk, Kinsale, Macroom, Mallow, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Queenstown, Skibbereen, and Youghal Bridewells,		332
Cork City Gaol; Cork Bridewell,		352
Galway County and Town Gaol, at Galway; Ballinasloe, Clifden, Eyrescourt, Gort, Loughrea, Oughterard, Portumna, Tuam, and Woodford Bridewells,		365
Kerry County Gaol, at Tralee; Cahereiveen, Castleisland, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, Milltown, and Tarbert Bridewells,		384
Kildare County Gaol, at Naas,		396
Kilkenny County and City Gaol, at Kilkenny; Callan, Thomastown, and Urlingford Bridewells,		409
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Parsonstown Bridewell,		422
Limerick County Gaol, at Limerick; Bruff and Rathkeale Bridewells,		433
Limerick City Gaol,		446
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Abbeyfeix, Borris-in-Ossory, and Stradhall's Bridewells,		457
Nenagh Gaol, County of Tipperary (North Riding); Borrisokane, Newport, Roscrea, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells,		469
Clonmel Gaol, County of Tipperary (South Riding); Caher, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, and Tipperary Bridewells,		483
Waterford County and City Gaol, at Waterford; Dungarvan and Lismore Bridewells,		499
Wexford County Gaol, at Wexford; Enniscorthy, Gorey, and New Ross Bridewells,		513
Wicklow County Gaol, at Wicklow; Baltinglass and Tinahely Bridewells,		526

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Dublin County Gaol, at Kilmainham,	539
Richmond Bridewell, City of Dublin Gaol for Males,	552
Grangegorman Penitentiary Gaol for Females,	570
Four Courts Marshalsea,	583

INSPECTORS—(NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, JOHN LINTAIGNE.
 GENERAL FOR (SOUTH DISTRICT, HON. CHARLES F. BOURKE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
31st March, 1871.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

To the Most Honorable

The Marquess of HARTINGTON, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

THE annexed statistical tables for the year ending 31st December, 1870, are compiled from returns furnished to us by the authorities of the different gaols under our inspection, to which we beg to add such observations as we consider will elucidate the various matters which they contain, and assist in the comparison of the prison statistics of the last and former years.

*Forty-ninth
Report.*

1870 compared with 1869—

Exclusive of Debtors.	Number confined—Males, Increase, 1,996; Females, Increase, 514.		
	Total Increase,	2,510	
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 2,001; Females, Increase, 490.		
	Total Increase,	2,491	
	Daily average Number confined—Males, Increase, 130; Females, Increase, 23. Total Increase,	153	
	Individuals committed—Males, Increase, 1,643; Females, Increase, 528. Total Increase,	2,169	
	Individuals committed for first time—Males, Increase, 922; Females, Increase, 238. Total Increase,	1,160	
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 11·31 per cent.; Females, Increase, 4· per cent. Total Increase per cent.,	8·34	
	Individuals committed—Males, Increase, 6·35 per cent.; Females, Increase, 8·92 per cent. Total Increase, per cent.,	10·5	
	DEBTORS.—Males, Decrease, 11; Females, Increase, 18. Total Increase, 7.		
	JUVENILES, i.e., Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age:—		
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 123; Females, Increase, 15. Total Increase,	168	
	Individuals—Males, Increase, 165; Females, Increase, 1. Total Increase,	166	

Numbers of prisoners committed, and daily average number in custody.

The foregoing abstract, comparing the returns of 1870 with those of 1869, shows an increase, exclusive of debtors, in 1870, of more than 8 per cent. of commitments, and of nearly 11 per cent. in the number of individuals committed to the several county and borough gaols. This increase extends to prisoners of both sexes, the males having been 11 per cent. and the females 4 per cent. in excess of the numbers committed in 1869.

The commitments of males for debt in 1870 were 634, against 645 in 1869, while on the other hand the commitments of female debtors were 18 in excess of those in 1869. The daily average number of prisoners, exclusive of debtors, confined during 1870 was 153 in excess of the previous year, namely, 130 of males, and 23 of females.

These remarks refer to both adult and juvenile prisoners. The increase in the number of commitments of prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age, was, we regret to observe, of both sexes—the commitments of males being 153, and that of females 15, in excess of 1869.

The increase in the number of individual male juveniles committed in 1870 amounted to 165, while only one more female

Forty-ninth
Report.

under 16 years of age was committed, but the same individuals were more frequently recommitted in 1870 than in the previous year.

It will be shown in a subsequent table that the increase in the number of adult prisoners of both sexes is very much to be attributed to commitments for drunkenness, which were in 1870 1,453 in excess of 1869—viz., 897 of males and 556 of females. The above numbers do not include prisoners committed to Bridewells, of whom there is also an increase in 1870 of 2,291 inmates, as is shown in another table.

Numbers in
custody on the
1st January in
each of the last
21 years.

No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS (of all Classes)—

On 1st January, 1851,	10,084	On 1st January, 1862,	2,916
Do. do. 1852,	8,803	Do. do. 1863,	3,055
Do. do. 1853,	7,604	Do. do. 1864,	3,023
Do. do. 1854,	5,755	Do. do. 1865,	2,747
Do. do. 1855,	5,060	Do. do. 1866,	2,663
Do. do. 1856,	3,561	Do. do. 1867,	2,332
Do. do. 1857,	3,419	Do. do. 1868,	2,463
Do. do. 1858,	3,265	Do. do. 1869,	2,024
Do. do. 1859,	2,844	Do. do. 1870,	2,029
Do. do. 1860,	2,535	Do. do. 1871,	2,161
Do. do. 1861,	2,488		

This table shows the total number of prisoners, inmates of the county and borough gaols of Ireland, on the 1st January in each year from 1851 to 1871. From it we learn the great reduction which has taken place in the numbers of prisoners committed to our gaols during that period. The number in custody on the 1st of January in the present year (1871) was 2,161, while on the corresponding day in 1851 it amounted to 10,084 individuals; but we regret to observe that the numbers on the 1st January in the present year, 1871, were higher than they have been since 1868.

Monthly return
of prisoners in
custody last
20 years.

No. 2.—RETURN OF THE NUMBERS (of all Classes) in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851,	10,084	11,038	11,444	10,680	11,066	12,217	12,223	10,669	9,496	8,436	8,247	8,461
1852,	8,808	9,167	9,071	8,944	8,690	9,527	8,554	7,621	7,597	7,465	7,108	7,492
1853,	7,604	8,194	8,141	7,510	7,681	7,934	7,084	6,265	6,023	5,823	5,471	5,781
1854,	5,743	6,186	6,423	5,778	5,885	5,977	5,516	5,580	5,487	5,336	4,950	5,190
1855,	5,089	5,778	4,789	4,768	4,560	4,837	4,582	4,585	4,168	3,763	3,747	3,844
1856,	3,561	3,866	4,022	3,665	3,599	3,686	3,493	3,559	3,405	3,337	3,454	3,516
1857,	3,419	3,449	3,477	3,408	3,212	3,432	3,373	3,324	3,272	3,224	3,393	3,329
1858,	3,265	3,323	3,193	3,064	2,935	3,047	2,867	2,916	2,920	2,779	2,787	2,766
1859,	2,844	2,928	2,847	2,790	2,535	2,606	2,740	2,695	2,681	2,584	2,666	2,685
1860,	2,535	2,610	2,628	2,532	2,558	2,726	2,742	2,684	2,674	2,420	2,408	2,508
1861,	2,488	2,635	2,703	2,568	2,705	2,905	2,948	2,899	2,714	2,780	2,886	2,843
1862,	2,915	2,985	3,102	2,953	3,050	3,199	3,238	3,023	3,069	3,043	3,064	3,081
1863,	3,054	3,250	3,308	3,308	3,460	3,313	3,415	3,060	3,081	2,980	3,018	3,107
1864,	3,023	3,036	2,952	2,979	3,095	3,072	3,066	3,018	3,013	2,979	2,829	2,795
1865,	2,747	2,689	2,768	2,625	2,743	2,863	2,914	2,871	2,918	2,926	2,660	2,794
1866,	2,603	2,764	3,014	3,170	2,987	2,841	2,954	2,711	2,739	2,811	2,328	2,311
1867,	2,922	2,990	3,438	3,314	3,040	3,114	2,670	2,723	2,670	2,665	2,570	2,598
1868,	2,603	2,379	2,348	2,307	2,403	2,128	2,246	2,293	2,244	2,294	2,110	2,095
1869,	2,024	2,016	2,107	2,159	2,280	2,279	2,286	2,270	2,316	2,263	2,163	2,197
1870,	2,029	2,166	2,123	2,246	2,420	2,434	2,346	2,502	2,677	2,512	2,552	2,276

From this table we learn the number of prisoners of all classes in the gaols of Ireland on the 1st of each month for a long

series of years. It shows an increase in each month of 1870 as compared with the previous year, more especially from May to November.

Forty-sixth Report.

Table No. 3, pp. x. xi., contrasts the numbers of prisoners committed to the several gaols of Ireland in the years 1869 and 1870, distinguishing those committed as criminals and as debtors. It likewise details the relative numbers of the different sexes, the daily average number confined in each prison, the highest and lowest numbers in custody at any one time, the highest and lowest aggregates in the gaols during these years.

Number of commitments, daily averages, and highest and lowest aggregates.

The highest aggregate number of all classes confined in the borough and county gaols at any one time in 1869 was 2,953, the lowest 1,454. The highest in 1870 was 3,276, the lowest 1,531, making a difference of 323 in the highest in favour of 1869, while a difference of but 77 appears between the lowest numbers in either year. Again, the highest number of males at any one time in custody in 1869 was 2,205, the highest in 1870 2,408. The females never numbered more than 986 in 1869, while they reached to 1,044 in 1870.

This table also shows the small number of prisoners, especially of females, committed to some of the county and borough gaols of Ireland, and hence the necessity to make some change by which the large expenditure incurred in keeping up expensive establishments may be avoided; for instance, the total numbers of prisoners of all classes, including debtors, in Leitrim county gaol in 1870, were 186 males and 36 females, in King's county gaol 182 males and 64 females, in Carlow 197 males and 53 females, in Clare 227 males and 67 females, in Drogheda 174 males and 90 females.

Few prisoners, especially females, committed to some gaols.

The number of females daily in custody in Carlow and in Leitrim gaols averaged under 3 during 1870, and the average number belonging to the jurisdiction of Kilkenny county was under 2, and of Kilkenny city and Waterford county under 3, in Longford and King's county under 4, and in three other gaols under 5 during the year.

The daily average number, omitting fractions, of males in Drogheda gaol was 6, in Carlow gaol 8, in Kilkenny city 9, and 11 belonged to the jurisdiction of Galway town. In Fermanagh the average number was 13, in Clare and Queen's county 18, and in Waterford and Sligo 19 during the year 1870.

In Carlow and Longford county gaols there were periods of the year 1870 when no female prisoner was in custody; in the gaols of Sligo, Nenagh, Cavan, King's, Leitrim, Wicklow, Kilkenny, and Clare counties only 1; in Drogheda, Meath, and Fermanagh but 2; and in Queen's, Roscommon, Westmeath, Kerry, and Donegal counties 3. In four other jurisdictions the female prisoners numbered as low as 4 and 5 respectively during a portion of the year.

The male prisoners, also, in some gaols were at periods very few. In Drogheda the number of male prisoners was reduced to 2 during a portion of 1870, in four other gaols the male inmates were from 6 to 9, and in six from 10 to 11.

Forty-ninth Report of

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBERS CONFINED,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGS.	NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1869.		1870.		1869.		1870.		1868.		1869.		1870.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	2,387	2,043	2,328	1,932	132	9	166	12	137	71	149	68	2,647	2,145	2,594	2,037
Armagh, . . .	477	199	456	161	47	1	37	2	83	19	47	17	550	369	570	184
Carlow, . . .	196	51	182	44	5	1	9	—	9	7	7	2	216	59	197	82
Cavan, . . .	195	61	267	53	14	2	13	1	25	19	28	3	232	78	313	59
Clare, . . .	107	64	191	63	14	—	15	—	10	5	21	4	181	69	227	67
Cork County, . .	644	322	713	258	28	1	32	4	129	23	89	39	818	362	849	329
" City, . . .	623	274	1,601	1,473	62	2	38	7	56	69	56	63	746	1,618	1,153	1,341
Down, . . .	215	85	302	73	12	3	11	—	30	3	32	4	268	97	302	77
Dublin, . . .	862	283	841	224	46	1	46	4	49	26	30	30	451	237	412	238
Dublin County, .	660	432	737	492	22	2	33	5	41	16	71	19	749	458	863	366
Dublin City :																
Richmond B. .	3,432	—	4,176	—	—	—	—	—	219	—	215	—	3,798	—	4,391	—
Grangegorman P.	—	4,612	—	4,542	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	114	—	4,112	—	4,481
Fermanagh, . .	180	90	290	69	8	1	10	—	17	8	16	19	395	90	223	78
Galway, . . .	1,169	65	262	87	13	—	12	—	22	16	25	9	489	274	517	269
" {	2,392	144	215	168	14	2	5	1	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, . . .	386	157	448	153	10	3	10	3	28	10	23	8	418	170	483	141
Kildare, . . .	459	638	471	349	6	—	7	—	82	29	64	12	569	324	542	361
" {	759	26	113	28	6	—	6	1	16	2	8	3	218	64	233	94
Kilkenny, . . .	591	62	98	62	3	1	4	—	5	3	11	—	—	—	—	—
King's, . . .	148	43	122	57	3	—	6	2	21	3	25	—	172	46	182	64
Lettin, . . .	133	43	171	84	3	—	5	—	6	6	10	2	143	49	189	58
Limerick County, .	397	84	453	88	7	—	7	1	32	12	69	14	473	34	507	163
" City, . . .	487	266	648	311	18	4	23	3	21	19	29	29	736	270	639	334
Londonderry, . .	291	170	501	227	33	1	29	7	35	18	29	2	469	193	339	279
Longford, . . .	515	81	395	72	4	—	6	—	24	6	9	8	343	87	329	56
Louth, . . .	273	154	216	136	10	—	6	1	14	0	26	9	297	169	268	146
Drogheda Town, .	116	66	168	86	2	—	2	—	3	6	4	5	131	62	174	99
Mayo, . . .	463	111	476	175	19	—	8	—	44	19	25	7	599	121	512	168
Meath, . . .	269	44	275	53	5	—	5	—	28	8	23	3	302	49	302	33
Monaghan, . . .	243	100	287	75	19	2	27	—	20	12	19	11	279	114	338	86
Queen's, . . .	180	65	246	49	3	1	7	2	24	7	29	4	218	78	278	59
Roscommon, . .	179	72	239	46	9	—	3	—	18	—	21	5	248	73	243	53
Sligo, . . .	214	68	247	77	8	—	8	—	41	4	27	5	313	75	352	82
Tipperary, N. Rid.	376	88	433	84	16	1	7	1	29	2	26	4	466	94	466	87
" S. Rid. . .	726	162	673	348	8	2	7	1	46	36	50	26	773	264	734	270
Tyrone, . . .	212	153	272	160	15	4	29	3	37	24	29	15	269	181	380	144
Waterford, . . .	713	49	138	29	4	1	10	1	36	28	31	24	615	274	345	260
Westmeath, . . .	242	93	298	99	1	—	6	—	13	8	18	7	271	161	322	97
Wexford, . . .	184	82	220	74	17	1	8	1	39	14	28	9	292	67	259	84
Wicklow, . . .	265	54	267	38	7	—	12	—	28	4	29	5	399	38	296	65
Total Males, . .	17,638	—	13,680	—	645	—	634	—	1,434	—	1,446	—	19,767	—	21,763	—
Total Females, .	—	12,391	—	12,681	—	43	—	63	—	268	—	260	—	12,625	—	12,338
Total M. & F. .	29,879	—	26,360	—	699	—	697	—	2,023	—	2,035	—	32,092	—	34,097	—

in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1869 and 1870.

EXCLUSIVE OF DEPTFORD.																COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				
1869.		1870.		1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	
125-43	84-34	133-26	101-46	335	326	187	188	212	178	110	154	120	128	55	58	Antrim.
47-8	21-07	64-08	18-64	142	101	61	48	107	84	38	32	27	34	14	10	Armagh.
9-34	4	8-55	2-52	23	20	8	8	14	11	13	9	5	7	.	.	Carlisle.
10-33	3-61	22-26	4-58	41	29	12	14	38	35	10	8	10	13	.	1	Cavan.
17-43	4-63	15-7	4-37	35	33	12	15	27	26	10	15	9	9	1	1	Clare.
110-25	32-41	104-48	32-48	170	172	114	112	134	131	47	45	64	81	18	24	Cork County.
51-45	15-1	70-31	59-	133	242	54	81	66	111	74	65	34	38	17	36	" City.
26-28	7-07	27-56	6-23	48	54	21	20	35	48	13	12	15	15	3	3	Donegal.
42-63	25-62	54-1	20-68	83	84	48	33	58	54	34	33	25	28	20	9	Down.
69-9	17-8	74-73	20-36	114	140	51	67	88	187	25	38	36	45	9	15	Dublin County.
233-8	.	264-5	.	296	341	190	211	290	341	.	.	199	211	.	.	Dublin City:
338	.	129	.	161	178	83	97	.	.	161	173	.	.	84	97	Richmond B.
13-1	6-56	13-26	6-17	28	28	13	8	23	21	12	13	7	6	2	2	Gaugherstown P.
21-23	10-91	22-86	9-26	55	77	27	36	48	53	22	26	17	19	6	6	Ferriemagh.
9-1	6	11-21	5-18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway.
32-37	9-27	38-24	7-16	42	71	29	25	33	54	18	17	22	10	8	8	Kerry.
57-47	21-21	71-88	15-94	161	110	58	67	78	36	49	28	37	49	10	7	Kildare.
13	3-27	13-53	1-54	29	40	21	36	33	33	18	13	11	11	2	1	" City.
9-16	2-07	9-63	2-94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny.
32	9-58	19-45	3-91	38	53	18	11	33	28	10	8	11	11	2	1	Kings.
9-46	2-63	13-67	2-61	25	67	6	7	33	63	6	7	5	6	.	.	Leitrim.
58	8-48	33-25	9-48	84	88	43	44	78	77	14	13	35	38	5	5	Limerick County.
37-61	14-5	22-44	17-67	67	57	28	25	56	36	28	28	17	15	5	8	" City.
30-42	8-32	31-98	11-58	68	47	28	24	57	54	16	19	22	19	4	5	Londonderry.
25-23	5-42	31-09	2-67	52	41	16	19	46	38	16	7	6	11	1	.	Longford.
24-28	10-36	23-52	9-17	51	59	18	22	37	38	17	15	12	15	4	4	Louth.
4-16	4-58	6-7	5-08	19	15	2	5	11	18	9	10	.	2	1	2	Drogheda Town.
33-08	9-49	33-74	10-53	62	49	26	32	50	60	19	19	18	29	5	4	Mayo.
24-7	4-64	35-61	8-57	45	50	18	15	41	47	10	9	11	16	1	2	Meath.
22-28	14-26	67-14	10-33	53	111	23	24	37	142	21	15	12	15	8	6	Monaghan.
18-98	6-44	18-26	5-43	34	33	15	17	26	28	11	11	9	11	2	3	Queen's.
13-9	6-15	28-40	5-9	33	47	14	23	28	42	14	13	10	19	.	.	Roscommon.
17	5	19-18	6-52	44	40	11	12	39	35	12	13	7	10	1	1	Siligo.
32-46	5-54	32-52	5-09	51	56	24	28	64	50	16	18	18	25	1	1	Tipperary, N. Rid.
50-73	25-58	57-56	22-54	97	102	62	69	65	76	38	36	30	30	14	13	" S. Rid.
26-8	16-03	27-12	16-28	57	61	36	36	31	44	24	25	11	11	11	10	Tyrone.
21-31	5-47	19-31	4-07	36	54	30	43	69	41	40	30	21	20	12	14	Waterford.
20-20	34-13	22-32	21-35	58	57	35	33	34	44	17	16	8	15	2	3	Westmeath.
37-30	7-44	23-41	7-24	46	50	22	25	34	37	15	13	16	17	5	6	Wexford.
22-27	9-28	20-44	8-07	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24-2	5-2	24-18	4-51	37	41	20	18	35	38	8	10	16	14	.	1	Wicklow.
1438-1	.	1638-85	.	.	.	.	.	2,305	2,400	.	.	863	1,038	.	.	Total Males.
625-42	.	618-82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	950	1,044	.	.	537	561	Total Females.
2123-53	.	2257-17	.	2,938	3,276	1,454	1,563	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total M. & F.

† County prisoners

‡ City prisoners.

Forty-ninth
Report.

No. 4.—COMMITMENTS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Seventeen Years.

Commitments
last 17 years.

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1863, .	33,940	3,028·7
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1864, .	32,870	2,843·1
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1865, .	32,731	2,718·8
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1866, .	29,097	2,559·4
1858, .	33,999	2,894·6	1867, .	30,067	2,540·6
1859, .	32,142	2,605·4	1868, .	29,501	2,130·6
1860, .	30,712	2,523·8	1869, .	29,879	2,123·8
1861, .	30,067	2,631·3	1870, .	32,370	2,277·2
1862, .	32,159	2,895·9			

By this table we find that commitments of criminal prisoners, which in 1854 numbered 60,445, were reduced in 1866 to 29,097; they increased in 1867 to 30,067; in 1869 they numbered 29,879; and in 1870 they again increased to 32,370.

Daily average
numbers in
custody.

The daily average number of prisoners confined in the gaols was lower in 1869 than in any previous year included in the above table; it numbered 5,700 in 1854, and in 1866 (when the number of commitments was less than in any year within the entire period) the daily average number amounted to 2,559, while in 1869 it was only 2,123, although the commitments in 1869 exceeded those of 1866 by 782. In 1870 it increased to 2,277.

Number of
prisoners com-
mitted, dis-
tinguishing the
sexes and
offences.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1869 and 1870, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
Felons,	718	292	1,010	301	306	1,107
Misdemeanants, } At Assizes and	798	50	896	394	118	1,112
Criminal Lunatics, } Quarter Sessions	12	2	14	10	1	11
Offenders under Larceny Acts } Summary	1,091	687	1,778	1,159	666	1,825
Misdemeanants,	7,263	6,572	13,835	8,043	6,452	14,495
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	2	4	2	2	4
Under Revenue Laws,	90	24	114	74	24	98
Under Poor Law Acts,	240	111	351	223	116	339
By Courts Martial,	394	—	394	299	—	299
Deserters,	147	—	147	144	—	144
Under Vagrant Acts,	447	205	652	250	246	496
Drunkards,	4,074	3,436	7,510	4,971	3,392	8,363
TOTAL,	15,276	11,427	26,703	16,970	11,921	28,891
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felons (Acquitted),	102	72	254	183	67	250
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	87	59	146	122	45	167
Misdemeanants (Acquitted),	132	30	162	211	34	235
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	70	25	105	104	29	133
For further Examination & Discharged	1,650	491	2,141	1,776	516	2,292
TOTAL,	2,121	667	2,698	2,396	681	3,077
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,	291	77	368	323	79	402
GENERAL TOTAL,	17,698	12,191	29,879	19,689	12,681	32,370

In the above table is given a comparative statement of the convictions and non-convictions of prisoners during the years 1869 and 1870, distinguishing the tribunals before which they were tried, the various descriptions of crimes under which convictions were had, as well as the numbers of each class of prisoners detained under special statutes, such as lunatics, supposed deserters, &c. We here learn that 1,795 males and 424 females were convicted by juries at assizes and quarter sessions in 1870, being an increase of 289 males and 34 females on the numbers so convicted in 1869.

Forty-ninth Report.

Convictions by juries.

The convictions under summary jurisdictions in 1870 included 15,165 males and 11,496 females. In 1869 they numbered 13,748 males and 11,035 females, being an increase in the year 1870 of 1,417 males and 461 females. The summary convictions of prisoners of all classes were in both years 89 per cent. of the entire convictions.

Summary convictions.

The non-convicted in table No. 5 include prisoners acquitted and those against whom no bills were found or prosecutions entered upon. In 1870 these numbered 785, of whom 620 were males and 165 were females. In 1869 they amounted to 471 males and 196 females.

Non-convictions.

The numbers committed for further examination, but discharged without having been sent for trial during the year 1870, were 2,292 (1,776 males and 516 females); in 1869 2,141 commitments were of this class, viz., 1,650 of males and 491 of females. At the close of the year 1870, 323 males and 79 females were in custody awaiting trial; and 291 males and 77 females at the end of 1869.

Remands and discharges.

Prisoners found insane on trial in 1870 numbered 10 males and 1 female, and in 1869 12 males and 2 females.

Lunatics.

Two lunatics (males) were committed in 1870 "as dangerous" to prison, under the 1st Vic., cap. 27, and 2 males in 1869, notwithstanding that the statute was repealed in 1867, by Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 116, besides insane persons are still sometimes committed to gaols and bridewells by magistrates nominally for assaults and on other criminal charges, by which means the beneficent intentions of the framers of the Act of 1867 are frustrated.

In our report for 1869 we pointed to an increase in the number of summary convictions of male misdemeanants when compared with the previous year, they having numbered in those years 7,263 and 7,150 respectively. But in 1870 they have further increased to 8,043, being an increase on the year 1868 of 780.

Misdemeanants.

Summary convictions of females of this class, however, have decreased during the same period by 257.

Table No. 5 shows a decline under the headings of offences against the Revenue Laws, the Poor Law and Vagrant Acts, commitments by Courts-martial, and Deserters in 1870 as compared with 1869.

Other summary convictions.

Drunkenness, on the contrary, has largely increased in both sexes; and we would draw special attention to the progressive increase in the number of commitments for this vice since the year 1867, when they numbered 6,645; in 1868 they amounted to 7,034, in 1869 to 7,510, and in 1870 they rose to 8,963, being

Drunkards.

Forty-ninth
Report.

2,318 in excess of 1867. These numbers are only of persons committed to county and borough gaols, but, in addition we find that in 1867 7,524 persons were committed to bridewells for drunkenness, and in 1870 7,056, showing a total increase of 1,850 in the number of drunkards committed to gaols and bridewells in 1870 as compared with 1867.

No. 6 (a).—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1869 and 1870, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, *within* each of these years.

Committed.	1869.			1870.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	12,616	4,136	16,742	14,009	4,475	18,484
Twice,	1,264	670	1,942	1,435	614	2,049
Thrice,	364	395	699	428	354	782
Four times,	147	158	345	151	198	349
Five times and upwards,	133	558	691	144	300	724
Total,	14,524	5,895	20,419	16,167	6,421	22,588
No. Committed for the first time,	9,837	2,797	12,634	10,759	3,035	13,794

Recommit-
ments in 1870.

From this table we learn that of the 22,588 prisoners committed in 1870, 2,049, or nearly 10 per cent. of the entire number, were twice committed; 782, or 4 per cent., were three times; 349, or 1·5 per cent., were four times; 724, or 3·2 per cent., were committed five times and upwards—in the course of the year 1870.

The general totals of these figures show that first committals increased by 1,742 in 1870, while recommitments increased as follows: Second committals by 307, third committals by 83, and fourth committals and upwards by 37, clearly showing that prison discipline, as carried out at present, has but little deterrent effect on habitual offenders. As regards the comparative numbers of each sex, first committals of males increased by 1,398, and those of females by 249; second committals of males increased by 171, those of females by 36; third and fourth committals during 1870 increased, the males by 68, the females by 19. An increase of 11 is also observable in the number of males, and an increase of 22 in those of females committed five times and upwards.

We feel it our duty here to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports, that the great number of recommitments of females as shown in the above and following tables is one of the greatest blots on the prison system as enforced in the county and borough gaols of this country. Of the 6,421 females committed in 1870, 1,946 were recommitments more than once during the year, and 778 four and five times, and some oftener. By table No. 6 (b) it will be seen that 634 of these women have been in gaol twenty-one times and upwards; 467 from twelve to twenty times; 797 from six to eleven times; and 1,913 have two, three, four, and five committals recorded against them. Thus a small number of females, recommitments month after month, and year after year, occupy the gaols of the country, some spending eight, nine, and ten months of the year in prison, and

Recommit-
ments of
females.

Females, con-
stantly recom-
mitted, occupy
the gaols.

occasionally recommitted within a few days, or perhaps hours, after being discharged. Of the 6,421 females who were inmates of the gaols in 1870, 3,386, or nearly 53 per cent., were old offenders.

*Forty-ninth
Report.*

Amongst the 16,167 males committed in the year 1870, 10,759, or 66 per cent., had never before been in gaol, and 5,408, or 34 per cent., had previously been in custody.

About 57 per cent. of the inmates of the gaols in 1870 had more than one conviction recorded against them; and the constant recommitments of the same individuals show that the criminal classes who find their way into prison are limited to comparatively few individuals; hence the necessity for dealing with such persons, so that the expenses of repeated prosecutions may be avoided, and their labour in gaol utilized, instead of being in a great measure wasted as at present in many of the county and borough gaols throughout Ireland.

*Habitual
offenders
comparatively
few individuals.*

Under the existing laws and regulations, the county and borough prisons of Ireland, more especially those for females, are occupied chiefly by a class of prisoners (prostitutes and vagrants) who regard the gaols more in the light of asylums and hospitals than as places of punishment or for reformation. We trust, therefore, that legislation on prisons, so urgently required, will not only direct that all prisoners under long sentence be removed to a central prison, but will also legislate for prisoners of the class to which we refer.

*Suggestions for
legislation.*

No. 6 (b).—NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED DURING 1869 AND 1870; SHOWING THOSE WHO HAD BEEN ONCE, TWICE, THICE, FOUR TIMES, &c., &c., IN CUSTODY, FROM THEIR FIRST COMMITMENT IN ANY YEAR UP TO THE 31st OF DECEMBER, IN EACH YEAR.

COMMITTEES.	1869.						1870.					
	Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.		Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
Once only,	748	112	8,516	2,344	9,204	2,356	803	113	9,221	2,497	10,114	2,810
Twice,	84	8	1,960	705	2,604	705	106	11	2,185	816	2,291	827
Thrice,	28	4	1,003	441	1,033	445	34	4	1,052	435	1,096	489
Four times,	9	1	536	303	553	304	14	1	631	348	645	394
Five times,	5	2	360	215	365	217	2	•	423	240	424	248
Six times,	•	•	229	125	229	125	3	•	284	207	297	297
Seven to eleven times,	3	3	651	570	654	573	•	4	761	586	761	590
Twelve to sixteen times,	•	1	199	273	199	279	•	1	275	234	275	295
Seventeen to twenty times,	•	•	73	123	73	123	•	•	127	172	127	172
Twenty-one times and upwards,	•	•	113	620	113	620	•	•	147	624	147	634
Na. of Individuals,	M.		43,637	5,764	14,624	5,395	1,032	134	15,115	6,267	16,167	•
	F.		131	•	•	•	186	•	•	•	•	•
	1,013		19,401		•	•	21,402		•		22,508	•
No. of Commitments represented in above,	M.		31,196	47,070	35,000	48,023	1,291	204	41,053	52,293	42,344	•
	F.		192	•	•	•	1,435	•	•	•	•	•
	1,296		82,366		•	•	83,662		93,246		94,341	•

The following abstracts show in detail the number of commitments undergone by the prisoners who in 1868, 1869, and 1870 are included under the heading "committed twenty-one times and upwards:"—

Forty-ninth Report.

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1868.

Habitual offenders.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	67	216	131 to 140 times,	—	3
31 to 40 "	22	112	141 to 150 "	1	3
41 to 50 "	9	72	151 to 160 "	1	3
51 to 60 "	2	59	161 to 170 "	—	3
61 to 70 "	—	35	199 times,	—	1
71 to 80 "	2	17	224 "	—	1
81 to 90 "	—	10	267 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	—	11			
101 to 110 "	2	10	Total,	107	563
121 to 130 "	—	6			
141 to 150 "	1	4	M. & F.,	672	

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1869.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	79	240	141 to 150 times,	—	6
31 to 40 "	14	116	151 to 160 "	1	1
41 to 50 "	12	83	161 to 170 "	1	4
51 to 60 "	4	55	171 to 180 "	—	1
61 to 70 "	3	44	181 to 190 "	—	1
71 to 80 "	1	22	232 times,	—	1
81 to 90 "	1	13	280 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	—	6			
101 to 110 "	1	12	Total,	118	620
111 to 120 "	—	7			
121 to 130 "	—	5	M. & F.,	738	
131 to 140 "	—	2			

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	85	211	141 to 150 times,	—	4
31 to 40 "	33	143	151 to 160 "	2	1
41 to 50 "	12	85	161 to 170 "	1	3
51 to 60 "	5	51	171 to 180 "	1	2
61 to 70 "	2	39	181 to 190 "	—	1
71 to 80 "	—	35	202 times,	—	1
81 to 90 "	3	15	244 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	2	11	288 "	—	1
101 to 110 "	—	9			
111 to 120 "	—	11	Total,	147	634
121 to 130 "	—	6			
131 to 140 "	—	4	M. & F.,	781	

The return for 1869 included 118 males and 620 females, showing an increase of 11 males and 55 females on the numbers of 1868. The details of their recommitments are as above.

The returns for 1870 exhibited a further increase in these numbers, viz.:—40 males and 69 females over 1868, and of 29 males and 14 females over those of 1869. The constant recommitments of females deserves serious consideration, 44 had upwards of 100 commitments each recorded against them, 1 had been in prison 244 times, another 288 times, showing how perfectly futile is the present system of imprisonment in county gaols as a punishment for this class of offenders.

Forty-ninth
Report.Sentences on
prisoners.

SENTENCES ON PRISONERS.

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all
Ages in 1870 and 1869.

		1870.		1869.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Death,		3	1	—	—
Penal Servitude for Life,		2	—	—	—
"	above 15 years,	1	—	—	—
"	15 years and above 10 years,	5	1	1	—
"	10 " " 7 " "	13	2	9	3
"	7 years,	84	36	49	28
"	5 " " " " "	74	32	79	24
Total,		182	72	138	55
		254		193	

During 1870 3 males and 1 female were sentenced to death, and 179 males and 71 females were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, viz.:—2 males for life, 1 male for above 15 years, 5 males and 1 female for 15 and above 10 years, 13 males and 2 females for 10 and above 7 years, 84 males and 36 females for 7 years, and 74 males and 32 females for 5-years. No sentence of death was passed in 1869; the sentences to penal servitude included but 138 males and 55 females, or 41 males and 16 females less than in 1870, and the periods to which offenders were sentenced were much shorter in 1869 than in 1870, which appears to show an increase in the number of crimes of a more grave character during the latter year.

No. 8.—SENTENCES of FINE only, of Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1870 and 1869.

		1870.		1869.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Fine only,		5	—	5	—
Unlimited,		157	2	167	3
Sentences respited and not passed					
during the year,		204	41	134	16
Total,		366	43	326	19
		409		345	

These sentences which in 1869 amounted to 326 on males and 19 on females, numbered 366 on males and 43 on females in 1870. 131 Deserters awaiting escort in 1870 and 146 in 1869 are included in this class.

No. 9.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1870 and 1869.

		1870.		1869.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
3 years	and above	1	—	—	—	
2 "		43	5	59	5	
18 months		72	15	42	7	
12 "		238	55	210	56	
9 "		79	16	118	13	
6 "		620	210	606	184	
3 "		899	413	674	392	
2 "		1,419	540	1,246	466	
1 month		3,121	1,195	2,859	1,270	
14 days		2,455	1,953	2,434	1,869	
7 "		2,726	2,656	2,376	2,767	
48 hours,		2,623	2,634	2,050	2,286	
24 "		2,262	1,962	2,376	2,084	
Total,			16,578	11,854	14,950	11,399
		28,432		26,349		

From table No. 9 we learn that sentences on prisoners for definite terms in 1870 were more numerous than those passed in 1869, showing an increase in such sentence on males of 1,628, and on females of 455.

Forty-ninth
Report.
Sentences on
prisoners.

Fifty-nine males and 5 females were sentenced for terms exceeding 18 months in 1869, and 44 males and 5 females in 1870.

Sentences for terms above six and not exceeding eighteen months in 1869 were 370 on males and 76 on females, as compared with 389 on males and 86 on females in 1870. Sentences for six months and periods ranging from six to above two months numbered 1,280 on males and 576 on females in 1869, and 1,519 on males and 628 on females in 1870, being an increase of 239 males and 47 females on the number so sentenced in 1869.

Again, sentences for two months and above one were 1,246 on males and 466 on females in 1869, and 1,419 on males and 540 on females in 1870, showing an increase of 173 under the heading of males and 74 of females in 1870.

Sentences to county and borough gaols for one month and under numbered 11,995 on males and 10,276 on females in 1869, and 13,207 on males and 10,600 on females in 1870, showing an increase of 1,212 on males and of 824 on females compared with 1869.

Short sentences of one month and under on males, if calculated at their greatest extent, in 1870 amounted to 148,468 days, and those on females to 87,924 days; like sentences in 1869 gave a return of 137,136 days on males and 87,751 days on females, showing an increase of 11,332 days in the periods of imprisonment of males and of 173 days in those of females in 1870.

No. 10.—SENTENCES OF PRISONERS of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1870.

Sentences for
short terms on
prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	=	Maximum Number of Days of 24 hours represented.	
				Males.	Females.
1 month and above 14 days,	3,121	1,195	=	87,388	33,460
14 days " 7 "	2,455	1,953	=	34,470	27,242
7 " " 48 hours,	2,726	2,856	=	19,082	19,992
48 hours, " " "	2,623	2,634	=	5,246	5,268
24 " " " "	2,282	1,962	=	2,282	1,962
Total, 1870,	13,207	10,600	=	148,468	87,924
	23,807			236,392	

Average, 9 days and 22 hours.

Nearly eighty-four per cent. of the sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed in 1870 were for terms not exceeding 1 month, giving an average of 9 days 22 hours for each. In 1869 these sentences also were 84 per cent. of the entire number, and averaged 10 days and 2 hours each. In 1868 they were 86 per cent. of the sentences, and each averaged 10 days and 9 hours.

From Table No. 11 we learn that during 1870 commitments of persons not exceeding 16 years increased by 153 males, and the females by 15. Those above 16 and not exceeding 21 years amounted to 4,016 males, and 1,314 females. In 1869 they were

Forty-ninth
Report.
Ages of
prisoners.

3,507 males, and 1,332 females, being an increase of 509 males, and a decrease of 18 females.

Commitments of males above 21 years in 1870 numbered 14,419, and 13,140 in 1869. Commitments of females of that age were 11,184 in 1870, and 10,690 in 1869, showing an increase of 1,279 in the number of commitments of males, and of 494 in that of females, during the year 1870, as compared with the previous year.

No. 11.—SUMMARIES OF AGES, EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF PRISONERS committed in 1870 and 1869.

	AGES.		1870.		1869.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years,	40	3	31	5		
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	1,104	166	960	149		
Above 16 to 21 years,	4,016	1,314	3,507	1,332		
" 21 to 31 "	8,239	6,216	7,639	6,230		
" 31 to 41 "	3,405	2,917	3,013	2,721		
" 41 years and upwards,	2,775	2,051	2,488	1,739		
Not ascertained,	110	14	50	15		
Total,	19,689	12,681	17,688	12,191		
	32,370		29,879			

Education of
prisoners.

EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.

	1870.		1869.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Read and Wrote,	9,089	2,646	8,140	2,558
Read imperfectly,	3,068	3,062	2,654	2,078
Knew Spelling,	579	253	449	417
Knew Alphabet,	435	161	399	189
Wholly illiterate,	6,366	6,540	5,980	6,032
Not ascertained,	132	19	65	17
Total,	19,689	12,681	17,688	12,191
	32,370		29,879	

From the preceding abstract it appears that 46 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females committed in 1869 and 1870 could read and write. The proportions in 1868 were 44 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females.

The number of males wholly illiterate committed in 1869 was 5,980, or 34 per cent., the number in 1868 was 5,536, or 33 per cent. of the whole; the females numbered 6,032, or 49 per cent., in 1869, and 6,246, or 50 per cent., in 1868. In 1870, 6,366 males or 32 per cent., and 6,540, or 51 per cent., of the females were without any literary education.

Prison schools.

SCHOOLS.

	1870.		1869.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of individuals who attended School,	3,527	1,105	3,606	944
Average daily number of Pupils,	379	139	362	113
Number of Teachers,	37	22	39	21

The number of prisoners who attended the prison schools, in

1869, are stated to have averaged 362 of males daily, and 115 of females. The numbers were 379 males and 139 females in 1870. Officers whose duty it was to instruct the prisoners were, 39 males and 21 females in 1869, they numbered 37 males and 22 females in 1870.

Forty-ninth Report.

Prison schools.

Although schools are generally held in most of the gaols, under our inspection, the educational teaching in the majority, especially of females, is not satisfactory, as the persons employed to give instruction are seldom selected for their qualifications as teachers, and the prisoners are often unwilling to learn from them. Very few of the teachers possess certificates of having been trained under any public educational body, and frequently the offices of warder and clerk are assigned to them, which interfere with the efficient discharge of their duties as teachers. Thirteen prison schools placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, are inspected by the officers of that Board, and are supplied with books and school requisites on the same terms as schools in workhouses and lunatic asylums. In some gaols no attempt is made to impart secular instruction to the inmates, and in others it is doubtful whether much advantage is derived from the instruction given.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

	1870.		1869.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Established Church, . . .	2,097	1,672	2,011	1,650
Presbyterian, . . .	621	294	652	340
Roman Catholic, . . .	16,790	10,685	14,912	10,181
Other Professions, . . .	31	5	27	1
Not ascertained, . . .	150	25	86	19
Total, . . .	19,689	12,681	17,686	12,191
	32,370		29,879	

Religious professions of prisoners.

The number of prisoners in 1870 registered as belonging to the Established Church was 2,097 males and 1,672 females, being an increase of 86 males and 22 females over the numbers of 1869. Those registered as Presbyterians numbered in 1870 621 males and 294 females, being a decline of 31 males and 46 females within the year.

16,790 males and 10,685 females were registered as Roman Catholics in 1870, being an increase of 1,878 males and 504 females as compared with the previous year.

Thirty-one males and 5 females were returned as "of other religious professions" in 1870 against 27 males and 1 female so classified in 1869. Prisoners whose religious profession was not ascertained included 150 males and 25 females in 1870, and 86 males and 19 females in 1869.

[TABLE.]

Forty-ninth
Report.Juveniles'
offences.

JUVENILES.

No. 12.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES in 1870 and 1869.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1870.		Total in 1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								
Felony, . . . . .	.	.	33	8	33	8	64	6
Misdemeanors,	1	.	11	4	12	4	18	5
SUMMARILY CONVICTED.								
Misdemeanors,	26	1	796	124	822	125	697	116
Vagrants,	1	.	4	3	5	3	23	2
Courts-Martial and Deserters, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total,	28	1	845	139	873	140	802	129
ACQUITTED AND UNTRIED.								
Felony,	4	1	24	2	28	3	10	3
Misdemeanors, . . . . .	.	.	7	3	7	3	7	4
For further Examination, and Untried,	8	1	228	22	236	23	172	16
Total,	12	2	259	27	271	29	189	23
Total, 1870,	40	3	1,104	166	1,144	169		
Males,								
Females,								
M. & F.	43		1,270		1,313			
Total, 1869,	31	5	960	149	.	.	991	154
Males,								
Females,								
M. & F.	36		1,109		.	.	1,145	

Workhouse
offenders.

WORKHOUSE OFFENDERS.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1870.		Total in 1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders,	1	.	36	.	37	.	19	.
On leaving Workhouse, . . . . .	.	.	39	2	39	2	23	1
Total, 1870,	1	.	66	2	67	2		
Males,								
Females,								
M. & F.	1		68		69			
Total, 1869,	1	.	41	1	.	.	42	1
Males,								
Females,								
M. & F.	1		42		.	.	43	

Juveniles committed in 1870, as also in the year 1869, averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire criminal commitments to the gaols; in 1868 they were nearly 5 per cent. of the numbers of that year.

As regards the relative proportion of the sexes, male juveniles averaged 5.8 per cent. of the total males committed in 1870, and 5.6 per cent. in 1869.

Female juveniles were 1.3 per cent. of the total females committed to the gaols in 1870 and in 1869.

Acquittals of
juveniles.

Acquittals of juveniles numbered 35 of males and 6 of females in 1870, and 17 of males and 9 of females in 1869.

Juveniles committed on remand, or discharged, and not tried, were 236 males and 23 females in 1870, and 172 males and 16 females in 1869. Sixty-seven males and 2 females included in the preceding figures were charged in 1870 with workhouse offences, or offences on leaving workhouses, and 42 males and 1 female in 1869.

The prison returns of 1870 exhibit an increase of 153 in the total number of commitments of males, and 15 in the number of those of females, not exceeding 16 years of age as compared with the numbers committed in 1869. On analysing the tables we observe that 45 male juveniles tried by juries were convicted of various offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during 1870 and 82 in 1869. Female juveniles so convicted numbered 12 in 1870, and 11 in 1869. Summary convictions of prisoners of this class were 828 of males and 128 of females in 1870, and 720 of males and 118 of females in 1869.

During the year 1870 225 male and 43 female juvenile offenders were (in addition to the sentences passed as a punishment for their offences), directed to be sent to Reformatories at the termination of such sentences; of these 216 males and 43 females were so transmitted, 1 male was discharged from gaol by order of the Executive, 1 boy died on transmission to the Glencree Reformatory,* and 4 boys were still undergoing their gaol sentences at the close of the year. Three males so ordered to be sent to Reformatories during the year were refused to be received into these institutions by the managers, under the 12th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic. c. 59.

No. 13.—COMMITMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES in the years 1870 and 1869.

Ages.	Committed during 1870.										Total, 1870.	Total, 1869.
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.			
Under 10 years,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	30	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	3
	939	116	59	7	13	4	2	2	.	2	1,013	131
	977	.	60	.	13	.	2	.	.	.	1,052	.
Total, 1870, { Males, . . . . .	.	119	.	7	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	134
{ Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ M. & F.,	1,096	.	67	.	17	.	4	.	2	.	1,186	.
	805	.	65	.	12	.	3	.	1	.	.	887
Total, 1869, { Males, . . . . .	.	121	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	133
{ Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ M. & F.,	926	.	73	.	14	.	5	.	2	.	.	1,020

This table shows that 977 individual male and 119 female juveniles were committed but once during 1870, while 60 male and 7 females were twice committed, 13 males and 4 females 3 times, 2 males and 2 females 4 times, and 2 females 5 times and upwards. The number of individual juveniles committed in 1870

* For particulars see report on County Antrim Gaol in Appendix No. II.

Forty-ninth
Report.
Juveniles.

were 165 males and 1 female in excess of those of 1869. The commitments of the males somewhat decreased in number, but those of the females have slightly increased in 1870 as compared with 1869.

Sentences
passed on
juveniles.

No. 14.—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE ON JUVENILES in 1870 and 1869.

1870. 1 male sentenced to Penal Servitude for 5 years.

1869. 1 male sentenced to Penal Servitude for 10 years and above 7.

One male under 16 years of age was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of 5 years in 1870, another of the same age was sentenced in 1869 for a term of 10 years.

No. 15.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES in 1870 and 1869 to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment.

	1870.		1869.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unlimited,	—	—	—	—
Fine only,	—	—	—	—
Sentence respited and not passed,	4	1	4	—
Whipping,	—	—	—	—
	4	1	4	—
Totals,	5		4	

No. 16.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1870 and 1869.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1870.		Total, 1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18 Months and above 12,	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
12 Months and above 9,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Months and above 6,	—	—	7	—	7	—	9	—
6 Months and above 3,	—	—	23	5	23	5	19	5
3 Months and above 2,	—	—	43	6	43	6	55	1
2 Months and above 1,	—	—	166	20	170	21	192	27
1 Month and above 14 days,	13	1	313	46	324	46	240	43
14 Days and above 7,	4	—	114	30	118	30	131	10
7 Days and above 48 hours,	4	—	106	13	110	13	60	21
48 Hours,	2	—	60	18	71	18	84	19
24 Hours,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, 1870,	27	1	841	138	868	139		
Total, 1869,	19	2	778	127			797	129

From table No. 16 we learn that 868 males and 139 females were sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment in 1870, being an increase of 71 males and 10 females as compared with 1869. During the year 1870 the highest sentence of imprisonment on any juvenile was for 12 months, 2 having received that sentence, whereas in 1869 one juvenile was committed for 18 months, and 3 for 12 months; but it will be observed by the above table that in 1870 there was, as compared with 1869, a considerable increase in the numbers sentenced to 3 months and under.

No. 17.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1870. *Forty-ninth Report.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.	Sentences on juveniles for short terms.
1 Month and above 14 days,	170	21	191	5,348	
14 Days and above 7 "	324	46	370	5,180	
7 Days and above 48 hours,	118	30	148	1,036	
48 Hours,	110	13	123	246	
24 Hours,	71	18	89	89	
Total, 1870,	796	129	925	11,899	
" 1869,	707	123	830	11,385	
Average in 1870,		12 days 22 hours.			
" 1869,		13 days 16 hours.			

The average duration of sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed on juveniles for periods not exceeding 1 month was 12 days and 22 hours in 1870, and 13 days and 16 hours in 1869. These sentences constituted in 1870, 91 per cent. of the entire number inflicted on male juveniles, and 92 per cent. on those on females.

No. 18.—PARENTAGE of JUVENILES in 1870 and 1869.

Percentage of juveniles.

	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 14 Years.		Total, 1870.		Total, 1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,	27	1	614	79	641	80	638	79
Having both parents dead,	3	1	139	20	142	21	113	24
Having father dead,	7	1	225	53	232	54	199	41
Having mother dead,	9	1	121	13	130	14	138	9
Not ascertained,	1	1	14	1	16	2	3	1
Total, 1870,	47	5	1,104	169	1,151	174		
Males,	40		1,104		1,104			
Females,		5		169		169		
M. & F.,	47		1,270		1,313			
Total, 1869,	31	5	960	149			991	154
Males,	31		960				991	
Females,		5		149				154
M. & F.,	36		1,109				1,145	

SUB-CLASSIFICATION.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,		1	36	8	36	9	38	13
Having stepmother,			27	4	31	4	45	1
Abandoned by parents,	2		39	3	41	3	51	6
Abandoned from parents,			22	6	22	6	24	
Illegitimate,	2	1	21		23	1	24	

From the previous table we learn that the parents of more than one-half of the juvenile offenders committed to gaol in 1870, were then living; 139 males and 21 females were destitute of both parents; 355 males and 67 females had lost one parent; the surviving parent of 63 males and 13 females had remarried; 41 males and 3 females had been abandoned by their parents; 22 males and 6 females had absconded from their homes, and 23 males and 1 female were stated to be of illegitimate birth.

Forty-ninth
Report.

No. 19.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF JUVENILES in 1870 and 1869.

Previous
residence of
juveniles.

	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1870.		Total, 1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,	35	3	877	140	912	149	813	144
Other localities,	4	.	214	20	228	20	148	10
Not ascertained,	1	.	3	.	4	.	1	.
Total, 1870,	Males,		1,104		1,144			
	Females,		166		169			
	M. & F.,		1,270		1,313			
Total, 1869,	Males,		990				991	
	Females,		149				154	
	M. & F.,		1,109				1,145	

This table shows that in 1870 228 males and 20 females were strangers in the localities in which they were committed; 80 per cent. of the male and 88 per cent. of the female juveniles committed in that year belonged to the jurisdictions in which the gaols were situate.

Education of
juveniles.

No. 20.—STATE OF EDUCATION on Commitment of JUVENILES in 1870 and 1869.

	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1870.		Total, 1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,	7	.	426	50	433	50	368	28
Read imperfectly,	4	.	223	32	226	32	163	31
Knew spelling,	4	.	78	7	82	7	62	14
Knew alphabet,	8	1	51	23	59	23	79	29
Wholly illiterate,	17	2	347	55	344	57	289	61
Not ascertained, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total, 1870,	Males,		1,104		1,144			
	Females,		166		169			
	M. & F.,		1,270		1,313			
Total 1869,	Males,		990				991	
	Females,		149				154	
	M. & F.,		1,109				1,145	

From this table we learn that 659 male and 82 female juvenile offenders, or 57 per cent. of the former, and 48 per cent. of the latter, could read more or less perfectly; of these 38 per cent. of the males, and nearly 30 per cent. of the females could also write.

Eighty-two males and 7 females could spell, 50 males and 23 females knew the alphabet, and 344 males and 57 females were wholly illiterate. These figures show very little advance in the educational status of the juveniles committed to prison in 1870, as compared with those in custody in 1869.

No. 21.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILES in 1870 and 1869.

Forty-ninth Report.

	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1870.		Total, 1869.		Religious professions of juveniles.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Established Church, . . .	2	1	109	16	111	17	62	7	
Presbyterian,			30	1	31	1	23	3	
Roman Catholic,	88	2	958	149	996	151	906	144	
Other Religions,			2		2		1		
Total, 1870,	40		1,104		1,144				
	Males,			166		169			
	Females,	3							
Total, 1869,	M. & F.,	43		1,270		1,313			
	Males,	31		960			991		
	Females,		5	149				154	
Total, 1869,	M. & F.,	36		1,109			1,145		

From this table it appears that nearly 10 per cent. of the males and females not exceeding 16 years of age committed to the county and borough prisons in Ireland belonged to the Established Church, 35 males and 1 female were Presbyterians, and 89 per cent. of the males, and 90 per cent. of the females were Roman Catholics.

In 1869 the proportions were 6 per cent. of both sexes belonged to the Established Church, 2½ per cent. were Presbyterians and 91½ per cent. Roman Catholics.

ESCAPES.

Escapes.

By reference to page 25 (Appendix No. I.) it will be seen that 4 escapes were effected from gaols and bridewells in Ireland during 1870. One was from Wicklow county gaol; another from Clare county gaol; the other two escapes were from the bridewells of Ballymena and Loughrea respectively. Particulars of these escapes are given in the separate Reports on the counties of Antrim, Clare, Galway, and Wicklow in Appendix No. II. annexed to this Report. The prisoner in each case was retaken.

LUNATICS.

Lunatics.

As lunatics are still sometimes committed to gaols and bridewells in Ireland, we here repeat our observations of last year on the subject.

Since the repeal of the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27, which empowered magistrates to commit lunatics as "dangerous" to gaols and bridewells in Ireland, the number of inmates belonging to the insane class in Irish prisons has considerably diminished; the beneficial results of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, by which that Statute was repealed, is now generally felt, and we look forward to the time when persons labouring under diseases of the mind will no

longer be committed to establishments intended for the punishment of criminals. We regret, however, to observe when making our inspections of gaols and bridewells throughout Ireland that magistrates still occasionally, instead of availing themselves of the provisions of the 10th section of the Act above referred to, commit *on remand* insane persons to prisons, thus not alone causing injury to the individual, and seriously interfering with the discipline of the gaols, but by so doing they exercise functions which no longer belong to their office, as is shown by the following opinion of the law officers of the Crown, "*that such committals are illegal and unjustifiable, as insane persons should be sent to the district asylums under the 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118.*" The law adviser further adds, "*I can see no necessity in these cases for adjournment; warrants issued under that section are mandatory, and must be obeyed by the managers of the asylums who have no option but to admit the insane patients thus placed in their charge.*"

Fifty-six lunatics, viz., 41 males and 15 females were during the year 1870 in custody in gaols for an average period of 20 days each; of these ten males and one female were criminal lunatics.

This return does not include the insane lodged in bridewells.

DIETARY.

1. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

2. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint of new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Class 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on these days. Forty-ninth Report.
Dietary.

The meal directed in the above Tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup is directed to be made according to the following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips peeled or sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable: when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread to be of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of new milk once a day either at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change: the equivalents to be for every half pint of new milk one pint of buttermilk.

The above dietary scale is now followed in all the County and Borough Prisons of Ireland.

In their report for 1868 the Inspectors-General published *in extenso*, for the information of the prison authorities, the very elaborate and well-considered report of the Medical Committee appointed by the Executive to frame a scale of dietary suited to the county and borough gaols of Ireland. As, however, the system of hard labour in force in the gaols of England and Wales has not been generally extended to this part of the United Kingdom, pending legislation the Inspectors-General then obtained the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the 84th and 85th sections of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, to establish in the different gaols throughout the country the scale of dietary framed by that Commission for use in the prisons as at present constituted, and which is now the only scale of dietary which can be legally used in the county and borough gaols of Ireland; but in some gaols the scale has not been adhered to strictly as it should be.

The cost of the diet supplied to prisoners of all classes in the Irish prisons, including ordinary diet, extra diet, and hospital diet, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ordinary diet,	£13,387	£13,141	£13,846
Extra diet ordered by medical officers to persons not in hospital,	366	247	204
Hospital diet,	952	824	804
Extra diet to lunatics,	444	40	6
Do. to sane criminal prisoners appointed as keepers over them,	47	1	—
	<hr/> £15,396	<hr/> £14,253	<hr/> £14,860
Average number of all classes in custody during the year,	2,223	2,206	2,361
Average cost of each prisoner for diet, extra diet, and hospital diet,	£7	£7	£6 6s.

The average cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner per annum

Forty-ninth
Report.
Dietary.

was £6 11s. 7d. in 1868, £6 8s. in 1869, and £6 10s. 7d. in 1870, varying from £4 16s. to £8 3s. The improved diet now furnished to prisoners is attended with a small increase of expenditure, but, when compared with the total cost of maintenance of prisoners in the gaols, is trifling, and our experience during the past year strengthens the opinion which we expressed in our report for 1869, namely, that the improved dietary now given to prisoners has been attended with beneficial results as regards their health and well being. In most gaols the medical officers are not now compelled to order a large amount of extra diet, as was the case previously to the introduction of the new dietary scale; and the greatly diminished mortality in the gaols is evidence that the health of the prisoners is good. The cost of extra diet given in 1870 is £44 less than in 1869.

Health of
prisoners.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners confined in the gaols in 1870 has been very satisfactory. They were for the most part free from epidemic diseases. Only 23 deaths are recorded in 1870, of these 3—namely, 2 males and 1 female—were executed, and 2 males committed suicide. The mortality in 1870 being 1 in 1,526 prisoners, was less in proportion to the number in custody than in any previous year, except 1869. The number in 1869 was 1 in 1,715, in 1868 1 in every 1,000. In 1867 it was 1 in 787 prisoners.

Deaths.

DEATHS.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850 . . .	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851 . . .	113,354	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852 . . .	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853 . . .	83,805	6,841	137, or 1 in 534
1854 . . .	73,733	5,704.1	102, or 1 in 723
1855 . . .	54,531	4,418.3	98, or 1 in 556
1856 . . .	48,060	3,580.6	61, or 1 in 788
1857 . . .	43,838	3,273.4	61, or 1 in 719
1858 . . .	37,997	2,894.57	36, or 1 in 1,000
1859 . . .	35,695	2,600.38	65, or 1 in 549
1860 . . .	33,906	2,523.80	48, or 1 in 706
1861 . . .	33,471	2,631.26	61, or 1 in 549
1862 . . .	36,180	2,895.92	66, or 1 in 548
1863 . . .	38,183	3,028.74	80, or 1 in 477
1864 . . .	36,807	2,843.3	65, or 1 in 566
1865 . . .	36,262	2,718.6	68, or 1 in 532
1866 . . .	32,386	2,559.4	65, or 1 in 498
1867 . . .	33,034	2,540.63	42, or 1 in 787
1868 . . .	32,650	2,130.63	32, or 1 in 1000
1869 . . .	32,592	2,123.82	19, or 1 in 1715
1870 . . .	35,102	2,277.17	*23, or 1 in 1526

* Includes 3 executions and 2 suicides.

[TABLE.

TABLE showing the AMOUNTS repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1870.*

Forty-ninth Report.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.	Amounts paid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of convicted prisoners.
Antrim,	£ s. d. 631 5 5	Limerick County,	218 12 11	
Armagh,	338 12 2	Limerick City,	112 2 9	
Carlow,	48 12 3	Londonderry,	149 8 0	
Cavan,	78 12 4	Longford,	51 2 2	
Clare,	81 12 3	Louth,	117 16 8	
Cork County,	328 14 1	Mayo,	133 12 11	
City,	388 10 9	Meath,	88 19 10	
Dougal,	78 18 4	Monaghan,	299 5 4	
Down,	176 6 3	Queen's,	82 13 10	
Draghda Town,	28 12 1	Roscommon,	117 18 2	
Dublin County,	298 13 6	Sligo,	64 14 4	
City,	1,214 2 0	Tipperary, North Riding,	161 8 9	
Fermanagh,	75 11 7	South Riding,	346 12 4	
Galway County,	62 7 0	Tyrone,	119 19 6	
Town,	36 15 0	Waterford County,	87 14 2	
Kerry,	162 7 6	City,	99 5 6	
Kildare,	259 18 1	Westmeath,	74 9 2	
Kilkenny County,	87 3 5	Wexford,	117 4 2	
City,	26 8 10	Wicklow,	110 2 8	
King's,	96 0 4			
Latham,	61 17 7	Total,	7,117 16 7	

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the Exchequer out of the Consolidated Fund for the improvement of gaol buildings during the last eight years, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments —

1st April, 1861. Balance due to Exchequer by counties for alterations in gaols and bridewells, £38,375 18s. 8d.

	£	s.	d.	Sums due by counties to Exchequer, advanced for building purposes.
Advanced in year 1861-'62,	11,000	0	0	
" " 1862-'63,	900	0	0	
" " 1863-'64,	5,000	0	0	
" " 1864-'65,	16,476	0	0	
" " 1865-'66,	10,200	0	0	
" " 1866-'67,	4,329	10	0	
" " 1867-'68,	2,900	10	0	
" " 1868-'69,	3,000	0	0	
" " 1869-'70,	2,350	0	0	
" " 1870-'71,	500	0	0	
31st March, 1869. Balance due by counties,	33,086	15	11	
" 1870.	29,660	11	3	
" 1871.	22,073	9	3	

* This does not include sums paid by the War and Excise departments for maintenance of prisoners.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim, . . .	Ample.	<i>Ample, except for debtors.</i>	<i>Either small.</i>	Very good.
Armagh, . . .	Adequate, <i>except for debtors.</i>	Adequate.	No baths.	Good: but not partitioned.
Carlow, . . .	Sufficient: but no reception ward, nor quarter for poorer debtors.	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Sufficient.	Very limited.	Very defective.	Small.
Clare, . . .	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate.	Requiring partitions
Cork County, . . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Inconveniently placed.	Improved.
" City, . . .	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	Defective.
Donegal, . . .	Bad for debtors.	No reception room.	Adequate.	Requiring partitions
Down, . . .	Ample.	Ample, except for debtors.	Adequate, but no water-closets or fixed baths.	Adequate.
Dublin County, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw. Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	— Adequate.	Adequate. Adequate.	Adequate. Adequate.
Fermanagh, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Defective.	Adequate.	Defective.
Galway County and Town, }	Defective.	Inadequate.	{ Sufficient: but without water-closets or baths.	{ Very defective.
Kerry, . . .	Defective.	Defective.		
Kildare, . . .	Adequate.	Generally adequate, except for debtors.	Sufficient.	Adequate, but unpartitioned.
Kilkenny Co. & City.	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
King's, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate.	Sufficient: but without water-closets.	Adequate.
Leitrim, . . .	Defective for debtors.	Defective.	Adequate: but no water-closets.	Defective.
Limerick County, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Adequate and partitioned.
" City, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Defective.	Adequate.
Londonderry, . . .	Ample.	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate.	Requiring partitions
Longford, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Inadequate.	Adequate.	Indifferent.
Louth: Dundalk, . . .	Ample, except for debtors.	Adequate.	Adequate, but very damp; improved.	Adequate.
Drogheda, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate: but no fixed baths or water-closets.	Improved.
Mayo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate: but no reception-rooms, nor debtors' quarter.	Adequate.	Partitioned.
Meath, . . .	Ample, except for debtors.	Inadequate.	Adequate: but defective in the separation of the sexes.	Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.
Monaghan, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate.	Adequate in size: but without fixed baths.	Imperfect.
Queen's, . . .	Ample, except marsh-houses.	Generally sufficient, except for debtors.	Adequate, but ill-planned.	Commodious.
Roscommon, . . .	Ample, except for debtors.	Inadequate.	Imperfect.	Small and unpartitioned.
Sligo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate: but without water-closets.	Adequate: but not partitioned.
Tipperary: Nenagh, N.R.	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient: but without water-closets.	Commodious: but not divided.
Clonmel, S.R.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Good: but without water-closets.	Sufficient: but not divided.
Tyrone, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Defective.	Improved.
Waterford County and City, }	Adequate.	{ Occasionally inadequate.	{ Adequate.	{ Adequate.
Westmeath, . . .	Ample.			
Wexford, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Wicklow, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate, except for debtors.	Defective: without proper baths, &c.	Adequate.

(continued.)

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—continued.

Gaols.	Drying-rooms.	Improvements completed in 1870.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim, . . .	Adequate.	Four reception cells provided for each sex; iron check gates erected at all entrances into cellular parts of prison; gas introduced into laundry.	None.	Effective.
Armagh, . . .	Good.	Four sheds for stone-breakers, with water-closet provided; also a tort-house; check gates have been placed at entrance.	None.	Effective.
Carlow, . . .	None.	None.	None.	Effective.
Cavan, . . .	None.	One wall lowered, another taken away; a door from female prison closed, and one opened for male prison; gas laid down in day-rooms and corridors.	Boundary wall re-pairing; room partitioned.	Improved and cleansed.
Cire, . . .	Defective.	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County, . . .	Improved.	120 cells for separate confinement of males fitted up with all requirements.	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
„ City, . . .	Improved.	Timber doors with springs put up to privies and lavatories.	None.	Effective.
Down, . . .	Defective.	None.	None.	Very defective.
Dublin County, . . .	Sufficient.	A photographic room erected.	None.	Effective.
Dublin City: . . .	Improved.	None.	None.	Effective.
Richmond Bridg., . . .	Adequate.	—	None.	Effective.
Grangegorman P., . . .	Adequate.	—	None.	Effective.
Fermanagh, . . .	None.	None.	None.	Effective.
Galway County, . . .	Very defective.	None.	None.	Effective.
and Town, . . .	None.	None.	None.	Effective.
Kerry, . . .	Defective.	A bath-room for each sex provided.	None.	Effective.
Kildare, . . .	Adequate.	Store-room converted into two punishment cells for females.	None.	Effective.
Kilkenny County and City, . . .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
King's, . . .	None.	None.	None.	Effective.
Lalrim, . . .	None.	None.	None.	Improved.
Limerick County, . . .	Heating defective.	Crank pump improved so as to give a better supply of water and increased means of hard labour.	None.	Effective.
„ City, . . .	None.	A room fitted up for head warder.	None.	Effective.
Londonderry, . . .	Adequate.	Chapel altered as suggested by Inspector-General.	None.	Now effective.
Longford, . . .	Inadequate.	Stone sheds re-arranged and improved.	None.	Defective.
Louth: . . .	None.	None.	None.	Defective.
Dundalk, . . .	Defective.	None.	None.	Improved.
Drogheda, . . .	None.	Six cells added to female prison; chapel removed; school-room enlarged, &c.; more perfect separation of the sexes secured.	None.	Effective.
Mayo, . . .	None.	Lavatories built in all classes; fourteen stone-breaking sheds erected; warders' lower rooms boarded.	Gas being introduced.	Improved in part.
Meath, . . .	Bad.	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan, . . .	None.	A punishment cell provided in old female hospital.	None.	Improved.
Queen's, . . .	Sufficient.	Clothing store-rooms fitted up.	None.	Effective.
Roscommon, . . .	Improved.	None.	None.	Effective.
Sligo, . . .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Very Defective.
Tipperary: . . .	None.	None.	None.	Effective.
„ Newagh, N.R. . . .	Fair.	None.	None.	Sufficient.
„ Clonsilla, S.R. . . .	Sufficient.	A church for Protestant worship erected.	None.	Effective.
Tyrone, . . .	Improved.	None.	None.	Improved.
Waterford County and City, . . .	Adequate.	A fumigating room and clothes stores provided.	None.	Improved and cleansed.
Westmeath, . . .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Wexford, . . .	Sufficient.	None.	None.	Effective.
Wicklow, . . .	Good.	A reception ward for males fitted up.	None.	Effective; but water-closets not trapped.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—continued.

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim, . . .	Effective.	Generally sufficient.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Carlow, . . .	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient, but some blankets worn.	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Good.	Supply abundant.	Adequate.	Scanty.
Clare, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Deficient.
Cork County, .	Good.	Generally abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
" City, . . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Down, . . .	Satisfactory.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County, .	Partially defective.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw	Effective.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate, except sheets.	Sufficient.
Galway County and Town, }	Good.	Ample.	Defective.	Defective.
Kerry, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Generally sufficient.	New sufficient.
Kildare, . . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County and City, }	Fair.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
King's, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate, except rags.	In good condition.
Letchin, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Insufficient.	Sufficient.
Limerick County, .	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	In good condition.
" City, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Londonderry, .	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient for use.
Longford, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Louth: Dundalk, . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Drogheda, . .	Improved.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Mayo, . . .	Improved.	Supply improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Meath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Monaghan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon, . .	Good.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Sligo, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tipperary: Nenagh, N.R.	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Coomel, S.R.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County and City, }	Improved.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Westmeath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Wexford, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sheets, and new blankets are required.	Sufficient.

(continued.)

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—continued

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim, . . .	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Armagh, . . .	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Carlow, . . .	None.	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing.	Carried out at meals and at night for males.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males; defective as to females.
Clare, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	Imperfect.
Cork County, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes and extended.
" City, . . .	None.	None.	At night and at meals, and at some kinds of labour.	Correct.
Dougal, . . .	None.	None.	Males work in separate sheds.	Imperfect as to females.
Down, . . .	With all criminals under slight modifications.	—	—	—
Dublin County, . . .	Separation carried out with both sexes under modifications.	—	—	—
Dublin City: Richmond Br. Grangegorman P.	For males and females. With all the criminal classes.	er modifications. criminal classes.	— —	— —
Fermagh, . . .	With all prisoners as far as possible.	ners as far as possible.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males; defective as to females.
Galway County and Town, } . . .	With males with restrictions.	with restrictions.	—	Correct as to males; very defective as to females.
Kerry, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent for males.	Defective.
Kildare, . . .	With all criminal classes.	riminal classes.	—	—
Kilkenny County City and City, } . . .	With all criminal classes.	riminal classes.	—	—
King's, Edinam, . . .	With all criminal classes. None.	riminal classes. None.	— Carried out to a limited extent.	Correct as to males; inadequate as to females.
Limerick County, " City, . . .	With all criminal classes. With both sexes.	riminal classes. —	— —	— —
Londonderry, Loughglade, . . .	Strictly carried out with both sexes. For females.	carried out with both sexes. None.	— Males sleep singly.	— Correct with males.
Louth: Dundalk, Drogheda, . . .	With all criminal classes. With all criminal classes.	riminal classes. riminal classes.	— —	— —
Mayo, . . .	None.	None.	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, except in winter.	Defective as to females.
Meath, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males; defective as to females.
Monaghan, Queen's, . . .	Applied to both sexes. With both sexes.	— —	— —	— —
Rosemount, Roscommon, . . .	None.	Carried out imperfectly in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males; defective as to females.
Sligo, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males; defective as to females.
Tipperary: Newagh, N.R. . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	Defective as to both sexes.
Clonmel, S.R. . . .	With all the criminal classes.	riminal classes.	—	—
Tyrone, . . .	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Waterford Co. and City, } . . .	For both sexes as far as practicable.	as far as practicable.	—	—
Weismouth, Wexford, . . .	None.	Carried out for females and some males.	Carried out at meals, at work, and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wicklow, . . .	None.	With both sexes.	—	—

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—concluded.

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Positive.	Industrial.
Antrim, . . .	Unsatisfactory.	None. Crank-pump about being altered. Stone-breaking.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh, . . .	Satisfactory.	Breaking hard whinstones—about 6 cwt. per day.	Actively maintained.
Carlow, . . .	None.	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Cavan, . . .	Tolerable for males; none for females.	Crank-pump.	Carpentering, tailoring, shoe and mat making.
Clare, . . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel not partitioned.	Weaving and mat-making.
Cork County, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes, but limited.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
„ City, . . .	None.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking, crank mill.	Well maintained.
Donegal, . . .	Imperfect.	Stone-breaking—half ton each day per man.	None, except stone-breaking.
Down, . . .	Not satisfactory.	Shot-drill and capstan-mill.	Stone-breaking and picking oakum; females sewing.
Dublin County, . . .	Lately resumed.	Crank-pump.	Mat-making and oakum-picking.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridge.	Fair, but limited.	Tread-wheel, very limited.	Actively maintained.
Graungegorman F.	Much improved.	None.	Fairly maintained; washing and mending clothes for both City Prisons.
Fermanagh, . . .	Limited.	Fly-wheel for pumping water.	Limited, shoe and mat making.
Galway County } and Town. }	None.	Tread-wheel.	Shoe-making and mat-making.
Kerry, . . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel and capstan mill, stone-breaking and pumping water.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare, . . .	Fair: none for females.	Shot-drill.	Well maintained; military washing.
Kilkenny County } and City. }	Limited.	(Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and crank-pump.)	None.
King's, . . .	None for females.	Crank-pump.	Weaving, shoe and mat making, &c., &c., under trained teachers.
Leitrim, . . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Limerick County, . . .	Limited: none for females.	Crank-pump, stone-breaking, picking oakum, and labourers' work.	Fairly maintained for prison purposes.
„ City, . . .	None.	Tread-wheel, stone-breaking, and mat-making.	Stone-breaking and oakum picking.
Londonderry, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Stone-breaking and weaving on heavy matting looms.	Fairly maintained.
Longford, . . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel, but limited.	Fairly maintained.
Louth: Dundalk, . . .	Tolerable.	Crank-pump: stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda, . . .	None for females part of year.	Pumping water, breaking stones, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Mayo, . . .	None.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Very limited.
Meath, . . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel.	Very limited.
Monaghan, . . .	Very limited.	Crank-wheel, hand-pump, and shot-drill.	Limited.
Queen's, . . .	Fair for males; very limited for females.	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Roscommon, . . .	Imperfect.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	Limited.
Sligo, . . .	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, stone and bone-breaking.	Shoe-making, tailoring, and mat-making.
Tipperary: Newagh, N.R. . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
„ Clonmel, S.R. . . .	None.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County } and City. }	Moderate.	Tread-mill, pumping water.	Fairly maintained.
Westmeath, . . .	Satisfactorily conducted.	Crank-mill, stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Wexford, . . .	Fair.	Pumping water, stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Wicklow, . . .	Satisfactory for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Limited.

BRIDEWELLS.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN 1870.

Forty-ninth
Report.

Antrim.—Ballymoney thoroughly painted and cleansed, and otherwise improved.

Wicklow.—At Baltinglass generally improved, especially as to the keeper's house.

NO. OF PERSONS CONFINED IN BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,699	1861	20,166
1851	85,080	1862	22,064
1852	69,860	1863	21,053
1853	58,563	1864	20,563
1854	48,336	1865	20,356
1855	38,002	1866	18,447
1856	33,534	1867	16,964
1857	31,504	1868	14,137
1858	27,424	1869	13,510
1859	23,298	1870	15,801
1860	22,421		

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.	Years.	£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10	1850	2,460	11	9
1850	8,173	13	1	1851	773	17	1
1851	7,399	16	0	1852	810	9	6
1852	6,589	6	6	1853	479	16	7½
1853	6,109	9	10½	1854	23	17	2½
1854	6,133	7	1½	1855	488	16	1½
1855	5,644	11	0	1856	697	16	4½
1856	6,342	7	4½	1857	176	14	5½
1857	6,165	12	10½	1858	195	5	3½
1858	5,970	7	7	1859	288	9	0½
1859	5,681	18	6½	1860	336	3	0½
1860	6,018	1	11½	1861	179	19	10½
1861	6,198	1	10	1862	21	13	2½
1862	6,219	15	0½	1863	76	16	5½
1863	6,142	19	7½	1864	1	12	2½
1864	6,141	6	5½	1865	275	14	3½
1865	6,417	0	8½	1866	52	1	11½
1866	6,364	18	9	1867	156	10	2½
1867	6,521	8	11½	1868	2	2	6
1868	6,523	14	4½	1869	145	14	8½
1869	6,577	16	10½	1870	68	2	4½
1870	6,289	14	6½				

Expenditure for maintenance of bridewells last 22 years.

From the preceding tables it appears that there was a decrease of £83 2s. 4½d. in the expenditure attendant on the maintenance of bridewells in Ireland during 1870, compared with 1869. This is chiefly to be accounted for by the closing of the bridewells of Crom, Glin, Kilfinane, and Newcastle, in the county Limerick.

We observe from the above table that the number of persons confined in bridewells during the last twenty years has gradually diminished in each year, except in 1862 and 1863; but there is an increase of 2,291 in 1870 over 1869.

As railways augment in number, and the facilities of communication with county gaols become thereby greater, some of these small prisons will become useless and should be abolished, provided always that magistrates and Board of Superintendence

A gradual diminution in the number of persons committed to bridewells.

Forty-ninth
Report.

Many new
unnecessary
and without
appliances.

Salaries of
keepers.

avail themselves of the advantages which railways afford for the transmission of prisoners.

The great majority of the buildings used as bridewells in Ireland are destitute of the legal requirements of a prison as well as the necessary appliances for the safe keeping of prisoners, hence it is impossible that the provisions of the Prisons' Statutes, with reference to them, can be carried out.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers are, in the aggregate, a very heavy tax on the county rates; although in many counties they are quite inadequate for the maintenance of these officers, who consequently are often compelled to obtain other employments in order to maintain themselves and their families.

In some districts the bridewell-keeper is permitted to discharge the duties of Petty Sessions Clerk, clerk of the church, or of the markets, and weighmaster, and in one or two instances of registrar of births and marriages. A few bridewell-keepers also practice trades. In many towns this officer has charge of the court-house, for which he generally receives a salary varying from £4 to £10 a year.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers in 1870 amounted to £3,584 8s. 8d., or more than one-half of all the charges connected with the maintenance of these establishments. By the 18th rule of the 103rd section of the Prison Act, a female officer is required in all cases to attend the prisoners of that sex; but, except in a few instances, no remuneration is provided for such in bridewells.

The salaries paid to the keepers of 67 bridewells do not exceed £30 a year in each. In 10 they are only £20. In 20 but £15 a year, and in 6 only £10 a year; yet in most of these the keeper is the sole officer in charge, and has sometimes the custody of prisoners committed for murder and other grave offences.

Bridewells.
Keeper cannot
fulfil statutory
requirements.

Bridewell districts generally embrace large tracts of country, and Petty Sessions Courts are sometimes held at a distance of ten and fifteen miles from the bridewell to which prisoners on remand are sent by the justices, yet the 25th sec. of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 93, directs that "in case of adjournments or remands the keeper shall bring the prisoner at the time and place fixed by the warrant for that purpose before such justices as shall be there." As has already been observed, the keeper is generally the only officer of the bridewell, and cannot leave his prison so long as other prisoners are in his charge, it is therefore impossible that he could comply with the requirements of the Act, and legislation is much required on this subject also.

Great hardships
inflicted on
prisoners and
their escorts by
unnecessarily
marching on
the public road.

In the majority of country districts in Ireland Petty Sessions Courts are held fortnightly, in many only once in the month, and sometimes from the failure of attendance of magistrates further adjournments are made. Hence great hardships are sometimes inflicted on persons charged with offences of a very trifling nature from the frequent removals of the accused, on remand, to and from the Petty Sessions Courts and Bridewells.

In our report for the year 1869 we drew the attention of the Executive to several cases of great hardship to prisoners, caused

by their being marched long distances on foot by the Constabulary to and from Petty Sessions Courts. In consequence of our report the following circular has been issued by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which has had the effect of very much lessening the evil complained of both as regards prisoners and their escorts. In some districts, however, the justices do not comply with his Excellency's instructions, being apparently unwilling to throw upon the county the cost of the conveyance of prisoners.

*Forty-ninth
Report.*

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

Dublin Castle,

GENTLEMEN,

10th October, 1870.

The attention of the Lord Lieutenant has been drawn, especially by the last Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, to the unnecessary hardship often inflicted on prisoners, and the harassing duty imposed on the Constabulary conveying them, by their being required to travel on foot, instead of by some more expeditious and convenient mode of travelling.

The 4th section of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., c. 85, authorizes a justice, where expenses have been or are proper to be incurred by an officer or constable in conveying a prisoner to or from prison, or from examination, or to or from assizes, sessions, or other places, or to a District Lunatic Asylum, to give the officer or constable a certificate that he is entitled to his expenses to such extent as the justice shall think reasonable and necessary, and also to his expense of returning again. These expenses are, in the first instance, to be defrayed by the Sub-Inspector of Constabulary of the District; and his accounts, after having been duly vouched and certified by the County Inspector, are to be transmitted to the Board of Superintendence of the county gaol, who are required to examine such accounts, and upon being satisfied of their reasonableness and accuracy, to pay the same or give orders for payment directed to the County Treasurer or Finance Committee. The Board of Superintendence are also required, before each assizes and presenting term, to prepare an estimate of the sums necessary to cover such expenses for the ensuing half-year (or year in the county of Dublin); and the Grand Jury are required to present the sum specified in such schedule.

Under this enactment it is the duty of the magistrate to exercise a sound and proper discretion in certifying for the officer or constable such expenses as he (the magistrate) thinks reasonable and necessary under the circumstances; and it is the duty of the Board of Superintendence, upon being satisfied of the reasonableness and accuracy of the accounts, to pay or order the payment of such expenses. The power of the Grand Jury is limited to presenting the amount specified in the prospective estimate of the Board of Superintendence.

His Excellency finds that the practice has extensively prevailed of magistrates refusing to authorize constables charged with the conveyance of prisoners to incur the expense of railway conveyance when available, or even of carhire, and to require them to perform on foot journeys occupying much time, and in some instances tasking unreasonably the strength of the prisoners. In many instances it has been necessary to break the journey, and lodge the prisoners for a night in some bridewell, where they could only be legally secured by the constables conveying them remaining in charge of them. As the existing bridewells, with very few exceptions, are not district bridewells, nor certified under the 26th section of 19 & 20 Vic., c. 68, and prisoners committed to them for further examination can only be remanded for three days, unless by two

Forty-ninth
Report.
Bridewells.

magistrates, while petty sessions are in many places held only fortnightly or less frequently, the amount of marching to and from the county gaol in cases of repeated remand bears severely on prisoners who are untried and may prove innocent; and also on the constabulary, whose time is occupied by those frequent journeys, and who might be employed more usefully in other duties. Several instances are given in the Forty-eighth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons (pp. xl., xli.) of the extreme hardship sometimes inflicted on prisoners (in one instance causing loss of life), and the severe duty imposed on the constabulary, who have had to walk in some cases from 50 to 160 statute miles.

The unwillingness of magistrates to give authority for conveyance of prisoners by railway or even by car, has probably arisen from the fear of unduly augmenting the expenditure of the county; and the same feeling has perhaps induced Boards of Superintendence to object to and disallow expenses actually authorized and incurred.

The Lord Lieutenant, however, is confident that it is only necessary to show that humanity towards prisoners, and a due regard to the readiness and efficiency of the Constabulary for their general duties, require a more liberal course, in order to induce both magistrates and Boards of Superintendence to adopt it. His Excellency cannot suppose that any considerations of economy can be held to justify (as in cases mentioned by the Inspectors-General of Prisons) risking the life of a female prisoner, ill-clad and ill-fed, who had already walked thirteen miles from a bridewell to petty sessions, by sending her on foot in winter to a distant county gaol, or subjecting women charged with trifling offences to long winter journeys on foot, for the purpose of remand, when they might be conveyed by railway at a small expense. Railway arrangements as to time may sometimes, indeed, be such as to render the trains unavailable for the conveyance of prisoners committed late in the day, but in such cases the expense of carhire is preferable to the evils of the present practice. Nor are the occupation of the time of the Constabulary, and the fatigue imposed on them by escort duty, unimportant considerations in view of the increasingly onerous duties of that force, and the desirableness of keeping its members in a state of efficiency for meeting the urgent calls often made on them. An escort which has been sent a distance of many miles one day, and has returned the next (both journeys on foot), is necessarily withdrawn from patrol duty, and the general strength of the station is for the time diminished; nor is the inconvenience lessened by the escort and prisoner being obliged (in some cases) to spend a night in a bridewell on the route, and the journeys to and from the gaol being extended over three days.

His Excellency hopes that the magistrates will see fit, on consideration of this subject, while exercising all due care to avoid unnecessary expense, to approve the employment of railways or of cars in the conveyance of prisoners whenever the distances on foot would unduly press on the prisoners (especially when unconvicted), or inconveniently occupy the time of the Constabulary.

His Excellency has directed a copy of this circular to be sent to the Boards of Superintendence and the Secretaries of Grand Juries, and he confidently trusts that these bodies will cordially co-operate with the magistrates in carrying out its suggestions.

The Constabulary have received instructions, when applying for the magistrate's Certificate of Expenses, to call particular attention to this circular, and to apply for authority to use railways and cars when convenient and practicable.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE.

We consider that in future legislation on prisons, magistrates should be compelled to facilitate the transfer of prisoners to the county gaols, and that workhouse offenders, vagrants, the unconvicted, juveniles, and women, should not be subjected to a punishment which the law does not sanction; and the constabulary should not be unnecessarily harassed in the discharge of their duties.

At page 45 in the report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, a lengthened statement is given of the defects of the present system of Bridewells in Ireland—a class of prisons which do not exist in any other part of the United Kingdom or on the Continent—and we trust that, in the event of a new Prison Bill being introduced into Parliament, many anomalies in the law in their regard will be rectified.

Four bridewells in the county of Limerick, and one in the county Tyrone, were abolished during the years 1868 and 1869, and since the commencement of the year 1871 the bridewell at Woodford has been closed by order of the Lord Lieutenant, but many others throughout the country are retained which are, in our opinion, unnecessary, and are in such a condition as to be unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners or the maintenance of regularity or discipline. Details of these are given in our separate reports.*

Incidentals attending the maintenance of bridewells, such as rent, stationery, &c., cost £1,233 15s. 3d. in 1870. Fuel and light and bedding £1,053 10s. 11½d.; and the food for maintenance of prisoners £467 19s. 8d.

EXPENDITURE IN THE GAOLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0		1850 .	25,667	5	1
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1852 .	85,858	6	5	decrease,	1853 .	202	5	10
1853 .	66,666	0	7	decrease,	1854 .	3,325	18	7
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1855 .	7,255	17	11
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5
1856 .	60,168	7	10	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1860 .	3,339	17	2
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1863 .	1,118	12	9
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1864 .	2,744	6	0½
1864 .	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1865 .	707	2	11½
1865 .	79,658	19	1½	decrease,	1866 .	4,383	14	4½
1866 .	84,042	13	6½	increase,	1867 .	3,058	11	5½
1867 .	87,101	5	1	increase,	1868 .	3,397	12	
1868 .	83,703	12	6	decrease,	1869 .	3,439	17	10½
1869 .	80,243	14	9½	decrease,	1870 .	1,626	10	6½
1870 .	81,870	5	4	increase,				
Net expenditure in 1869, deducting profit on works,						77,650	12	7½
Do. do. in 1870,						79,078	18	10
Increase in 1870,						1,428	6	2½
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1869,						35	4	1
Do. do. 1870,						33	9	10
Cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in 1869,						6	8	0
Do. do. 1870,						6	10	7

* See Appendix No. II.

Forty-ninth Report.

Magistrates should be statutorily compelled to facilitate the transfer of prisoners by railway or other conveyance.

Table showing expenditure for maintenance of gaols last 22 years.

*Forty-ninth
Report.*

Decrease in the
average cost of
each prisoner
in 1869.

The net expenditure for maintenance of the gaols of Ireland increased during 1870 over that in 1869 by £1,428 6s. 2½d., but the average annual cost of each inmate decreased by £1 14s. 3d. The number of prisoners in custody also averaged 155 over those in custody in 1869. The average cost of each prisoner in 1868 was £36 11s. 1d.; in 1869 £35 4s. 1d.; in 1870 it was £33 9s. 10d. The cost of each prisoner is, however, still far too high, arising from the maintenance of large establishments in gaols which are in a great measure unoccupied, and also on account of the difficulty to manage without a large staff, the majority of the prisons, from their faulty construction, requiring a large number of officers, hence no economy can be exercised on this head, and industrial labour from which profits are derived is often entirely neglected.

The annual cost of each prisoner lodged in the county gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon, in 1869, was £93 8s. 4d., and in Carlow, £91 10s. 1d., whilst in 1870 the cost at Carlow was £92 15s. 2d., and at Leitrim it was £74 9s. In 6 gaols it ranged from £55 to £61. In 13 gaols the average cost was £50 and upwards, and in 24 it averaged over £40 for each inmate during the year 1870.

Staff charge
in 1870.

The salaries and allowance to officers who form the staff of the county and borough prisons of Ireland alone amounted in 1870 to £42,213 17s. 1d., being an average annual cost of £17 17s. 7d. for each prisoner of all classes in custody throughout the year. In 1869 this charge amounted to £42,635 4s. 10d., being an average of £19 16s. 5d., but in that year the average daily number of prisoners was 2,306, or 155 less than in 1870; which accounts in a great degree for the staff charges in 1869, being in excess of those in 1870. The actual decrease in the cost of the several prison staffs being only £421 7s. 9d. in 1870.

The lowest average cost per head per annum of staff in 1870 was in Antrim county prison, where it amounted to £7 4s. 9d., whereas in county Carlow gaol it came to £58 14s. 11d. Thus the average staff charges in the latter prison was more than eight times that of the former.

Again the average cost of staff for each prisoner in Leitrim Gaol exceeded £47 during 1870. In 9 others it ranged between £30 and £40; in 13 gaols from £20 to £30; in 12 gaols from £10 to £20, and in two gaols only, viz., Belfast and Cork city, was it under £10 per head per annum.

We therefore feel it our duty here to repeat the remarks in our report of last year, and to express our regret that no steps have as yet been taken by the Legislature to introduce a system which would prevent the great expense incurred in the management of the majority of the county and borough prisons.

[TABLE.]

COST OF STAFF IN EACH PRISON.

Forty-sixth Report.

Table showing the discrepancy in the cost of staff, calculated at an average rate per head for each prisoner.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Cost of Officers, 1879.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Rate per Head of Staff Charges.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	1,961 12 9	271	7 4 9
Armagh,	869 16 6	82	10 12 2
Carlow,	704 19 2	12	58 14 11
Cavan,	850 13 7	28	30 7 6
Clare,	944 15 1	25	37 15 10
Cork, County,	1,837 18 11	144	12 15 3
" City,	1,294 5 5	134	9 7 2
Donegal,	985 1 11	36	27 7 3
Down,	1,013 13 7	63	16 1 8
Dublin County,	1,536 15 1½	98	15 13 7
Dublin City:—			
Richmond Bridewell,	3,192 8 7	264	12 1 10
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	1,872 0 5½	129	14 10 3
Fermanagh,	727 1 7	23	31 12 3
Galway, County and Town,	1,326 3 9	50	26 10 6
Kerry,	1,216 16 7	49	24 16 8
Kildare,	1,216 12 9½	88	13 16 6
Kilkeany, County and City,	1,091 17 2	29	37 13 0
King's County,	883 14 6	23	38 8 5
Leitrim,	813 10 6	17	47 17 1
Limerick, County,	1,213 10 11	64	18 19 3
" City,	767 16 5	45	17 1 3
Londonderry,	1,065 3 7½	48	22 3 10
Longford,	875 12 10	25	35 0 6
Louth, Dundalk,	801 4 9	35	22 17 10
Drogheda Town,	300 12 1½	12	25 1 0
Mayo,	1,087 10 4	51	21 6 8
Meath,	1,117 16 8	32	34 18 8
Monaghan,	784 17 2	56	14 5 5
Queen's County,	807 13 10	26	31 1 5
Rosecommon,	856 4 0	36	23 15 8
Sligo,	904 11 6½	28	34 15 10
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,135 12 8	39	29 2 4
" Cloonmel,	1,445 0 10	81	17 16 9
Tyrone,	1,011 2 6	47	21 10 3
Waterford, County,	1,233 17 0	73	16 18 1
" City,	898 0 9	32	28 1 3
Westmeath,	1,032 17 11	39	26 9 8
Wexford,	674 11 3	30	22 9 8
Wicklow,			
TOTAL,	42,213 17 0½	2,361	
Average cost of staff for each prisoner,	—	—	17 17 7

The cost of supervision and management is necessarily greatest in the worst constructed gaols, composed of straggling buildings, in which strict supervision over officers and prisoners is difficult or impossible, and therefore most expensive.

The large expenditure for staff charges in some gaols is mainly due to the small number of prisoners committed to them and the necessity to keep up expensive establishments. Occasionally the officers outnumber the prisoners, the latter are then altogether employed in prison duties, so that industrial and remunerative work cannot be carried out, and punitive labour is impossible.

Staff charges frequently excessive.

Forty-ninth
Report.

In Carlow and Drogheda gaols the daily average number of all classes and sexes of prisoners in custody during the year 1870 was 12, in Leitrim 17, in Fermanagh and King's County 23, and in Clare and Longford 25.

The average daily number of prisoners of all classes confined in all the county and borough gaols of Ireland was 2,361 in 1870, yet for these few prisoners 38 gaols, with large establishments and expensive staffs, are still maintained at a cost for staffs alone of upwards of £42,000 per annum.

Table showing
the small
amount of
remunerative
labour by pri-
soners from the
above causes.

The following table shows the average gross and net cost of each prisoner confined in county gaols during the last eight years, and the small amount of remunerative labour obtained from them:—

Years.	Average Number of Prisoners in Custody.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner Annually.	Average Value of Work obtained from Prisoners.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner Annually.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862, .	3,034	27 15 2	0 16 7	26 18 7
1863, .	3,179	26 2 10	0 15 10	25 7 0
1864, .	2,974	27 0 6	0 16 2	26 4 4
1865, .	2,840	28 2 0	0 17 10	27 4 2
1866, .	2,648	31 15 0	0 17 9	30 17 3
1867, .	2,658	32 15 5	1 0 2	31 15 2
1868, .	2,323	37 13 5	1 2 0	36 11 1
1869, .	2,306	36 7 6	1 3 6	35 4 1
1870, .	2,361	34 13 6	1 3 8	33 9 10

Punishments
unequal.

Another grave defect under the present system is the inequality of punishment. In some gaols a highly stringent discipline is enforced, while in others a very lax system prevails, so that a short term of confinement in one gaol is more severely penal than a lengthened imprisonment in another—perhaps in the adjoining county—and it sometimes happens that the sentences of hard labour pronounced by the Judge cannot be enforced owing to the circumstances of the establishment and the few inmates of the prison.

Necessity for
legislation.

There are no gaols in the west or in many of the central counties of Ireland suited in construction for carrying out an improved prison system; the prisons for females more especially are very defective and wanting in the requirements for punishment, so that hard labour is seldom or never enforced on females, though they are constantly so sentenced. Pending the contemplated change in the law with regard to prisons, Boards of Superintendence are slow to undertake costly improvements, nor do we feel justified in recommending any considerable expense to be incurred until the decision of Parliament is obtained; yet as gaols are at present constituted little progress can be made in prison management, and flagrant abuses are constantly occurring, which the law as it now stands is unable to remedy.

The Inspectors-General have, in their reports for some years, entered fully into the details of the principles on which they conceive a prison system suited for the country should be founded, and the experience of the past year confirms the correctness of the opinion which we had formed. We therefore now repeat the suggestions which we made in our report for 1868 and 1869, namely, that prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot—(as in Scotland)—under Government management, in which the sentence of the Judge would be carried out under strict supervision and with uniform treatment and punishment on all offenders according to such sentence, with equal opportunities for reformation to all. To this prison the Lord Lieutenant should be empowered to remove all prisoners charged with crimes of great social gravity, or others under special circumstances. At the same time great care must be taken that unconvicted prisoners shall always have the fullest opportunities and facilities for seeing their legal advisers, and preparing for their defence.

Forty-ninth Report.

Prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot.

Some of the existing prisons might be rendered serviceable for large districts, and licensed, according to their capabilities, with a limited staff suited for their requirements, where shorter sentences of imprisonment would be carried out, while minor prisons in other centres of population would be sufficient, in which drunkards and persons guilty of trifling offences would be confined, as well as prisoners on remand, for a limited time only. Such small prisons would be required in order to save the expense of conveyance of prisoners to a distance, and to spare the accused from the hardships which sometimes attend their removal.

Minor prisons should be licensed according to their capabilities.

We consider that each class of prisons should have a sufficient staff and a uniform code of rules, so as to insure similar treatment in all.

Increased powers required by the Executive, and a uniform code of rules established.

A copy of the proceedings of Boards of Superintendence should be transmitted after each meeting to the Prisons Office, in order that the Inspectors-General may be conversant with the proceedings of the Board.

Increased powers are required by the Executive with regard to the removal of the prison officers for misconduct.

The office of local inspector of county and borough gaols should be abolished, and a few district inspectors appointed by the Executive to perform their duties. By this arrangement a considerable saving would ultimately accrue, and the duties would be more efficiently performed. The local inspector has important duties to perform, which sometimes bring him into collision with the Board of Superintendence, yet the Board has, under the statute, absolute power to dismiss him, so that a conscientious local inspector is placed in great difficulty when acting in opposition to the Board, and the Executive have very little power to sustain him; hence the public service frequently suffers by the present arrangement. We therefore think that the district inspectors should be appointed by and should hold office at the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

The office of local inspector should be abolished and district inspectors appointed.

In Scotland a central prison is established in Perth, the cost of

Forty-ninth
Report.

No less would
seem to the
Exchequer
under the
proposed
arrangement.

which, under the Act 23 & 24 Vic., cap. 105, sec. 54, is defrayed by moneys voted by Parliament, and there is reason to believe that the Treasury allowance for the support of convicted prisoners in Ireland, as well as 1s. per day now paid from the Consolidated Fund for military, naval, and revenue prisoners in county gaols, together with the product of their labour judiciously employed, will more than reimburse the Exchequer for the cost of their maintenance, while the saving to the ratepayers and the country generally would be very considerable.

The experience of each succeeding year satisfies us of the correctness of the opinion at which we have arrived, and of the necessity for legislation on this subject.

The following table, founded on the "morning state" in the different gaols on the 1st July in each of the nine years, from 1862 to 1870, shows the average number of offenders in custody during that period under the different sentences of imprisonment, distinguishing prisoners sentenced to hard labour from those not so sentenced:—

Table showing
the average
length of
sentences.

The 1st July in each year has been selected, because it is found that the gaol population is then generally highest.

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	2	1	3
" 2 " " 18 months,	75	13	88
" 18 months " 12 "	61	9	70
" 12 " " 9 "	176	53	229
" 9 " " 6 "	45	9	55
Total sentences above 6 months,	360	85	445
For 6 months and above 3,	204	81	285
Total sentences above 3 months,	564	166	730

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	1	1	2
" 2 " " 18 months,	3	1	4
" 18 months " 12 "	2	1	3
" 12 " " 9 "	17	6	23
" 9 " " 6 "	8	3	11
Total sentences above 6 months,	31	12	43
For 6 months and above 3,	47	20	77
Total sentences above 3 months,	78	42	120

It thus appears that the average number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for periods exceeding six months (for whom accommodation would have been provided in a Government central prison), during the nine years ending 1870, was 360 males and 85 females. If those under sentence of six months and above three were added, the number would be increased by 204 males and 81 females. The prisoners sentenced

to imprisonment without hard labour for above six months averaged 31 males and 12 females, besides 47 males and 30 females sentenced for six, four, and above three months.

Should the Bill now before Parliament for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, where no fraud exists, become law, some saving in the staff may be effected, as the prison marshalseas will not then be required, and also the many hardships referred to in our former reports to which poor debtors are sometimes subject will no longer exist.

The uncertain state of the law with regard to debtors has hitherto prevented us from urging the Executive and the different Grand Juries of counties to execute the alterations in marshalseas, which would have been attended with a large expenditure of public money. We therefore feel happy to believe that another session of Parliament will not pass without legislation on this very important subject.

In submitting this report we have repeated many of the observations which we felt it our duty to bring under the notice of the Executive last year, because we desire to record our unaltered opinion in regard to the present defects in the management of the Irish county and borough prisons both as to efficiency and economy, and the urgent necessity of introducing a system more suited to the punishment and reformation of the criminal classes of this country.

We reiterate
the expression
of our convictions
as to the
proper system
of prison
management to
be established.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

APPENDIX—PART I.

TABLES.—1870.

TABLE	PAGE
I. Number of Commitments to the several County and Borough Gaols during the year 1870, by Classes of Offences,	2, 3
II. Number of Individual Prisoners committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, within the year 1870,	4
III. Number of Individual Prisoners committed in 1870 who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., from their first commitment, in any year, to the 31st of December, 1870,	5-7
IV. Sentences of Prisoners in 1870, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences, and also of Prisoners Committed in 1869, but not Tried until 1870,	8-13
V. Ages of Prisoners committed in 1870, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	14, 15
VI. State of Education, on commitment, of Prisoners committed in 1870, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	16, 17
VII. Religious Profession of Prisoners committed in 1870, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	18, 19
VIII. Number of Debtors committed in 1870 to the several County and Borough Gaols, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper,	19
IX. Cases of Sickness and Death in the several Gaols, and the number of Insane Prisoners, &c., &c., in 1870,	20-23
X. Deaths in the several Gaols in 1870, and their Causes,	24, 25
XI. Escapes from Gaols and Bridewells in 1870,	25
XII. Punishments for Prison Offences in 1870,	26
XIII. Number of Individual Prisoners in attendance at Gaol Schools in 1870; Number of Teachers, &c.,	27
XIV. Stock of Bedding and Clothing in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1870,	28, 29
XV. Amount of Accommodation in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1870,	30-33
XVI. Trades Work, Hard Labour, &c., in the several Gaols, on 31st December, 1870,	34, 35
XVII. Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in 1870,	36-43

JUVENILES.

XVIII. Number of Commitments of Juveniles to the several County and Borough Gaols in 1870, by Ages and Classes of Offences,	44, 45
XIX. Number of Individual Juveniles committed Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in 1870, by Ages,	46
Summaries of Tables XVIII. and XIX.,	47
XX. Sentences of Juveniles in 1870, by Ages,	48-50
Addenda to Table XX.—Number of Juveniles ordered to be sent to Reformatories in 1870,	51
Summary of Table XX.,	52
XXI. Condition as to Parentage of the Juveniles committed in 1870, by Ages,	53, 54
Summary of Table XXI.,	55
XXII. State of Education, on commitment, of the Juveniles committed in 1870, by Ages,	56, 57
XXIII. Previous Residences of the Juveniles committed in 1870, by Ages,	58
XXIV. Religious Professions of the Juveniles committed in 1870, by Ages,	59
Summaries of Tables XXII., XXIII., and XXIV.,	60

XXV. Number of Prisoners in each Gaol on the night of the 31st December, 1870, by Classes, the Number Sick in Hospital, and the number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners,	61
XXVI. Commitments to and Expenses of Bridewells in 1870,	62-67
Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1869 and 1870,	68
XXVII. List of Prisons, 1870,	68, 69

PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS BY INSPECTORS-GENERAL,	71
--	----

TABLE I.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS to the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGES.	CONVICTED																						
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Reformatory Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Court Martial.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.			
	Felonies.		Misdemeanours.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Acts.		Misdemeanours.		Dangerous Lunatics.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	44	13	24	3	.	.	158	146	1,516	1,393	.	.	6	4	25	14	18	28	15	2	336	294	
Armagh,	12	9	58	1	.	.	20	16	163	88	.	.	1	3	.	7	3	.	2	6	69	35	
Carlow,	5	2	3	.	.	.	3	7	41	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	6	91	18
Cavan,	7	4	31	2	.	.	4	3	114	17	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	3	31	68	68	
Clare,	9	1	8	3	.	.	10	4	69	12	.	.	1	13	10	2	.	.	3	1	43	12	
Cork County,	28	10	45	6	.	1	34	34	347	173	.	.	2	.	25	6	95	7	9	6	52	31	
" City,	28	31	46	10	1	.	73	70	338	262	.	.	.	.	.	26	8	.	5	9	238	248
Donegal,	5	4	29	.	.	.	9	1	171	19	.	.	22	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	54	42	
Down,	17	7	12	2	.	.	31	22	187	122	.	.	2	.	4	1	2	.	6	4	43	30	
Dublin County,	24	6	18	5	.	.	59	28	330	203	.	.	.	1	.	38	13	.	10	5	116	145	
Dublin City : Richmond B.,	173	.	100	.	.	.	385	.	1,320	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	42	24	54	.	1,310	.	
Grangegorman P.,	27	.	25	.	.	.	183	.	2,274	83	.	1,261	.
Fermanagh,	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	5	55	23	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	106	27
Galway,	112	4	29	1	.	.	8	10	141	32	.	.	6	7	9	10	9	2	1	1	16	15	
" City,	43	3	5	2	.	.	12	5	76	48	2	.	1	.	1	1	2	5	2	7	67	81	
Kerry,	15	3	81	4	.	.	17	6	180	36	.	.	.	.	27	11	1	1	5	2	150	69
Kildare,	68	7	38	1	.	.	21	11	77	162	.	.	.	.	9	1	23	5	4	3	113	169
Kilkenny,	4	.	9	.	.	.	7	5	55	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	1
" City,	4	1	1	.	.	.	4	5	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	10	35	29
King's,	29	3	7	1	.	.	16	8	83	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	1	23	27
Leitrim,	14	3	1	.	1	.	2	2	52	7	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	16	16
Limerick County,	24	6	78	7	.	.	27	11	169	28	.	.	.	.	16	3	27	1	2	2	89	17
" City,	18	13	.	1	.	.	29	15	204	150	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	4	264	154	
Londonderry,	29	6	28	3	.	.	22	8	123	24	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	2	3	5	167	108
Longford,	11	1	26	3	.	.	3	1	108	32	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	7	.	60	26
Louth,	8	1	12	.	.	.	26	8	91	27	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	4	1	.	80	63
" Drogheda Town,	1	3	1	.	.	.	8	2	43	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	2	78	26
Mayo,	19	3	48	14	.	.	14	16	166	68	.	.	16	6	7	6	6	.	7	4	103	27	
Meath,	15	2	18	2	1	.	13	3	86	25	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	5	68	6	19	3
Monaghan,	1	5	66	.	.	.	17	13	65	15	.	.	5	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	67	25	
Queen's,	15	3	39	1	.	.	5	2	83	15	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	2	1	1	40	30
Rosemount,	16	2	17	.	.	.	6	1	73	29	.	.	.	.	6	3	9	1	1	1	44	15
Sligo,	0	7	14	.	.	.	6	3	114	24	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	6	3	4	45	25	
Tipperary, N.H.D.,	17	3	29	1	1	.	22	7	109	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	125	35
" S. Rid.,	59	11	32	3	1	.	21	21	144	123	.	.	.	.	7	4	6	2	3	2	205	161
Tyrone,	17	5	29	2	.	.	9	12	119	36	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	40	114	67
" City,	22	3	6	.	.	.	8	6	61	14	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	13	2
Waterford,	7	.	2	.	.	.	23	21	127	49	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	4	5	144	136
Westmeath,	8	5	11	.	.	.	7	4	119	29	.	.	.	.	13	7	4	.	2	16	74	29
Wexford,	13	5	2	1	.	.	18	11	87	24	.	.	2	.	3	7	.	4	5	1	54	37	
Wicklow,	12	1	15	1	.	.	19	6	96	21	.	.	1	.	7	13	.	.	8	4	77	2	
Total Males,	801	.	294	.	10	.	1,159	.	8,041	.	2	.	74	.	223	.	209	144	230	.	4,977	.	
Total Females,	306	.	118	.	1	.	666	.	6,492	.	.	.	24	.	115	.	.	.	246	.	1,900	.
Total M. & F.,	1,107	.	1,112	.	11	.	1,825	.	14,695	.	2	.	98	.	338	.	443	.	476	.	6,923	.	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

and Borough Gaols during the year 1870, by Classes of Offences.

TOTAL.		NOT CONVICTED.												Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1870.		TOTAL.		
		FELONS.				MISDEMEANANTS.				For Further Examination and Discharged.								
		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
1,147	1,841	11	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	166	88	169	89	12	2	2,328	1,922	4,250
378	119	7	4	3	.	2	.	.	.	39	7	50	11	8	1	436	161	597
146	37	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	28	4	31	5	5	2	183	44	228
212	91	0	.	.	.	6	.	2	1	35	2	48	8	7	1	267	86	353
154	45	3	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	21	16	32	16	3	2	191	62	253
697	267	9	3	9	2	12	3	8	.	42	5	68	13	13	6	718	286	1,004
880	1,446	.	.	14	7	.	.	15	.	48	22	55	29	6	4	1,961	1,473	2,434
279	67	3	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	16	9	25	10	3	1	802	73	875
968	229	4	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	34	5	38	6	3	2	341	226	567
638	452	8	3	9	1	1	3	6	5	32	17	112	29	7	1	757	482	1,239
5,028	.	42	.	24	.	30	.	20	.	378	.	492	.	26	.	4,170	.	8,138
.	4,121	.	26	.	12	.	6	.	6	.	170	.	214	.	12	.	4,847	8,138
179	26	3	2	.	.	9	.	.	.	16	8	28	10	2	.	266	69	335
225	81	6	1	2	.	4	.	1	.	9	2	22	5	6	3	262	87	349
152	100	2	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	36	8	38	11	1	2	216	168	384
497	181	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	18	3	25	2	8	.	440	133	573
305	334	11	2	4	1	1	.	8	1	61	8	81	12	15	5	471	349	820
91	33	3	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	5	14	7	5	.	113	38	151
63	46	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	22	8	29	9	5	5	93	62	155
120	55	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	21	4	5	.	152	87	239
83	31	1	1	.	.	31	.	.	.	25	1	77	3	6	1	171	94	265
279	25	6	2	2	.	17	1	8	1	30	5	68	19	9	2	451	88	539
168	172	2	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	93	50	94	34	9	4	648	211	859
447	214	3	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	46	8	50	12	4	.	331	227	558
237	62	2	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	48	5	61	5	9	3	397	75	472
228	129	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	35	5	43	6	5	1	270	136	406
136	89	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	50	5	3	1	168	56	224
304	158	10	4	9	.	20	2	18	3	24	5	79	16	6	1	479	175	654
225	41	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	3	43	3	50	7	.	.	275	52	327
158	68	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	22	4	7	3	287	70	357
180	38	4	3	5	2	8	.	7	1	26	3	45	9	12	2	246	45	291
171	61	2	.	1	1	2	2	1	.	21	4	29	7	19	.	219	48	267
398	64	1	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	31	7	34	12	13	1	247	71	318
164	28	0	.	.	.	87	2	2	.	20	4	60	6	10	.	433	84	517
652	335	1	2	1	.	2	.	2	.	84	21	90	23	14	.	477	348	825
290	164	3	2	8	2	.	.	1	2	22	6	29	12	5	3	322	186	508
117	25	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	1	16	1	30	4	6	.	138	29	167
319	226	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	33	8	34	7	5	2	319	234	553
279	80	3	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	46	3	51	7	18	2	298	99	397
191	66	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	14	4	15	5	19	3	275	74	349
205	45	4	2	4	.	6	1	5	2	7	1	27	6	5	3	207	58	265
14,970	.	183	.	129	.	211	.	101	.	1,776	.	2,396	.	823	.	19,089	.	.
.	11,921	.	67	.	45	.	26	.	29	.	816	.	683	.	79	.	12,681	.
25,991	.	290	.	187	.	235	.	128	.	2,293	.	3,077	.	492	.	.	.	32,870

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, within the year 1870.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed within the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.	Number of the foregoing who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1870.				
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Astrim,	1,212	466	217	119	72	58	46	29	43	118	1,590	742	903	261		
Armagh,	319	94	24	29	8	3	5	2	4	2	369	131	325	92		
Carlow,	156	36	8	4			1		1		165	40	155	36		
Cavan,	229	34	13	2	4	2				6	246	42	194	26		
Clare,	102	20	28	12	6	5	1	1	1		138	38	106	23		
Cork County,	612	122	33	55	12	14	1	3		7	659	191	461	171		
" City,	814	665	75	114	18	48	5	23	4	47	916	897	530	334		
Donegal,	248	32	23	7	1	1		2	1	2	273	44	218	23		
Down,	288	119	12	13	4	10	3	4	1	6	308	152	254	112		
Dublin County,	549	185	53	37	11	7	7	3	6	22	626	254	408	138		
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	2,885		395		84		26		23		3,412		1,813			
Grangegorman P.,		1,108		250		119		67		285		1,875		688		
Fermanagh,	146	53	2	4	7	1	2		2	1	159	59	98	21		
Galway,	233	71	10	3	3	2		1			246	77	169	60		
" {	150	60	12	8	6	3	3	1	2	8	173	80	140	54		
Kerry,	320	70	27	10	7	4	5	1	3	3	372	88	230	36		
Kildare,	390	82	42	14	3	7	2	8	2	21	490	132	261	44		
" {	706	28	4		3						163	28	67	23		
Kilkenny,	170	30	10	5	1	4		1		1	201	41	52	20		
King's,	114	24	11	4	4	2	1	2		2	130	34	118	30		
Leitrim,	157	18	4	1	2	2		2			168	23	132	19		
Limerick County,	330	60	28	4	9	1	1	1	4	1	377	67	255	41		
" City,	403	131	33	19	22	11	12	7	11	41	486	179	376	101		
Londonderry,	372	60	35	13	11	6	2		3	14	423	93	262	53		
Longford,	218	37	29	6	8	2	1		3	8	250	48	167	26		
Louth,	182	44	25	10	10	6	1	2	2	7	229	69	148	26		
Drogheda Town,	113	30	9	6	8	2	2	1	1	5	133	44	74	26		
Mayo,	369	110	30	12	7	3	1	2	3	4	410	131	297	101		
Meath,	225	26	16	1	6	2		1		2	247	32	177	22		
Monaghan,	238	45	10	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	256	67	235	42		
Queen's,	233	40	5	3	1	1					239	41	230	31		
Roscommon,	178	35	13	3	5	1		1			196	40	152	24		
Sligo,	185	55	13	5	7	1	1	1	2	1	208	63	144	26		
Tipperary, N. Riding,	396	37	27	7	10	2	3	2	5	3	351	51	248	29		
" S. Riding,	498	119	50	14	12	3	6	5	6	18	556	159	235	29		
Tyrone,	226	76	26	8	7	2	3	4	2	10	263	100	160	35		
" {	105	25	10	2	3		1				119	27	84	19		
Waterford,	730	51	34	16	15	11	1	5	5	17	256	90	145	31		
" {	238	43	15	4	7	3	1	2	3	2	254	60	234	46		
Westmeath,	166	53	14	3	9	1	3	3			190	60	135	23		
Wexford,	175	43	20	2	9	3	5		1		210	50	147	40		
Wicklow,																
Total Males,	14,009		1,435		428		151		144		16,167		10,759			
Total Females,		4,475		814		304		198		580		6,421		2,665		
Total M. and F.,	18,484		2,249		782		349		724		22,588		13,794			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1870 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ashtown, . . .	80	8	755	234	4	2	205	75	1	1	132	51	1		83	26
Armagh, . . .	18	1	309	91	3		14	18	1		7	6			3	
Carlow, . . .	3		158	32			6	3			1					
Cavan, . . .	2	1	187	18			26	5			7				7	2
Clack, . . .	3		104	22	1	1	13	3			5	2			3	
Cork County, . .	41	4	430	63	2		94	27	1		26	23	1		12	9
" City, . . .	49	13	408	212	1	1	191	164			43	100			31	72
Down, . . .	7	1	192	21			46	5			12	4			10	2
Dublin, . . .	23		222	99	1		20	12			13	4			8	3
Dublin County, .	60	8	368	138	3		59	26	2		26	13			26	12
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	312		1,437		62		569		20		285		8		159	
Grangecoman P.,		34		541		4		284		3		153		1		123
Fermanagh, . .	5	1	88	20			25	8			14	12			8	7
Galway, . . .	*12	4	146	54			31	4	1		24	9			16	2
" City, . . .	47		102	41	2		16	12	2		9	4			6	5
Kerry, . . .	23	1	203	52	3		60	7			30	8			15	1
Kildare, . . .	16	3	226	35			72	11			25	12			15	7
Kilkenny, . . .	*3		62	22			20	4			6	1			3	
King's, . . .	75	2	37	13	1		19	9			7	3			3	2
" County, . .	2	1	100	24	2		5	4			2	1			3	
Lantern, . . .	1		131	12			16	4			6	1				2
Limerick County, .	82	1	218	43	3		49	8			82	4	2		15	1
" City, . . .	24	2	397	88	2		31	21			23	15			19	13
Londonderry, . .	14	1	191	34	2		108	8	3		49	6			20	5
Lough, . . .	4	1	149	25			48	5			19	5			15	
Louth, . . .	5		136	28		1	26	6			14	2			4	2
Drogheda Town, .	5		64	21	1		12	1	1		11	3			6	1
Mayo, . . .	14	0	207	94	1	1	39	12			15	3	1		12	3
Meath, . . .	8	1	169	21			35	3			15				9	2
Monaghan, . . .	8	1	225	41			5	3			4	2			3	2
Queen's, . . .	9	1	209	22	1		17	5			2	2			1	
Roscommon, . .	9	1	143	23	2		22	1	1		5	1			3	2
Sligo, . . .	7	1	136	33		1	18	8			11	2			9	3
Tipperary, N. Riding, .	14		290	24	2		48	8			23	3			7	2
" S. Riding, . .	13	2	217	35	2		72	10			58	12			42	9
Tyrone, . . .	7	3	153	52			39	11			24	5			13	5
Waterford, . . .	*10		66	16			29	6			9	1			3	1
" City, . . .	*12	4	139	27	1		31	9	1		23	7	1		19	4
Westmeath, . . .	5	1	232	45	2		7	2			6	2			5	2
Wexford, . . .	3	2	118	33	1		26	4			8	5			7	5
Wicklow, . . .	13	1	124	36	1		20	5			13	1			6	1
Total Males, . .	828		9,221		106		2,185		34		1,002		14		631	
Total Females, . .		113		2,407		11		816		4		485		1		348
Total M. and F., .	1,000		11,718		117		3,001		38		1,547		15		979	
	12,734				3,118				1,585				994			

* County prisoners

† City or Town prisoners.

[continued.]

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1870 to the several times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 14 Years.		Above 14 Years.		Not exceeding 14 Years.		Above 14 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,			65	23			34	21			131	99			37	46
Armagh,			4					2			4	2			2	1
Carlow,			2	1			1					3			1	
Cavan,			4	2				1			8	6			1	2
Clare,			1	2			2				2	4			2	3
Cork County,			8	13	1		4	8			10	19			4	5
" City,			29	60			24	54			81	101			44	47
Donegal,			1	1			3				2	4			1	2
Dowry,			4	1			6	3			7	9			5	5
Dublin County,			9	9			8	3			19	8			7	5
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	1		108		1		74				200				88	
Grangegorman P., . .				68				58		4		189		1		108
Fermanagh,			7	5			4	2			5	2			1	2
Galway,			8	1			5				4	2			2	2
"†,			8	3			7	2			7	4			4	2
Kerry,			5	3			10	2			11	7			8	1
Kildare,			12	4			8				25	11			6	7
Kilkenny,			1								4				1	
"†,			3	2			1	1			3	4			1	1
King's,			2								3	1			1	
Leitrim,			3				1				4	1				1
Limerick County,			15	2			3	1			5				1	
" City,			9	7			7	5			12	11			3	4
Londonderry,	1		8	3			3	2			14	12			4	4
Longford,			6		1		5	3			7	3				2
Louth,			5	3			5	3			14	7			8	4
Drogheda Town, . . .			6	2			4	1			12	6			2	2
Mayo,			6	4			7	1			6	4			1	2
Meath,			5	2			3				1				1	
Monaghan,			3	3			2	2			5	3			1	
Queen's,			3				1				1	5			1	
Rosecommon,			2	2			1	1			8	4				2
Sligo,			1	1			5	1			12	3			3	3
Tipperary, N. Riding, . .			9	2			5	3			20	2			3	
" S. Riding,			20	11			19	15			58	28			20	10
Tyrone,			6	1			4	1			11	9			3	3
Waterford,			4				1	2			6	1				
"†,			12	0			0	3			14	7			7	8
Westmeath,			2	1			1				1	1			1	
Wexford,			5	4			6	2			7	1			1	2
Wicklow,			5				6				10	2			4	8
Total Males,	2		432		3		284				761				270	
Total Females,				248				207		4		586		1		294
Total M. and F.,	2		670		3		491		4		1,347		1		569	
			672				494				1,351				570	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY TIMES.				TWENTY-ONE TIMES AND UPWARDS.				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.				NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS REPRESENTED IN FOREGOING.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.		
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.						
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
.	.	22	24	.	.	38	123	80	11	1,504	731	95	15	5,856	8,800	Antrim.		
.	1	5	24	1	338	130	27	1	553	340	Armagh.		
.	1	1	3	.	163	40	3	.	198	89	Carlow.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	4	3	2	1	244	41	2	1	516	412	Cavan.		
.	2	1	4	1	164	37	6	2	270	146	Clare.		
.	.	1	3	.	.	1	8	46	4	612	177	58	4	1,015	878	Cork County.		
.	.	13	26	.	.	2	46	50	14	868	883	51	15	2,925	5,357	" City.		
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	7	1	265	43	7	1	410	237	Down.		
.	.	9	1	.	.	.	10	29	.	282	152	27	.	491	801	Dublin County.		
.	.	3	8	.	.	6	21	65	8	561	240	72	8	1,260	2,425	Dublin County.		
.	.	26	.	.	.	45	.	404	.	3,008	.	539	.	10,079	.	Dublin City.		
.	.	57	.	.	.	230	.	47	.	1,928	.	108	.	18,007	.	Richmond B.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	154	58	5	1	440	189	Grange Gorman P.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	18	4	233	73	15	4	482	*192	.	Fermanagh.		
.	3	7	11	.	162	80	17	.	587	+589	Galway.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	6	26	1	316	87	29	1	840	416	Kerry.		
.	.	2	5	.	.	2	35	16	5	303	127	16	5	977	2,275	Kildare.		
.	1	.	5	.	98	28	3	.	206	*34	Kilkenny.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	75	39	7	2	179	+264	King's.
.	2	4	1	120	33	6	1	189	151	Leitrim.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	162	23	1	.	249	98	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	37	1	340	66	46	1	660	174	" City.		
.	.	1	6	.	.	6	6	26	2	454	177	28	2	1,049	824	Londonderry.		
.	.	2	1	.	.	4	17	20	1	403	92	32	1	1,049	1,230	Longford.		
.	.	.	2	.	.	5	2	5	1	245	47	10	1	638	219	Louth.		
.	.	2	4	.	.	1	2	6	1	215	68	5	2	597	1,000	Drughda Town.		
.	.	8	2	.	.	2	4	7	.	126	44	10	.	497	468	Mayo.		
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	16	7	304	124	20	8	677	286	Meath.		
.	1	3	8	1	239	31	8	1	430	185	Monaghan.		
.	8	1	248	56	8	1	344	115	Queen's.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	229	43	11	1	312	118	Roscommon.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	12	1	184	39	16	1	1	301	167	Sligo.		
.	.	5	1	.	.	1	4	7	2	201	61	7	3	338	308	Tipperary, N. R.		
.	1	7	16	.	335	51	18	.	809	324	" S. R.		
.	.	28	15	.	.	.	12	14	2	542	157	16	2	2,246	1,527	Tyrone.		
.	.	1	1	.	.	2	7	7	3	256	97	7	3	638	614	Waterford.		
.	10	.	.	169	27	10	.	226	*34	Westmeath.		
.	.	2	4	.	.	6	21	15	4	241	92	21	4	870	+1176	Wexford.		
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	4	7	1	247	59	9	1	389	519	Wicklow.		
.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	6	2	184	58	7	2	425	200			
.	.	5	.	.	.	3	1	14	1	190	49	15	1	602	141			
.	.	127	.	.	.	147	.	1,032	.	16,116	.	1,261	.	41,033	.	Total Males.		
.	.	.	172	.	.	.	634	.	134	.	6,287	.	264	.	52,293	Total Females.		
299				781				1,180				1,480				94,841		Total M. and F.
260				781				22,568				94,841						

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		PENAL SERVITUDE FOR											
			Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	3	.	5	.	8	2
Armagh,	2	3	.	.
Carlow,	1	1	.	.
Canan,	1	1	1	.
Clare,	1	.	1	1
Cork County,	1	.	2	.	5	2	3	1
" City,	2	.	4	4
Down,	1	.	1	2	1	.
Dublin County,	1	.	5	1	3	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	17	.
Grangegorman P.,	1	10	.	17
Fermanagh,	4	.	1	.
Galway,
Kerry,	1	.	1	.	1	1
Kildare,	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	2	.	.
Kilkenny,	1	1	.	.
King's, . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	1	.
Lettism,	1	.	4	.
Limerick County,	1	4	4	.
" City,
Londonderry,	1	.	4	1	2	.
Longford,	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
Louth,	7	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,
Mayo,	3	3	2	2
Meath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	.
Monaghan,	1
Queen's,
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	2	2	1	2	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	3	2
" S. Riding,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
Tyrone,	3	2	2	.
Waterford,	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.
Westmeath,	2	.	.	1
Wexford,	1	3	.
Wicklow,
Total Males, . .	3	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	13	.	84	.	74	.
Total Females, .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	35	.	32
Total M. and F.,	4	.	2	.	1	.	6	.	15	.	129	.	106	.
														250

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed during the Year 1870, together with the number of Prisoners in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
1 Year and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	6	3	80	51	83	73	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	24	1	2	.	20	8	21	0	Armagh.
.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	1	Carlow.
.	1	1	1	.	6	2	18	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	8	.	7	5	Clare.
.	.	6	.	1	1	15	1	4	.	49	15	51	36	Cork County.
.	.	2	.	7	4	15	3	7	3	84	18	41	25	" City.
.	2	5	.	.	6	.	23	4	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	3	.	13	3	8	13	Down.
1	.	1	.	4	.	13	.	3	.	32	5	31	10	Dublin County.
.	.	5	.	6	.	39	.	4	.	107	.	201	.	Dublin City :
.	.	1	1	2	2	9	.	.	.	58	.	75	.	Richmond B.
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	4	3	Grangegorman
.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	1	9	1	7	10	Fermanagh.
.	3	1	1	.	3	.	7	13	Galway.
.	.	1	.	1	.	7	1	3	.	13	3	15	1	Kerry.
.	.	3	.	6	.	8	2	3	1	15	1	48	8	Kildare.
.	3	.	1	.	6	.	2	.	"
.	2	.	.	.	4	2	3	13	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	7	.	7	2	King's.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	5	1	.	1	Leitrim.
.	.	4	.	10	3	20	3	7	1	20	5	19	1	Limerick County.
.	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	2	2	8	4	10	3	" City.
.	.	.	1	1	.	5	2	.	.	8	2	9	4	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	7	.	10	3	Longford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	4	2	6	.	Louth.
.	1	.	.	.	1	3	2	6	Drogheda Town.
.	.	1	.	4	.	2	2	3	1	10	.	29	10	Nayo.
.	.	1	.	7	.	2	2	3	1	5	1	7	3	Meath.
.	.	.	.	3	.	8	3	.	.	3	2	77	4	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	1	10	2	13	1	Queen's.
.	.	3	.	2	.	2	1	2	.	18	2	5	4	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	2	2	1	3	.	.	9	.	9	6	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	0	2	2	.	10	.	16	5	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	4	1	1	.	9	5	7	.	25	6	29	4	" S. Riding.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	10	6	11	18	Tyrone.
.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	1	.	6	1	16	13	"
.	6	.	.	.	7	2	22	13	Waterford.
.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	8	.	16	14	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	2	1	14	2	12	6	Wexford.
.	.	1	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	5	.	13	2	Wicklow.
1	.	43	.	73	.	293	.	79	.	620	.	890	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	5	.	15	.	55	.	16	.	210	.	413	Total Females.
1	.	48	.	87	.	348	.	95	.	830	.	1,312	.	Total M. and F.

[continued.]

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.) concluded.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	212	59	496	146	701	965	224	228	44	27	336	380
Armagh,	47	49	112	51	55	15	67	20	30	8	9	2
Carlow,	7	2	9	5	14	6	28	14	29	5	51	4
Cavan,	10	2	70	9	39	7	24	17	18	20	24	2
Clare,	10	4	93	20	19	5	27	8	18	.	8	3
Cork County,	61	38	211	66	110	34	94	67	15	7	2	2
" City,	85	53	141	109	156	192	171	443	176	359	130	221
Donegal,	31	1	85	2	74	4	30	34	16	10	2	1
Down,	32	52	40	24	36	13	89	96	25	17	3	1
Dublin County, . . .	56	24	112	34	60	57	84	85	146	147	56	89
Dublin City:												
Richmond B., . . .	288	.	423	.	398	.	300	.	920	.	898	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	115	.	290	.	309	.	624	.	1,597	.	1,966
Fermanagh,	14	3	27	7	8	6	12	1	64	33	37	4
Galway,	*25	7	65	19	38	18	55	25	2	4	8	.
"	78	1	24	14	25	5	19	17	22	45	65	66
Kerry,	44	11	86	13	49	18	97	69	50	13	40	0
Kildare,	32	11	85	52	23	24	48	125	100	90	19	18
Kilkenny,	*12	1	22	8	14	3	21	6	11	3	5	.
"	10	.	6	5	2	3	21	28	14	2	6	5
King's,	29	.	34	6	6	3	14	21	10	11	11	8
Leitrim,	4	.	27	6	13	6	12	5	13	0	2	3
Limerick County, . .	46	8	84	16	37	13	76	25	15	2	3	1
" City,	23	10	58	44	30	23	117	124	136	30	180	29
Londonderry,	35	6	103	13	70	24	190	121	58	41	12	.
Longford,	9	7	44	6	33	7	60	28	46	9	10	6
Louth,	18	10	62	28	27	30	73	42	18	5	15	5
Drogheda Town, . .	8	1	11	6	9	4	50	46	24	6	28	9
Mayo,	19	7	79	23	56	26	115	66	39	9	4	2
Meath,	36	6	57	14	18	4	79	12	2	.	4	2
Monaghan,	17	4	44	13	29	7	31	18	18	6	28	11
Queen's,	9	1	45	13	19	4	45	12	20	2	1	.
Rosecommon,	22	.	36	5	20	7	28	20	25	3	1	.
Sligo,	17	.	48	12	27	8	60	14	15	6	16	14
Tappetary, N. Riding,	22	1	61	20	17	6	29	15	79	16	107	11
" S. Riding,	23	12	64	27	37	18	128	208	186	34	62	16
Tyrone,	32	26	79	28	39	27	39	38	66	19	7	1
"	*6	4	20	6	27	8	17	1	2	1	4	.
Waterford,	*15	9	39	68	15	9	76	64	44	18	83	19
Westmeath,	20	.	45	24	27	8	61	24	26	7	17	3
Westford,	19	7	37	13	25	14	36	8	25	9	18	3
Wicklow,	12	2	44	11	29	15	37	12	74	6	7	.
Total Males,	1,419	.	3,131	.	2,455	.	2,726	.	2,823	.	2,282	.
Total Females, . . .	.	540	.	1,180	.	1,063	.	2,856	.	2,034	.	1,992
Total M. and F., {	1,419	540	3,131	1,180	2,455	1,063	2,726	2,856	2,823	2,034	2,282	1,992
	28,596											

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed during the Year 1870, together with the number of Prisoners
TRIAL, in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respected and not passed.		Acquitted, No Bill, No prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1870.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
Free only.	Un- sented.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
.	.	29	.	3	.	180	90	12	2	2,318	1,955	4,293	Antrim.
.	.	3	.	4	.	51	11	8	1	447	165	613	Armagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	31	5	5	2	184	46	230	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	4	.	63	4	7	1	297	96	393	Cavan.
.	35	16	3	2	196	65	261	Clare.
.	.	7	1	.	.	74	14	13	0	733	291	1,024	Cork County.
.	.	11	.	.	7	78	31	0	4	1,068	1,477	2,545	" City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	25	10	5	1	392	74	470	Donegal.
.	.	2	.	1	.	36	5	3	2	845	226	1,071	Down.
.	.	15	.	3	1	110	29	7	1	768	483	1,251	Dublin County.
.	.	30	.	44	.	501	.	25	.	4,107	.	.	Dublin City:
.	16	222	.	12	.	4,362	.	8,559	{ Richmond B.
.	28	10	2	.	208	69	277	{ Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	93	.	23	3	5	3	265	87	352	{ Fessamagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	38	11	1	2	217	167	384	{ Galway.
.	.	.	1	1	.	25	2	8	.	443	134	576	Kerry.
.	.	8	.	1	.	84	13	15	3	478	350	828	Kildare.
.	15	7	5	.	117	29	146	{ Kilkenny.
.	.	3	.	.	.	23	9	5	5	94	62	156	{ King's.
.	25	4	5	.	159	68	227	Leitrim.
.	.	3	.	.	.	77	2	6	1	173	34	207	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	40	4	73	14	9	2	469	97	566	" City.
2	.	2	.	.	.	96	34	9	4	659	311	970	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	1	.	51	12	4	.	505	227	732	Longford.
.	63	7	9	3	320	75	395	Louth.
.	.	5	.	.	.	45	7	5	1	280	139	419	Drughda Town.
.	.	3	.	.	.	31	5	3	1	171	87	258	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	40	11	80	16	6	1	483	178	661	Meath.
.	.	6	.	.	.	71	8	.	.	303	54	357	Monaghan.
.	25	5	7	3	291	77	368	Queen's.
2	.	2	.	23	1	47	0	12	2	252	49	301	Rescommon.
.	.	1	.	1	.	30	8	19	.	211	50	261	Shgo.
.	.	4	.	.	.	43	13	13	1	250	79	329	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	1	.	7	.	64	6	10	.	438	84	522	" S. Riding.
.	.	0	.	.	.	93	23	14	.	684	349	1,033	Tyrone.
.	30	13	3	3	325	182	507	{ Waterford.
.	20	5	6	.	141	31	172	{ Westmeath.
.	.	5	.	.	.	34	7	5	2	353	234	587	{ Wexford.
.	.	2	.	.	.	58	8	18	2	308	92	400	{ Wicklow.
.	.	5	.	.	.	15	5	19	3	293	74	367	Total Males.
1	.	1	.	7	1	29	7	5	3	272	59	331	Total Females.
5	.	107	.	204	.	2,531	.	323	.	19,980	.	.	Total M. and F.
.	.	2	.	41	.	710	.	79	.	12,758	.	.	
5	.	139	.	245	.	3,241	.	402	.	32,738	.	.	

TABLE IV., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Death.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR										IMPRISONMENT FOR																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10.	10 Years and above 7.	7 Years.	5 Years.	3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
CONVICTED.	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					</

IMPRISONMENT, &c., together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 1870; and also of those Committed in 1869, but not Tried until 1870.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																Sentences completed and not passed.	TOTAL.			
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.			Unlimited.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
148	53	46	20	36	14	16	9	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	5	801	306	1,107
192	17	114	13	160	14	40	3	30	2	1	.	9	1	4	.	1	1	176	35	904
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	10	1	11
157	145	191	83	303	175	299	109	120	63	17	4	7	4	.	.	.	.	1,150	669	1,819
301	123	977	379	2,327	764	1,931	1,676	1,422	1,770	675	1,387	295	325	1	.	5	2	8,043	6,452	14,495
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2
32	19	4	.	4	3	1	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	74	24	98
10	4	25	10	120	54	31	29	33	17	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	223	116	339
55	.	48	.	51	.	25	.	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	181	.	443	.	443
.	25	3	18	91	64	49	49	89	59	19	19	10	24	.	.	.	.	200	246	446
4	30	2	15	23	103	68	72	1,006	938	1,913	1,230	1,900	1,007	.	.	.	.	4,971	3,092	8,063
979	404	1,411	538	9,115	1,190	2,450	1,951	2,723	2,855	2,933	2,382	.	5	151	.	200	2	16,979	11,921	28,900
1,383	1,949	4,305	4,401	3,578	3,257	4,244	5	153	241	2,396	681	3,077	323	79	402	19,659	12,681	32,370	28,801	
25	9	8	2	6	5	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	156	48	204
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130	20	150
899	311	3,119	312	3,455	1,033	4,791	2,830	3,013	2,292	5	157	204	2	41	10,980	12,758	23,738	23,738		
1,312	1,369	4,316	4,408	3,582	3,257	4,244	5	153	241	2,396	681	3,077	323	79	402	19,659	12,681	32,370	28,801	
28,436	241	28,677	28,801	28,900	29,141	29,382	29,623	29,864	30,105	30,346	30,587	30,828	31,069	31,310	31,551	31,792	32,033	32,274	32,515	32,756

TABLE V., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Under 15 Years.		10 and not exceeding 15 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be ascer- tained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	3	1	90	14	531	282	914	908	435	411	307	856	.	.	2,338	1,972	4,310
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	27	1	96	3	188	87	89	48	51	24	.	.	486	181	667
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	47	3	83	19	38	10	27	12	.	.	182	44	226
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	49	3	142	62	88	22	31	7	.	.	287	90	377
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	5	2	20	2	77	34	47	14	8	11	.	.	191	63	254
Cork County,	2	.	51	4	110	18	348	300	120	94	97	61	.	.	718	286	1,004
" City,	2	.	46	15	208	236	443	719	144	268	14	234	.	.	1,061	1,175	2,236
Denegal, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	48	9	140	29	46	11	61	29	.	.	302	73	375
Down, . . . . .	.	.	27	.	86	14	101	79	71	77	51	86	.	.	341	220	561
Dublin County,	5	.	63	8	183	23	317	284	111	104	71	57	.	.	757	482	1,239
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	18	.	437	.	883	.	1647	.	667	.	516	.	24	.	4,170	.	4,170
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	74	.	425	.	4271	.	998	.	879	.	7	.	4,847	.	4,847
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	5	1	37	5	64	41	44	12	50	10	.	.	203	69	272
Galway,	†	.	15	4	60	11	91	34	87	37	16	32	.	.	292	87	379
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	10	.	53	14	69	97	43	21	39	34	.	.	215	160	375
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	29	1	94	18	177	68	78	30	84	16	.	.	440	133	573
Kilkenny, . . . . .	.	.	16	5	63	16	217	214	97	79	79	30	.	.	471	31	502
King's, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	13	1	6	13	21	4	10	5	.	.	113	2	115
Letterkenny, . . . . .	.	.	6	2	17	7	3	22	15	18	18	17	.	.	98	68	166
Limerick, . . . . .	.	.	6	1	23	6	73	24	31	12	19	14	.	.	139	57	196
Limerick County,	1	.	1	.	38	3	87	21	26	6	24	5	.	.	171	31	202
" City,	3	1	98	1	77	9	21	45	70	15	48	18	.	.	453	84	537
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	25	1	159	67	27	119	113	33	76	60	.	.	648	311	959
Longford,	2	.	26	1	104	10	22	96	78	80	24	40	.	.	501	227	728
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	5	1	89	2	14	38	67	20	46	15	.	.	207	73	280
Drogheda Town,	1	.	5	1	72	9	10	39	49	69	46	27	.	.	276	199	475
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	24	5	6	24	48	30	33	27	.	.	168	84	252
Meath,	2	.	15	6	87	26	22	69	84	37	73	41	16	4	470	175	645
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	8	1	33	8	14	27	75	14	14	2	.	.	275	52	327
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	8	1	67	4	12	20	40	26	47	21	.	.	287	75	362
Roscommon,	1	.	9	1	30	5	9	29	43	3	52	18	21	2	248	40	288
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	15	1	69	6	6	15	82	17	42	9	.	.	219	48	267
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	6	3	54	7	11	19	39	22	30	29	.	.	247	77	324
" S. Riding, . . . . .	.	.	16	.	25	3	23	56	63	11	71	19	29	1	433	84	517
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	14	2	111	10	27	180	173	104	106	59	.	.	677	348	1,025
Waterford,	2	.	5	2	72	6	129	163	54	41	69	27	.	.	322	180	502
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	10	.	44	4	54	11	15	9	15	6	.	.	128	29	157
Wexford,	†	.	18	4	77	33	16	92	41	74	47	31	.	.	348	224	572
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	9	1	64	6	144	49	50	15	31	19	.	.	208	20	228
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	6	2	37	4	10	31	39	16	48	21	.	.	223	74	297
Wicklow,	1	.	15	.	42	7	94	18	83	21	83	11	.	.	267	58	325
Total Males,	40	.	1104	.	6016	.	8239	.	4400	.	2770	.	110	.	19,689	.	19,689
Total Females, . . . . .	.	3	166	.	1314	.	5916	.	3917	.	3061	.	19	.	12,681	.	12,681
Total M. and F.,	40	3	1270	.	7330	.	14,155	.	8,317	.	5,831	.	129	.	32,370	.	32,370

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE V., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—Ages of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870.

Classes of Offences.	Ages.												Total.				
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.			Could not be ascertained.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
CONVICTS.																	
Felons,			33	8	172	40	342	121	147	78	107	59	901	306	1,107		
Misdemeanants,	1		11	4	201	92	443	46	157	23	189	20	994	118	1,112		
Criminal Lunatics,							3		2		5	1	10	1	11		
Offenders under Larceny Act,	10	1	301	47	278	83	312	252	133	154	130	129	1,159	656	1,815		
Misdemeanants,	15		453	64	2,116	732	3,484	3,331	1,329	1,390	846	686	8,043	6,452	14,495		
Dangerous Lunatics,					1				1				2		2		
Under Revenue Laws,			1		3	3	20	8	11	4	39	9	74	24	96		
Under Poor Law Act,	1		13		32	12	83	78	50	23	44	8	223	116	339		
Court Martial and Deserters,			1		61		317		62		2		443		443		
Under Vagrant Acts,	1		4	3	16	6	80	74	65	51	84	112	260	246	496		
Drunkards,			28	13	659	258	2,032	1,995	1,203	1,037	1,069	606	4,971	3,992	8,963		
Acquitted, No Bills, No Presentation, For Further Examination and Discharged,	12	2	223	25	433	89	968	936	394	147	269	118	2,330	681	3,011		
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1870,			6	2	69	9	155	39	51	17	41	12	323	79	402		
Total Males,	40		1,104		4,746		8,230		3,406		2,775		10,689				
Total Females,		8		166		1,314		6,216		2,917		2,091		12,631			
Total Males and Females,	43		1,270		5,390		14,446		6,323		4,866		134				83,379

TABLE VI., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascer- tained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	1,211	401	307	658	.	.	.	.	750	803	.	.	2,398	1,562	4,380
Armagh,	119	13	124	33	64	10	30	12	100	30	.	.	439	161	607
Carlow,	40	0	3	1	.	.	.	.	159	31	.	.	182	44	226
Cavan,	148	19	39	31	.	.	.	.	80	45	.	.	267	90	392
Clare,	54	8	23	9	14	6	16	6	83	34	.	.	101	63	234
Cork County,	968	60	70	55	24	7	29	24	227	140	.	.	718	296	1,004
" City,	259	103	202	347	169	117	49	50	382	650	.	.	1,061	1,473	2,534
Donegal,	87	12	46	22	30	10	34	11	88	18	.	.	308	73	375
Down,	129	22	100	90	2	4	3	1	106	103	.	.	341	226	607
Dublin County,	446	154	78	89	3	1	2	.	247	238	1	.	757	482	1,229
Dublin City : Richmond B.,	2,314	.	636	.	.	.	46	.	1,075	.	48	.	4,176	.	8,543
Grangegorman P.,	1,247	.	1041	.	.	5	12	.	2,081	.	10	.	4,347	.	
Fermanagh,	95	6	28	13	.	.	.	.	77	42	.	.	200	64	299
Galway,	284	15	17	7	1	.	.	.	187	60	23	.	262	87	349
" { " {	185	17	10	5	.	.	.	.	109	144	.	.	210	186	381
Kerry,	211	18	22	15	14	9	9	.	184	97	.	.	440	139	573
Kildare,	225	73	67	77	.	.	.	.	179	199	.	.	471	349	820
" { " {	243	7	15	5	1	2	.	.	30	18	.	.	119	28	144
Kilkenny,	148	6	8	11	4	.	.	.	38	45	.	.	99	62	155
King's,	23	11	18	13	.	.	.	.	66	33	.	.	152	67	239
Leitrim,	80	5	20	4	.	.	.	.	68	25	.	.	171	34	205
Limerick County,	250	16	79	34	25	7	25	4	57	27	.	.	451	86	539
" City,	389	47	30	32	.	.	.	.	260	239	.	.	649	314	939
Londonderry,	100	64	230	137	33	10	11	2	92	24	.	.	501	227	728
Longford,	141	1	56	24	12	3	.	.	80	45	.	.	307	73	380
Louth,	127	8	46	15	16	2	2	.	97	107	.	.	276	130	414
Drogheda Town,	59	15	34	9	24	3	11	2	48	57	.	.	168	86	254
Mayo,	180	16	18	15	.	.	.	.	204	140	14	4	479	176	654
Meath,	114	6	25	6	2	.	.	.	134	40	.	.	275	50	327
Monaghan,	117	6	80	17	30	24	8	.	49	28	.	.	287	79	362
Queen's,	119	8	43	18	18	9	17	3	31	18	21	2	248	49	295
Roscommon,	103	11	26	6	10	.	1	.	74	31	.	.	219	46	267
Sligo,	94	1	44	11	0	1	12	8	98	45	.	.	247	77	324
Tipperary, N. Riding,	205	17	57	13	.	.	.	.	141	51	30	3	433	84	517
" S. Riding,	291	42	58	34	.	.	.	.	329	274	.	.	677	348	1,025
Tyrone,	139	24	73	57	8	15	.	.	103	84	.	.	322	180	506
" { " {	238	6	19	5	.	.	.	.	80	19	.	.	178	29	197
Waterford,	132	28	42	40	.	.	.	.	175	178	.	.	349	234	583
Westmeath,	153	16	48	29	.	.	.	.	87	51	.	.	238	90	328
Wexford,	82	15	40	27	24	4	22	4	57	24	.	.	233	74	299
Wicklow,	79	0	33	15	40	17	115	21	.	.	.	.	207	58	283
Total Males,	9,069	.	3088	.	579	.	431	.	6,966	.	132	.	19,669	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	2,616	.	2032	.	233	.	161	.	6,540	.	19	.	12,693	.
Total M. & F.,	11,735	.	6,150	.	833	.	596	.	12,906	.	151	.	.	.	28,370

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE VI., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.												TOTAL.	
	Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Know Spelling.		Know Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CONVICTION.														
Felons,	425	72	150	70	23	8	17	5	396	151	891	306	1,107	1,107
Misdemeanants,	495	31	144	23	62	6	26	3	922	56	994	118	1,112	1,112
Criminal Lunatics,	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1	11	11
Offenders under Larceny Act,	521	146	225	169	30	17	30	11	352	323	1,109	686	1,825	1,825
Misdemeanants,	3,514	1,346	1,830	1,053	204	114	200	89	2,038	839	8,048	6,452	14,495	14,495
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Under Revenue Laws,	23	3	8	0	3	0	2	1	38	20	74	24	98	98
Under Poor Law Act,	93	12	40	26	5	9	10	8	70	93	233	116	339	339
County Martial and Deserters,	339	0	36	0	8	0	1	0	56	0	443	0	443	443
Under Vagrant Act,	68	33	58	55	4	6	5	4	110	147	250	316	496	496
Drunkards,	2,900	824	741	968	105	78	88	29	1,839	2,108	4,971	3,992	8,963	8,963
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,	1,197	157	314	168	49	16	42	17	719	314	2,306	681	2,477	2,477
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1870,	182	20	62	20	8	1	15	3	65	35	323	79	402	402
Total Males,	9,089	0	3,088	0	579	0	435	0	6,356	0	19,680	0	19,680	19,680
Total Females,	0	2,848	0	3,902	0	953	0	161	0	6,540	0	19	12,681	12,681
Total Males and Females,	11,735	2,848	6,150	3,902	839	953	596	161	12,906	151	39,370	39,370	39,370	39,370

TABLE VII., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	685	708	843	212	1,255	1,081	4	1	.	.	2,928	1,652	4,580
Armagh,	186	66	37	4	203	91	.	.	.	.	435	161	597
Carlow,	4	2	.	.	178	43	.	.	.	.	182	44	226
Cavan,	26	36	3	.	248	59	.	.	.	.	267	92	359
Clare,	1	.	.	.	190	63	.	.	.	.	191	63	254
Cork County,	130	15	8	2	570	269	1	.	.	.	718	280	1,004
" City,	38	30	3	.	1,039	1,443	.	.	.	.	1,081	1,473	2,554
Donegal,	23	5	9	2	270	66	.	.	.	.	302	72	375
Down,	102	43	54	31	180	150	5	2	.	.	341	226	567
Dublin County, . . .	100	50	5	.	646	481	5	.	1	1	757	482	1,239
Dublin City :													
Richmond B., . . .	346	.	20	.	3,733	.	5	.	72	.	4,176	.	4,176
Grangeorgreen P., .	.	444	.	13	.	3,874	.	.	16	.	.	4,347	4,347
Fermanagh,	51	20	.	.	149	49	.	.	.	.	200	69	269
Galway,	10	4	.	.	549	83	.	.	23	.	302	87	389
" City,	5	3	.	.	210	163	.	.	.	.	215	166	381
Kerry,	8	.	.	.	432	133	.	.	.	.	440	133	573
Kildare,	43	41	2	.	425	300	1	.	.	.	471	349	820
Kilkenny,	2	.	.	.	111	24	.	.	.	.	113	24	137
" City,	6	1	.	.	85	61	.	.	.	.	91	62	153
King's,	10	1	.	.	142	56	.	.	.	.	152	57	209
Leitrim,	3	1	.	.	168	33	.	.	.	.	171	34	205
Limerick County, . .	25	2	3	.	421	86	1	.	.	.	451	88	539
" City,	14	21	1	.	123	290	.	.	.	.	648	311	959
Londonderry,	74	60	55	19	366	137	6	2	.	.	601	227	828
Longford,	8	2	.	.	298	71	1	.	.	.	307	73	380
Louth,	19	5	5	2	251	129	.	.	.	.	276	136	412
Drogheda Town, . .	6	7	.	.	102	79	.	.	.	.	168	86	254
Mayo,	17	4	3	.	453	167	.	.	6	4	479	175	654
Monaghan,	17	1	1	.	267	51	.	.	.	.	279	52	331
" City,	17	10	7	6	263	59	.	.	.	.	287	75	362
Queen's,	12	.	.	.	213	47	.	.	21	2	240	49	289
Roscommon,	7	.	.	.	213	48	.	.	.	.	210	48	258
Sligo,	9	1	.	.	278	76	.	.	.	.	247	77	324
Tipperary, N. Riding, .	9	2	.	.	307	80	.	.	27	2	423	84	507
" S. Riding,	26	23	.	.	661	325	.	.	.	.	677	348	1,025
Tyrone,	52	45	20	3	250	138	.	.	.	.	322	180	502
" City,	1	.	.	.	117	29	.	.	.	.	138	29	167
Waterford,	23	1	2	.	323	233	2	.	.	.	319	234	553
Westmeath,	7	4	.	.	291	86	.	.	.	.	298	90	388
Wexford,	7	.	.	.	218	74	.	.	.	.	226	74	300
Wicklow,	16	2	.	.	251	56	.	.	.	.	267	58	325
Total Males,	2,097	.	641	.	10,790	.	31	.	100	.	10,688	.	10,688
Total Females, . . .	.	1,672	.	294	.	10,685	.	5	.	25	.	12,081	12,081
Total M. and F., . .	3,709		915		21,475		36		125				32,569

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE VII., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Estab- lished Church.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religious.		Could not be ascer- tained.		TOTAL		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
CONVICTED.													
Felony,	At Assizes and	30	40	19	4	684	263	1	2	801	306	1,107	
Misdemeanors,	Quarter	63	6	10	1	892	106	1	53	994	118	1,112	
Criminal Lunatics,	Sessions.	1				1	1			10	1	11	
Offences under Larceny Act,	Sum- mary.	160	100	49	23	947	599	9	2	1,159	686	1,845	
Misdemeanors,		906	928	392	169	6,779	5,363	7	1	8,043	6,432	14,475	
Dangerous Lunatics,						2				2		2	
Under Boreen Laws,		3		6		61	24			74	24	98	
Under Poor Law Act,		23	4	11		109	112			233	116	349	
Counts Martial and Deserters,		208		12		218		5		443		448	
Under Vagrant Acts,		31	14	2	3	217	230			250	246	496	
Drunkards,		339	404	88	79	4,533	3,448	6	1	4,971	3,492	8,463	
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Dis- charged,													
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1870,		246	105	57	14	1,990	542	9	1	94	19	2,996	681 3,077
		24	11	10		288	68		1	323	70	402	
Total Males,		2097		621		16,790		31		150		19,689	
Total Females,		1,072		294		10,686		5		25		12,051	
Total Males and Females,		3,169		915		27,476		36		175		32,370	

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Astoria,	71	7	30	5	106	12	118	Limerick City,	16	1	9	2	25	3	28
Armagh,	18	1	19	1	37	2	39	Londonderry,	21	8	7	29	7	36	
Carlow,	7		1		8		8	Longford,	3		3		6		6
Cavan,	12	1	6		18	1	19	Louth,	4	1	2		6	1	7
Clare,	4		11		15		15	Drogheda Town,	2				2		2
Cork County,	16	1	17	3	34	4	37	Mayo,	6		2		8		8
" City,	16	3	22	4	38	7	45	Meath,	3		2		5		5
Donegal,	6		5		11		11	Monaghan,	24		3		27		27
Down,	32		14	4	46	4	50	Queens,	7	1	1	7	2	9	
Dublin County,	24	4	11	1	35	5	40	Roscommon,			3		3		3
Dublin City:*								Sligo,	8				8		8
Richmond B.								Tipperary, N. Riding	6	1	1		7	1	8
George's Green P.								" S. Riding	3		4	1	7	1	8
Fermanagh,	8		5		13		13	Tyrone,	11	1	18	2	29	3	32
Galway,	8	1	4		12		12	Waterford,	4	1	6		10	1	11
"	3	1	2		5	1	4	"	6	1	2		8	1	9
Kerry,	10	2			10	2	12	Westmeath,	3		3		6		6
Kildare,	7				7		7	Wexford,	4		4	1	8	1	9
Kilkenny,	4	1	3		6	1	7	Wicklow,	3		9		12		12
"	3		1		4		4								
King's,	2	1	3	1	5	2	7	Total { Males,	396		238		634		
Lantrig,	4		1		5		5	Females,		29		34		63	
Limerick County,	7			1	7	1	8	1870, { M. and F.,	425		272				697

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts' Marshalsea.
† County prisoners. ‡ City or Town prisoners.

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1870, with the number of Lunatics, &c.

OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.

																								COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Gonorrhœal Dis- eases.		Scrophula.		Venereal Venæ.		Hæmorrhoids.		Asthma.		Hæmip.		TUMORS.		Wounds, Contu- sions, Fractures, and Dislocations.	Diseases of Joints.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Simple.	Malignant.						
2	4					20	8	8	12			6	3			6		4		17	13	1		Antrim.	
						16	7	9	12			3		1						1				Armagh.	
								1								1				6	2	1		Carlow.	
																				1		1		Cavan.	
																				1		1		Clare.	
				1														2	1	1				Cork County.	
						1		1						1	1	1				2	7			" City.	
						1						2								2				Donegal.	
2	3	2				20	2	6	2	2		3	2	1		10		6		12	4	3		Down.	
																								Dublin County.	
2		2				4		3		1		2		5				16		14		19		Dublin City:	
																			11		24		8	Richmond B.	
																				1				Grangegorman P.	
						8	2	2	3												16				Fermagh.
																									{ Galway County
																									and Town.
	2					4		1				1				1						2	1	Kerry.	
						16	4	1				2	1			1					9	1			Kildare.
								6													1				Kilkenny.
						4															1				King's.
						8	1	2		2		3				1					2		2		Leitrim.
						10		1								1						1			Limerick County.
1	1					10	3	3	2	2	3	1				1	1				4	3			" City.
								2	1												12	3	2		Londonderry.
3						6															7				Longford.
						1										1		2			3	4	2		Louth.
						1		1										1			1	1			Drogheda Town.
1	2					71	13	2	1	3		6	2	2		9		12	1	10	2	1			Mayo.
						62															1				Meath.
						14	2	3				1				1						2	1		Monaghan.
						1												1			2				Queen's.
																									Roocommon.
																									Silgo.
		4	2	1		32	6	2																	Tipperary, N. Rd.
								3																	" S. Rd.
3						5	2	3	4	8						3	1	2	6		6	4		2	Tyrone.
1						24	7														4	4			{ Waterford County.
																									and City.
																					1				Westmeath.
1						9	1					2									6		3		Wexford.
3	1					5			1							1		1			4				Wicklow.
19		8		3		353		62		13		32		11		39		44		1		143		36	Total Males.
	23		3				66	20		3		9		3		2		36				73		13	Total Females.
41		11		3		421		73		16		41		14		34		70		1		215		49	Total M. and F.

[continued.]

TABLE IX. *continued*.—CASES OF SICKNESS AND DISEASE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.																											
	Scars and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Disease of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Puerperium.		Torsion of Testis and Appendages.		Abortion.		Diphtheria Tetanus.		Rheumatism.		Gout.		Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases.		Hanging.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,			21	11	3		19	3	6	6	1	2	1	0	2	30	10	1		4	0	15	5	22	1			
Armagh,			4	6			5	11	9	2		1	1	5		12	9					4	1	2				
Carlow,	1	2	4	1	1		1		1																			
Cavan,			5													4		7	3					2				
Clare,			1														1							4	2			
Cork County,											2		2					2						3	5			
City,			9	3			3				1					1		1	2					3	1			
Donegal,			2															1						10				
Down,	1	1	4								3						1							10				
Dublin County,			21	6	2		9	1	8	0			4			1		4	1				2	4	2	7	1	
Dublin City:																												
Richmond B.,	1	6		1			7								12							2		47		5		
Grangegegan P., . . .			19		12		4		1	4	11	1			9		3						27		125			
Fermanagh,																		1						5	2			
Galway County }			2	2			1		1		3							2	1									
and Town,																												
Kerry,	1		2	1	2		1									3								4	1	6		
Kildare,			4		2		1	2	2	2							12	5						4	3	1		
Kilkenny,	†						1												1					7	2			
King's,							1		1		1								1					4	3			
L Leitrim,			1				1		1	2									1					9	18			
Limerick County,			3		1		1												2					4		2	1	
City,			2		2		4	2	3		1	1							2					50	11	69	8	
Londonderry,									3	2						5							1	1				
Longford,			6	4			3	1					1					5						6				
Louth,			9				1		3		2							3	2							1		
Drogheda Town, . . .			4		1		1	1	4							2			3	2				1				
Mayo,	1	2					1																	1				
Meath,			6	2		1	5		6	1		1				1			6					22	10	17		
Monaghan,			1				2												6					14				
Queen's,			9	2	2				8	1									2					2	2	33	8	
Roscommon,			4	1															4					1				
Sligo,			1																									
Tipperary, N. Rid., . . .			20	8			2	11	6										7	4								
" S. Rid.,	2	2	6		1			1		2						1			7	4				13	16			
Tyrone,			1	2			3	2	1										5	6				8	7			
Waterford County, } . .			9	3	3		2	2		1	1								3	2			1	5	9			
City,																												
Westmeath,											1								1					1				
Wexford,	1		1		1		1	8	1	1						2			6	2				3		2		
Wicklow,			3				4	1	9	1			4						2					2		2		
Total Males,	7		160		22		68		88						47		141		1		9		238		153			
Total Females,		8		70		13		34		34	23	30	5		11			63			35			220		18		
Total M. and F.,	15		230		35		102		122			66			58		204		1		44		478		171			

* County prisoners.

† City prisoners.

the several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1870.

Number of slight cases of indigestion prescribed for out of Hospital, but not included in previous classification.		LOCATIONS.		Number of Patients in Hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases prescribed for out of Hospital.		Daily average Number prescribed for out of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time, in and out of Hospital.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.		
		No. of in Custody during 1870.	Number of Days in Custody.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
311	199	4		90		19	21	90	82	1008	272	108	74	4	4	Andrim.
			1		40	77	90	200	79	10	65	20	18	10	1	Armagh
			1		19					13	7	8	50	2	2	Carlow.
						8		35		80	20	27	06	3	2	Cavan.
						21	5	78	14	150	88	81	5	6	1	Clare.
100	315	5	2	78	23	32	12	171	5	700	315	192	56	5	4	Cork County
340	720	1		60		42	49	1	1	550	720	148	218	10	11	" City.
80	18	1		21		17		78		85	13	30	03	8		Donegal.
22	20					5	4	54	31	6		38		3	2	Down.
12	21	2	1	77	11	7	21	7	12	237	130	45	12	9	9	Dublin County.
1332		5		81		256		78		4,123		204		75		Dublin City:
			6		111		442		16		3,610		10		31	Richmond B.
						9	4	72	7	10	3			3	2	Grangegorman P.
48	27	2		45		47	38	361	170	48	27	13	07	5	5	Fermonagh.
																{ Galway County and Town.
16	12					73	19	213	88	70	13	2	08	6	1	Kerry.
14	8	2	1	131	20	2	2	04	06	114	53	31	15	2	3	Kildare.
10	1					11		105		30	6	106	02	4	2	"
10	4					9	2	33	72	11	16	15	1	5	3	Kilkenny.
12	15						1		14	48	40	14	11	3	1	King's.
18	1					23	3	1		80	18	24		5	2	Leitrim.
64	10	2		81		10	6	6	3	281	38	63	1	6	2	Limerick Co.
45	23	4	3	8	164	11	9	19	07	110	71	6	39	1	3	" City.
9	2					9	3	08	05	60	24	30	30	2		Lonsderry.
35	12	2		65		25	7	153	4	71	16	19	04	6	2	Longford.
1	3	1		1						68	23					Louth.
21	11									5	6	19	23	1	1	Drogheda Town.
337	29	1		8		20	20	112	68	792	104	210	28	14	10	Mayo.
136	50	5		90		112	1	494	38	140	50	50	14	11	2	Meath.
										121	33	33	00	2	1	Monaghan.
157	12					20	4	81	08	107	12	43	06	7	2	Queen's.
41	14					5				1	1	17	04	2	1	Roscommon.
23	18					6		11		28	18	06	00	4	4	Sligo.
3	2						1		04	145	87	04	34	3	2	Tipperary, N. R.
490	328	1		116		54	24	25	51	400	328	109	9	5	3	" S. R.
91	44					11	20	34	3	134	81	37	22	2	1	Tyrone.
173	128	3		26		64	63	208	18	173	128	47	35	8	2	Waterford Co. and City.
232	40					12	9	36	9	231	40	63	11	2	1	Westmeath.
6	2					3	2	42	11	88	20	24	06	4	3	Wexford.
9	5									80	24	23	06	2	1	Wicklow.
7845		41		948		1,017		3998		10,097		5138		201		Total Males.
2088		15		403		814		3091		6,729		2080		127		Total Females.
9,977		56		1,351		1,831		7087		16,826		7218		378		Total M. and F.

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1870.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Commitment.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Antrim : Belfast, . . .	1	W. D.	M.	32	Malicious assault.	6 Oct. 1869,	Meningitis, . . .	19 Jan.
" " . . .	2	J. O.	M.	38	Bigney, . . .	7 Jan. 1870,	Effusion on Brain, . . .	28 May.
Armagh, . . .	3	J. P.	M.	36	Dob, . . .	17 Feb. 1870,	Pulmonary Disease, . . .	30 Mar.
" " . . .	4	P. M'N.	M.	64	Do., . . .	6 July, 1870,	Disease of Stomach, . . .	30 Sept.
Carlow, . . .	5	E. H.	F.	67	Begging, . . .	30 June, 1870,	Inflammation of Bowels, . . .	23 Jan.
Cavan, . . .	6	C. B.	M.	-	Larceny, . . .	4 Aug. 1870,	Suicide, . . .	16 Oct.
Cork City, . . .	7	D. F.	M.	40	Forgery . . .	23 Jan. 1870,	Consumption, . . .	11 Mar.
Donegal : Lifford, . . .	8	E. T.	M.	75	Revenue offences,	7 April, 1870,	Bronchitis, . . .	16 April.
Dublin County : Kilmalaham, . . .	9	G. C.	F.	33	Illegal possession of goods and money.	23 June, 1870,	Spinal Meningitis, . . .	29 June.
" " . . .	10	J. T.	M.	29	Indecent assault,	23 Dec. 1869,	Inflammation of Lungs, . . .	24 Nov.
Dublin City : Richmond B., . . .	11	T. H.	M.	18	Felony of a coat, . . .	2 April, 1869,	Phthisis, . . .	2 Feb.
" " . . .	12	A. C.	M.	39	Murder, . . .	17 June, 1870,	Executed, . . .	23 July.
" " . . .	13	M. C.	M.	47	Breaking glass,	8 Dec. 1870,	Congestion of Brain, . . .	16 Dec.
Kildare : Naas, . . .	14	P. N.	M.	41	Larceny, . . .	22 Mar. 1870,	Disease of Heart and Lungs,	14 April.
King's : Tullamore, . . .	15	L. S.	M.	23	Murder, . . .	29 Mar. 1870,	Executed, . . .	27 May.
" " . . .	16	M. S.	F.	39	Do., . . .	" "	Do., . . .	"
Limerick City, . . .	17	P. F.	M.	-	Larceny, . . .	31 Aug. 1869,	Pneumonia, . . .	6 Feb.
Londonderry, . . .	18	W. D.	M.	-	Assault on police officer.	26 Nov. 1870,	Do., . . .	12 Dec.
Leith : Dundalk, . . .	19	J. J. S.	M.	26	Burglary, . . .	17 Aug. 1869,	Disease of Brain, . . .	25 May.
Rosecommon, . . .	20	J. C.	M.	32	Military offence	7 July, 1869,	Consumption, . . .	23 Jan.
Tipperary, S.R. : Clonmel, . . .	21	M. M.	M.	73	Assault, . . .	5 Feb. 1870,	Bronchitis, . . .	9 Feb.
" " . . .	22	T. C.	M.	53	Perjury, . . .	11 Mar. 1870,	Apoplexy, . . .	10 April.
" " . . .	23	M. E.	M.	28	Assault, . . .	2 Nov. 1870,	Suicide, . . .	2 Dec.

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1870.

From whence.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Ballymena Bridewell.	31 July	M.	20	Cattle stealing.	Untried.	In day-room . .	Yes.
Emis Gaol.	26 Oct.	M.	21	Larceny, . .	Tried, .	Separately, . .	Yes.
Loughrea Bridewell.	17 Mar.	M.	—	Drunkenness, .	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.
Wicklow Gaol.	30 June.	M.	26	Burglary, . .	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1870, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Household or Irons.		Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	69	.	1,338	63	19	8	1,317	72	1,390
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	30	2	.	.	.	.	30	2	32
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	6
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	5	8	6	.	.	.	11	3	14
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	6
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	203	29	129	22	.	.	301	51	352
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	144	46	.	.	144	46	190
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	20	9	.	.	2	.	22	2	24
Down, . . . . .	.	.	54	1	.	.	.	.	54	1	55
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	26	3	30	.	.	.	56	3	59
Dublin City : Richmond Bridewell, . . . . .	.	.	434	.	.	.	.	.	434	.	434
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	3	.	1	.	187	.	8	.	149	149
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	8
Galway, County and Town, . . . . .	.	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	19	2	21
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	18	13	.	.	.	.	18	13	31
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	24	21	.	.	.	.	24	21	45
Kilkenny,	†	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
King's,	6	2	24	2	.	.	.	.	30	4	34
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Limerick County,	1	.	83	.	.	4	.	.	84	4	88
" City, . . . . .	.	.	26	35	.	.	.	2	26	35	61
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	53	11	.	.	.	.	53	11	64
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	19	3	.	.	.	.	19	3	22
Louth,	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
Mayo,	1	.	9	5	4	2	.	.	14	7	21
Meath,	3	.	97	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	40
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	14	21	.	.	.	.	14	21	35
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	39	5	.	.	.	.	39	5	44
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	34	2	25	3	.	.	59	5	64
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10
Tipperary, North Riding, . . . . .	.	.	10	.	41	2	.	.	57	2	59
" South Riding, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	175	4	.	.	175	4	179
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	12	6	83	4	.	.	45	10	55
Waterford,	†	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	20	1	21
" City, . . . . .	.	.	43	10	.	.	4	.	47	10	57
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	32	5	.	.	.	.	32	5	37
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	13	6	.	.	.	.	13	6	19
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	16	1	17
Total Males,	17	.	1,303	.	1,731	.	31	.	3,179	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	5	.	190	.	299	.	18	.	502	.
Total Males and Females,	22	.	1,595	.	2,030	.	49	.	.	.	3,680

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1870, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Number of days School was held.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	156	100	243	248	8.58	9.03	1	.	2	1½
Armagh,	130	50	307	208	10.50	5.19	1	1	2	2
Carlow,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	172	.	204	.	13.51	.	1	.	2	.
Clare,	104	27	191	244	10.9	2*	1	1	1	1
Cork County,	4	6	57	54	2.3	3.8	1	.	2	2
" City," . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	246	60	203	280	15.29	4.9	1	1	1	1
Drogheda,	41	40	201	305	3.12	8*	1	1	2	2
Dublin County,	46	23	228	127	7.5	3.2	1	1	2	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	202	.	261	.	29*	.	1	.	2	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	244	.	261	.	14.2	.	1	.	2
Fermanagh,	66	20	313	313	8.3	3.37	1	.	2	1
Galway,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	29	12	200	272	3.14	1.8	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	32	.	228	.	12.9	.	1	.	1½	.
Kilkenny,	29	1	260	208	3.13	3.0	2	2	1½	1½
King's,	6	.	168	.	3.09	1*	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	56	6	290	172	9*	1.11	2	1	1	1
Limerick County,	132	.	268	.	13.75	.	1	.	2	.
" City," . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	378	33	248	261	26.55	6*	1	.	1	1
Longford,	141	22	189	118	11.46	3.63	1	1	2	2
Louth,	70	31	224	304	8.42	5.17	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,§	60	15	211	37	5.3	4.2	1	1	2	1
Mayo,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	157	42	278	310	13.16	4.15	4	1	2	2
Monaghan,	24	2	236	63	8*	2*	1	1	2	2
Queen's,	128	9	252	241	11.3	3.6	1	1	1½	1½
Roscommon,	194	35	238	263	23.63	4.69	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	204	57	264	255	15.17	8.21	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	129	25	239	184	16.31	4.67	1	1	1	1
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Tyrone,	245	96	359	358	26.26	15.6	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	14	6	216	227	3.2	1.3	1	1	2	2
" City,"	17	35	.	.	4.7	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	129	26	303	205	16.1	3.5	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	20	18	303	204	6.72	4.94	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	155	48	312	310	22.2	6.3	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	3,527	.	.	.	379.09	.	37	.	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1,108	.	.	130.25	.	22	.	.	.
Total Males and Females,	4,635	.	.	.	518.34	.	59	.	.	.

* No school.

† County prisoners.

‡ City or Town prisoners.

§ Female school commenced 25th July and ceased 6th September, in consequence of alterations in gaol structure.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK OF BEDDING AND CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH OR GAOL.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Beds.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedcloths.	Bedsteads.	For Males.						
							Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Capes.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Boots, & Gaiters (pairs).
Antrim,	454	912	447	309	495	64	646	305	365	316	225	614	260
Armagh,	171	306	168	61	117	31	167	71	72	72	71	60	18
Carlow,	202	80	.	16	61	20	36	57	51	69	41	.	62
Cavan,	168	140	126	.	193	97	61	80	64	74	58	.	61
Clare,	85	110	142	180	24	.	29	164	90	19	10	.	46
Cork County,	918	235	220	87	510	.	491	139	196	179	160	363	181
" City,	272½	107	291	45	216	298	153	116	105	122	99	.	102
Donegal,	147	163	139	.	124	184	126	84	90	80	47	64	23
Down,	109	196	193	.	190	203	100	114	105	152	124	.	81
Dublin County,	161	138	171	125	190	16	106	155	160	109	123	.	143
Dublin City :—													
Richmond B.,	471½	603	421	249	288	44	1,061	450	368	301	250	.	328
Grangegorman P.,	147	450	420	120	168	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	97	167	89	.	117	120	56	45	54	48	44	16	26
Galway County } and Town }	208	187½	114	208	313	.	100	67	102	69	80	.	59
Kerry,	215	148	.	.	164	161	71	75	32	83	45	.	16
Kildare,	239½	244½	214	98	80	36	231	173	143	184	124	272½	166
Kilkenny County } and City }	95	148	111	104	60	105	83	10	70	71	67	.	45
King's,	315	160	20	77	148	76	78	74	86	57	34	87	61
Lisburn,	111	150	91	6	151	148	127	38	.	55	54	.	76
Limerick County,	192½	235	126	108	208	128	156	184	162	207	110	154	180
" City,	110	140	126	3	93	120	107	60	57	84	44	.	54
Londonderry,	289	211	18	59	300	170	178	173	190	124	92	57	129
Longford,	124	141	135	56	113	34	187	57	55	58	42	.	45
Louth,	113	132	121	108	113	25	80	71	78	51	83	57	81
Drogheda Town,	37	60	37	16	37	19	29	20	20	20	24	24	15
Mayo,	256½	139	223	.	291	234	67	48	31	45	39	.	79
Meath,	112	111	137	.	110	194	70	41	41	41	43	.	44
Monaghan,	128	122	111	90	105	21	134	93	90	90	90	26	77
Queen's,	144	79	101	23	123	136	68	58	58	58	26	21	26
Roscommon,	118	173	117	.	119	123	97	59	55	69	120	.	81
Sligo,	139	274	131	.	123	112	80	69	68	65	21	.	62
Tipperary N. Riding,	331	209	233	28	187	184	163	68	73	106	54	61	143
" S. Riding,	104	161	83	97	100	.	230	136	113	112	140	24	97
Tyrone,	133	175	197	31	163	127	178	172	72	142	31	62	74
Waterford County } and City }	145	165	142	108	146	61	100	61	55	46	63	.	39
Westmeath,	163	99	140	.	141	126	36	48	43	46	27	31	49
Wexford,	311½	254	15	44	234	100	90	90	147	74	141	58	64
Wicklow,	90	93	92	.	110	80	130	89	80	120	48	.	65
Total,	7,398	7,530	6,734	2,530	6,220	3,674	6,007	3,910	3,725	3,681	3,923	20,591	4,006
Total Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1870 (both in Use and Store).

Gaolero.									Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors.	Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody in 1870, exclusive of Debtors.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
For Females.										M.	F.		
Shirts.	Jackets.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckcloths.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).	M.	F.	M.	F.	
508	209	355	346	346	340	435	340	375	158-38	101-46	178	154	Antrim.
81	.	64	147	50	.	48	38	24	60-08	18-68	85	31	Armagh.
49	37	.	61	52	62	56	.	25	8-99	3-98	14	9	Carlow.
19	41	.	50	23	43	50	15	16	22-38	4-58	38	8	Cavan.
21	14	.	17	54	34	27	.	6	18-7	4-37	30	13	Clare.
168	87	.	216	164	312	364	189	52	101-48	33-48	181	43	Cork County.
91	.	150	152	158	123	240	.	98	70-31	59	111	85	" City.
24	32	.	40	24	36	23	18	23	27-58	6-53	48	12	Down.
121	109	.	139	83	45	87	.	43	34-1	39-08	51	33	Dublin County.
114	109	.	81	175	48	70	.	31	74-79	29-34	107	38	Dublin City :
697	434	.	382	1093	736	787	50	369	261-5	.	341	.	Richmond B.
21	.	35	36	17	.	25	14	11	13-26	8-13	27	13	Grangeorgorman P.
79	80	.	40	41	44	.	.	36	34-77	14-13	53	26	Fermanagh.
95	21	.	96	24	8	30	.	8	38-24	7-90	54	17	Galway County and Town.
59	84	.	154	56	58	131	104	77	71-88	12-94	96	28	Kerry.
24	26	.	37	14	52	.	.	13	23-35	4-38	33	16	Kildare.
25	32	93	13	24	24	19	32	12	19-45	3-91	29	8	Kilkenny County and City.
49	34	.	29	7	.	.	.	18	13-67	2-81	63	7	King's.
50	17	.	48	48	.	13	20	20	53-95	8-43	77	15	Leitrim.
68	55	.	60	56	96	47	.	25	22-44	17-07	36	28	Limerick County.
68	.	70	90	71	135	96	33	29	31-08	11-08	54	49	" City.
66	72	.	45	38	21	.	.	38	21-09	3-67	38	7	Longford.
39	30	.	58	49	48	39	35	23	23-52	9-17	38	15	Louth.
18	28	.	18	19	13	20	16	14	6-7	5-06	18	10	Drogheda Town.
39	34	.	27	11	13	.	.	19	58-74	10-88	60	19	Mayo.
40	29	.	33	49	35	28	.	35	26-61	6-37	47	9	Meath.
37	21	.	38	20	20	19	13	12	42-14	10-33	102	15	Monaghan.
35	26	.	63	25	80	46	.	17	18-06	5-48	28	11	Queen's.
24	24	22	17	28	26	.	4	23	28-46	6-9	42	12	Roscommon.
23	.	21	30	20	.	.	.	12	19-13	6-63	38	13	Sligo.
60	27	.	53	135	57	60	61	21	33-53	8-09	50	12	Tipperary, N. Rid.
85	107	.	108	100	90	60	.	42	57-58	22-34	76	36	" S. Rid.
96	37	55	163	66	71	100	34	46	27-12	16-29	44	23	Tyrone.
30	.	128	80	30	.	60	.	30	43-73	25-91	61	36	Waterford County.
16	30	.	30	10	17	.	22	23	23-41	7-94	41	16	" and City.
119	103	.	80	109	94	74	62	80	26-44	8-97	37	13	Westmeath.
53	26	.	62	53	52	52	40	90	24-18	4-61	39	10	Wexford.
3,988	3,182	932	3,221	3,355	2,768	3,119	1,930	1,564					Wicklow.
													Total
									1628-39		2,408		Total Males.
										648-82		1,044	Total Females
									2277-17				Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GASOL.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells.					
									9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling, or containing 432 cubic feet.		Or Larger Size.		Or Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Andria,	11	2	23	15	4	1	16	.	.	.	324	105	.	.
Armagh,	5	2	9	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	61	18	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	0	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan,	4	3	8	2	9	3	0	2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County,*	9	5	8	7	8	6	2	2	.	.	104	41	36	51
" City,	9	9	6	0	0	8	1	8	.	.	.	.	64	19
Donegal,	8	3	3	2	11	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	150	49	16	10	.	.
Dublin County,	5	0	5	5	1	.	4	3	109	31	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :														
Richmond B.,	15	.	17	.	34	.	9	.	147	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	5	.	14	.	.	.	8	.	136	.	54	.	.
Parnham,	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	60	36	.	.
Galway County and Town,	4	2	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	16	.	.	3	2
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	16
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	4	2	.	2	3	2	60	24	.	.	16	16
Kilkenny County and City,	14	8	4	3	3	2	5	4	45	.	84	66	.	.
King's,	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	97	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	36	19	2	2	.	.
Limerick County, City,	3	3	4	3	1	2	3	2	61	20	7	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	13	2	0	.	10	2	136	30	.	.	.	.
Longford,	8	7	8	3	8	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	48	12
Louth,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	28	16	.	.	.	.
Mays,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	28	23
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	30	20
Monaghan,	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	50	40	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	91	29	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	58	16	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	.	.	74	17	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding, " S. Riding,	8	4	10	7	7	4	2	2	.	.	35	15	114	18
" S. Riding,	4	2	7	2	2	.	1	2	120	69	15	.	.	.
Tyrone,	5	3	4	3	3	1	2	2	.	.	26	37	51	.
Waterford County and City,	2	2	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	30	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	10	7	5	2	6	2	95	14	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	17	5	3	.	7	4	78	58	8	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	4	2	1	.	50	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	207	.	309	.	209	.	138	.	1,796	.	1,070	.	587	.
Total for Females, . . . . .	.	95	.	142	.	69	.	71	.	647	.	527	.	197
Total for M. and F.,	302		451		278		209		2,443		1,597		784	

* Cork County Gaol in process of reconstruction.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1870.

Cells to contain 2 Prisoners.		Sleeping Rooms.				Hospital.								School Rooms.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
		Number.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Rooms or Wards.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Water Closets.		No. of Baths.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	5	5	1	1	.	.	†	.	Antrim.
11	.	6	.	10	.	1	1	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	Armagh.
.	.	13	.	6	.	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	.	.	Carlow.
.	17	4	.	4	.	2	1	6	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	Cavan.
.	.	9	.	.	.	2	2	12	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	Clare.
2	2	4	4	12	9	4	2	5	4	2	.	.	.	†	.	Cork County.
27	24	12	2	14	5	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	" City.
2	.	4	1	4	1	2	1	12	6	2	2	1	1	1	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	4	.	5	2	16	12	3	1	3	1	1	1	Dublin County.
115	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	Dublin City:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	43	.	5	.	.	.	1	Richmond Bridewell.
.	.	5	2	6	2	4	4	9	6	1	1	1	2	.	.	Grange Gorman P.
7	5	2	1	6	6	2	2	9	10	1	1	1	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	Galway County and
2	4	5	.	5	.	2	2	12	8	3	3	1	1	1	.	Town.
.	.	6	1	12	1	3	3	6	5	1	1	1	.	\$.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	11	12	.	.	1	.	1	.	{ Kilkenny County
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	and City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	King's.
.	.	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	.	.	1	1	1	Ladrim.
3	1	7	1	7	1	2	2	8	3	1	1	1	.	1	1	Limerick County.
.	.	9	3	2	2	4	1	3	3	4	1	1	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	7	2	16	4	3	3	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	Londonderry
2	.	6	2	5	.	2	1	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	†	.	Louth.
.	.	2	1	2	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Drogheda Town.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	Mayo.
10	6	7	.	5	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	2	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	4	2	2	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Monaghan.
7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	.	1	1	Queen's.
3	.	4	3	8	5	3	2	8	6	3	2	2	1	.	.	Rosecommon.
.	.	10	8	6	13	2	2	8	6	.	.	3	.	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	13	3	14	2	4	6	8	14	.	.	1	.	1	1	Tipperary, N. Riding.
12	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	14	10	.	.	1	1	1	.	" S. Riding.
.	.	.	1	.	2	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	.	.	{ Waterford County and
6	.	4	6	.	12	3	2	6	3	1	1	1	.	1	1	City.
2	.	8	.	10	.	3	2	6	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	Westmeath.
.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
253	.	173	.	185	.	110	.	298	.	50	.	36	.	26	.	Total for Males.
.	95	.	50	.	73	.	82	.	251	.	40	.	17	.	17	Total for Females.
330	.	223	.	258	.	192	.	544	.	90	.	61	.	43	.	Total for M. and F.

† Stalls in Chapel used.

‡ Day-rooms used.

§ Inspection Hall used.

[continued.]

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGS.	Lavatories.		Privies.		Exclusive of Hospital.				Chapels.	Workshops.	Workshops.	Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.	Laundries.	Drying Rooms.
					Water-closets.		Baths.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Antrim,	2	1	8	1	278	103	4	4	1	1	107	1	.	5	2	2
Armagh, . . . . .	.	2	4	.	66	0	1	1	1	.	10	1	.	4	1	1
Carlow,	8	4	8	7	1	.	4	.	1	3	.	1	.	4	1	1
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	8	1	3	3	1	.	1	2	.	1	.	3	1	1
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	29	0	1	.	1	3	4	1	1	6	1	1
Cork County,	23	13	1	.	18	0	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	2
" City,	9	9	10	7	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	.	1	1	1
Donegal,	11	1	10	2	2	.	1	.	1	4	4	2	.	6	1	1
Down,	13	7	14	4	7	7	1	1	1	15	24	1	1	12	1	1
Dublin County,	4	3	.	.	12	7	5	2	1	1	.	1	.	10	1	2
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.	16	.	.	.	41	.	3	.	2	10	.	2	.	24	1	1
Grangegorman P. . . . .	.	6	.	.	.	23	.	4	2	1	1	1	.	5	2	2
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	1	6	2	13	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	.	3	1	1
Galway County and Town,	4	.	11	3	9	.	1	1	1	1	14	1	.	7	1	1
Kerry,	8	3	1	.	8	3	2	1	1	6	21	1	1	3	1	1
Kildare,	3	1	.	.	10	0	3	3	2	1	.	1	.	4	2	2
Kilkenny County and City,	4	4	1	.	4	4	1	1	1	3	13	1	.	7	1	1
King's,	6	1	5	3	8	.	6	.	1	1	.	1	1	4	2	.
Leitrim,	1	.	12	5	1	.	1	.	2	2	24	1	.	2	2	.
Limerick County,	0	4	.	.	19	8	1	1	1	.	27	1	.	5	1	1
" City,	15	6	3	2	13	3	1	1	2	1	.	1	.	9	1	1
Londonderry,	2	3	0	.	13	4	1	1	1	1	50	1	.	6	1	1
Longford,	5	5	.	2	3	4	1	1	1	0	10	1	.	5	1	1
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	8	.	5*	.	1	1	1	2	24	1	.	5	1	1
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	.	2	1	.
Mayo,	7	3	13	0	.	.	9	2	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	.
Meath,	1	.	10	4	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	1	.	4	1	1
Monaghan,	3	3	2	1	7	0	1	1	1	2	24	1	.	4	1	1
Queen's,	10	10	18	6	5	3	1	1	1	10	12	2	1	4	1	1
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	2	6	.	1	3	.	2	1	2	8	1	.	4	1	1
Sligo, . . . . .	.	1	20	3	2	.	.	.	1	6	6	1	.	3	1	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	21	5	.	.	12	8	2	2	4	5	1	14	2	1
" S. Riding,	12	6	6	2	25	13	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	3	2	3
Tyrone,	4	3	4	.	10	4	2	1	1	3	29	1	.	4	1	1
Waterford County and City,	3	3	.	.	7	7	1	1	1	4	6	1	.	3	2	2
Westmeath,	4	.	14	2	8	0	2	1	1	4	10	1	1	3	1	1
Wexford,	8	4	18	4	7	4	1	1	2	10	1	1	.	10	1	1
Wicklow,	2	3	1	1	8	5	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	1	1
Total for Males,	297	.	240	.	640	.	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for Females, . . . . .	.	117	.	74	.	247	.	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for M. & F.,	324	.	314	.	887	.	122	.	47	117	477	45	7	214	48	40

* One in each cell.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1870.

Penalizing Rooms.	Reception Rooms.		Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills or Pumps.	Other Machines for Hand Labour.	Toll-Take Cloths.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but exclusive of Beds in Hospital.		Number Gaol can accommodate.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
	M.	F.								M.	F.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Total.		
1	14		1	2			1		2	316	163	38	1	303	163	Antrim.
1	25		1		1				1	98	38	10		88	38	Armagh.
1	1		1	1	1				1	60	41	7		53	41	Carlow.
1	1		1	1	1				1	88	58	17	4	71	54	Cavan.
1	1		1	1	1			1	1	189		12		115	12	Clare.
1	1		1							276	107	18	6	258	101	Cork County †
1	1		1						1	84	65	36	3	180	170	" City.
1	1		1							74	29	4	1	70	19	Donegal.
1	1		1						1	170	63	22	6	138	57	Down.
1	1		1						1	121	34	12	4	109	31	Dublin County.
1	1		1							332				267		Dublin City :
1	1		1							180				180		Richmond B.
1	1		1							78	38	8	4	66	38	Grangegorman F.
1	1		1							80	20	14		65	41	Fermanagh.
1	1		1													Galway County and Town.
1	1		1							91	21	12	6	79	15	Kerry.
1	1		1							87	53	10	3	83	52	Kildare.
1	1		1							120	23	8	4	84	66	Kilkenny County, and City.
1	1		1							97	40	10		87	40	King's.
1	1		1							66	16	21	2	78	29	Leitrim.
1	1		1							84	45	10	4	75	41	Limerick County.
1	1		1							87	36	19	6	68	30	" City.
1	1		1							174	40	29	6	135	34	Londonderry.
1	1		1							56	19	30	8	69	21	Longford.
1	1		1							75	23	4	2	80	27	Louth.
1	1		1							28	18	4	2	25	17	Drogheda Town.
1	1		1							148	52	8	4	140	49	Mayo.
1	1		1							100	48	14		84	48	Meath.
1	1		1							70	49	11	10	59	30	Monaghan.
1	1		1							98	20	20	4	108	20	Queen's.
1	1		1							76	34	8		78	30	Roscommon.
1	1		1							94	37	36	6	82	49	Sligo.
1	1		1							188	55	19		225	84	Tipperary, N. Rid.
1	1		1							120	39	10		130	59	" S. Rid.
1	1		1							90	37	20	2	70	37	Tyrone.
1	1		1							88	36	15	6	73	30	Waterford County and City.
1	1		1							105	26	10	4	113	49	Westmeath.
1	1		1							103	68	16		97	74	Wexford.
1	1		1							58	24	6	1	52	23	Wicklow.
										4,333	—	529	—	4,053	—	Total for Males.
										1,638	—	109	—	1,847	—	Total for Females.
										5,800	—	638	—	5,800	—	Total for M. and F.

* Shot drill. † Stalls in Chapel used. ‡ Day-rooms used. § Three prisoners in each cell.
 * Boxes. † Mangle and nut table. ‡ Steam presses. § Appertus.
 † Inspection hall used. ‡ Water wheel. * Washing machines and washing mangle. † A mangle.

Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1870, the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

AMOUNT OF COST of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Work on hand.		ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF RETURN of Work during the Year.		ESTIMATED PROFIT on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel; No. of Feet Ascend per day.	Number of Beams worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which per- sons were instructed.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
907 11 11	117 16 2	1,439 3 4	386 13 10	900 9 1	39	.	.	4	Antrim.
29 3 2	0 4 11	58 8 10	2 3 4	49 4 1	5	.	.	5	Armagh.
—	—	—	—	—	.	12,774	9	.	Carlow.
1 0 0	—	8 1 3	—	7 1 3	8	.	.	2	Cavan.
14 8 8	0 2 6	39 12 10	2 3 0	26 4 8	4	5,120	2	2	Clare.
113 8 4	3 4 0	188 8 3	4 14 0	47 14 11	20	6,480	*4	5	Cork County.
74 11 4	47 7 4	85 16 7	50 19 8	24 17 7	11	11,500	8	6	" City.
89 11 2	—	54 9 3	—	6 18 1	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
34 0 2	—	45 2 8	5 0 1	16 2 7	.	.	.	2	Down.
258 16 9	10 6 5	244 12 2	13 19 7	30 7 0	3	.	.	1	Dublin County.
3,162 17 3	—	2,583 12 0	—	410 14 9	234	7,650	0½	3	Dublin City.
—	28 13 2½	—	151 4 7	125 11 4½	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
33 16 5	—	50 1 3	—	16 6 0	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
214 17 8	5 11 0	242 15 7	5 11 0	27 17 11	10	{ 742 10 }	.	3	Fermanagh.
107 0 11	0 6 5	128 9 10	0 19 3	23 1 9	.	2,500	2	4	{ Galway County and Town.
132 11 4	—	224 1 10	—	101 10 6	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
—	—	—	—	—	.	4,609½	1½	1	Kildare.
23 3 6	10 2 2	43 13 6	10 2 2	19 10 0	2	.	.	3	Kilkenny.
12 5 1	5 2 0	12 5 1	5 2 0	—	.	7,640	5	.	King's.
47 6 11	—	107 11 8	—	70 7 9	.	.	.	.	Lestrin.
29 10 0	15 3 4	63 2 7	37 12 4	158 1 7	.	3,800	2	1	Limerick County.
684 7 10	20 14 0	789 16 1	34 7 6	173 1 9	18	.	8	2	" City.
16 6 0	5 1 4	26 10 4½	5 1 7	10 4 7½	10	4,104	3	1	Londonderry.
16 11 9	—	75 12 3	4 10 4	64 10 10	1	.	.	1	Longford.
15 4 2	—	49 12 0	—	25 8 7	.	.	.	1	Louth.
—	—	2 6 4	—	2 6 4	20	3,600	2to4	6	Drogheda Town.
19 18 1	—	17 2 0	—	6 3 11	3	11,500	1	2	Mayo.
15 0 11	—	22 1 8	1 2 1	8 2 10	.	.	.	.	Meath.
17 11 3	—	19 5 5	—	1 11 2	4	11,500	6	4	Monaghan.
8 13 3	0 6 11	9 11 11	1 1 7	9 12 31	.	9,600	6	.	Queen's.
65 8 5	11 4 9	85 17 4	21 15 11	4 12 1½	6	6,400	5	2	Rosecommon.
252 19 8½	122 9 8	360 2 11½	195 19 7	253 4 9	.	8,250	3	.	Sligo.
46 9 4	2 14 9	76 5 2	0 9 6½	36 10 7½	9	1,600	3½	6	Tipperary, N. Rid.
78 19 6	39 9 5	157 10 8	89 3 9	128 10 4	9	2,910	1	4	" S. Rid.
259 19 6	—	313 1 9	7 11 6	60 14 9	3	.	.	4	Tyrone.
27 19 3	3 19 3	56 16 4	25 13 1	18 18 7	3	.	.	4	{ Waterford County and City.
—	—	—	—	—	4	1,380	1	2	Westmeath.
5,234 0 7½	431 1 6½	7,608 3 4½	1,079 0 3½	2,814 13 1	449	.	.	2	Wexford.
3,975 8 2	—	8,747 3 8	—	—	.	.	.	2	Wicklow.
									Total.

* Less twelve minutes.

† Summer.

‡ Excludes of £75 10s. 8d. for permanent improvements, and £23 1s. 8d. for females washing clothes, &c.

† Winter.

‡ Pumping water.

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Average Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital).		Average No. of Prisoners Detained Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison- ers.	COST OF	
		Per diem.	Per Annum.				Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
		d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Antrim,	Mixed.	3·81	5 15 0·03	262·57	Coal.	17	1,320 9 1	
Armagh,	Do.	3·98	6 1 0·88	18·74	Do.	11	476 13 4	
Carlow,	Do.	3·62	5 10 4	11·5	Coal and Turf.	12	68 8 10	
Cavan,	Do.	3·94	5 19 8·44	24·37	Coal.	21	144 2 8	
Clare,	Do.	5·27	8 0 4·30	25	Coal and Bog- wood.	12	184 8 4	
Cork County,	Do.	3·73	5 14 8·06	138	Coal.	25	701 4 8	
" City,	Do.	3·63	5 13 10	128	Do.	22	712 7 5	
Donegal,	Do.	4·54	6 18 2·21	54·03	Do.	28	235 2 5	
Down,	Do.	4·21	6 8 2·19	57·16	Do.	20	306 9 3	
Dublin County,	Do.	5·36	6 3 2 3	91	Do.	18	743 10 6	
Dublin City : Richmond B.,	Do.	4·39	6 13 7·94	218	Do.	20	1,057 5 6	
Grangegorman P.,	Do.	3·5	5 0 3·6	115	Coal and Turf.	8	570 14 4	
Fernsagh,	Do.	3·7	5 12 5·92	20·81	Do.	10	117 1 0	
Galway County and Town,	Do.	4·01	6 1 10·29	44·84	Do.	13	273 2 10	
Kerry,	Do.	3·15	4 16 0·87	42·44	Coal.	25	203 17 4	
Kildare,	Do.	4·54	6 18 0	86·8	Do.	10	508 19 2	
Kilkenny, County,	Do.	4·16	6 6 4·43	12·46	Do.	"	85 1 10	
" City,	Do.	3·8	6 15 6·06	9·36	Do.	"	64 1 0	
King's,	Do.	4·4	6 13 8·13	23	Coal and Turf.	19	103 14 7	
Lestrin,	Do.	4·27	6 10 1·77	14·47	Do.	35	94 3 3	
Limerick County,	Do.	4·00	6 4 6	60·4	Coal.	8	375 12 9	
" City,	Do.	3·28	5 14 8·14	41·44	Do.	7	237 13 4	
Londonderry,	Do.	4·28	6 13 3·6	44·71	Do.	5	268 0 5	
Longford,	Do.	3·94	5 19 10·37	21·9	Coal and Turf.	19	181 5 4	
Louth,	Do.	4·31	6 11 2·56	32·64	Coal.	"	214 2 10	
Drogheda Town,	Do.	3·51	5 6 11·3	11·7	Do.	"	62 11 2	
Mayo,	Do.	3·16	4 16 3·45	43·91	Turf.	19	211 8 0	
Meath,	Do.	4·75	7 4 7·63	26·5	Coal and Turf.	17	191 12 2	
Monaghan,	Do.	4·43	6 14 7·8	52	Coal.	3	350 1 10	
Queen's,	Do.	4·13	6 5 10·47	24·8	Do.	15	166 16 8	
Roscommon,	Do.	5	7 12 1	36·24	Coal and Turf.	20	275 11 8	
Sligo,	Do.	4·25	6 9 4·05	24·14	Coal.	21	166 2 8	
Tipperary, N.E.,	Do.	4·56	6 18 9·49	37·5	Coal and Deal.	9	200 4 8	
" S.E.,	Do.	4·42	6 14 5·23	77·07	Coal.	20	518 1 0	
Tyrone,	Do.	4·14	6 6 0·57	45·15	Coal and Turf.	12	284 11 1	
Waterford, Co. prisoners,	Do.	5·30	8 3 2·37	24·93	} Coal.	20	203 8 6	
" City do.,	Do.	2·9	4 8 5·3	40			203 8 7	
Westmeath,	Do.	4·61	7 0 3	30·36	Coal and Turf.	21	213 18 0	
Wexford,	Do.	4·26	6 10 1·2	34·89	Coal.	21	225 19 2	
Wicklow,	Do.	4·46	6 15 6·85	28·7	Do.	10	194 11 0	
Total 1870,		4·29	6 10 7·17	2211·53			13,845 16 6	
Total 1868,		4·21	6 7 11·88	2068·46			13,141 4 7	

Thus marked (*) heated principally by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1870.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Food for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
176 10 5	148 12 8	30 7 10	16 12 8	—	—	Antrim.
77 19 9	40 1 1	33 15 9	20 6 3	6 5 5	—	Armagh.
47 7 10	35 2 5	12 4 7	—	—	—	Carlow.
41 9 0	29 5 8	19 10 0	5 10 1	—	—	Caran.
80 4 3	50 12 0	8 12 11	5 8 7	—	—	Clare.
45 19 9	60 18 0	8 2 7	21 6 2	—	—	Cork County.
79 3 8	51 12 0	14 3 0	23 2 11	—	—	" City.
82 9 0	25 0 2	1 4 9	2 4 10	—	—	Donegal.
115 11 9	53 10 6	0 4 8	—	—	—	Down.
179 1 9	288 9 8	30 15 7	35 17 7	—	—	Dublin County.
141 1 8	313 18 6	80 0 0	68 14 6	—	—	Dublin City.
177 11 1	201 18 0	80 0 0	168 12 1	—	—	Richmond B.
45 4 0	14 10 0	1 10 0	7 14 5	—	—	Grangegorman P.
78 5 0	56 5 0	17 6 0	87 7 2	—	—	Fermanagh.
114 8 11	35 15 7	23 6 6	27 9 6	—	—	Galway County and Town.
88 3 5	74 0 2	16 2 11	1 6 3	—	—	Kerry.
46 15 0	17 14 5	10 17 3	21 6 3	—	—	Kildare.
39 14 1	15 1 0	8 14 9	3 5 0	—	—	Kilkenny County.
92 4 0	52 3 6	5 12 4	8 2 10	—	—	" City.
42 12 5	6 16 1	13 1 6	10 5 11	—	—	King's.
32 12 6	149 5 0	4 13 5	17 12 4	—	—	Leitrim.
43 17 2	43 14 2	30 0 0	7 12 0	—	—	Limerick County.
84 3 5	108 5 0	23 10 0	2 14 10	—	—	" City.
38 14 2	41 2 8	17 8 4	10 4 10	—	—	Lonsdownery.
88 17 0	30 11 11	5 7 7	—	—	—	Lough.
12 14 7	8 10 11	7 12 9	—	—	—	Louth.
31 12 8	8 7 1	2 6 10	17 1 9	—	—	Drogheda Town.
64 17 3	64 10 3	22 19 8	49 17 3	—	—	Mayo.
32 7 6	24 8 6	8 14 10	—	—	—	Meath.
118 11 3	44 13 9	4 2 1	6 5 1	—	—	Monaghan.
94 0 0	24 8 8	24 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	Queen's.
81 5 0	11 17 6	1 6 6	0 16 1	—	—	Roscommon.
83 14 5	69 0 11	4 15 10	1 0 5	—	—	Sligo.
80 18 2	137 18 8	33 10 2	52 14 1	—	—	Tipperary, N.E.
148 2 4	56 0 2	—	9 14 10	—	—	" S.E.
34 11 1	73 2 10	11 1 5	13 1 3	—	—	Tyrone.
34 11 1	73 2 10	11 1 6	13 1 3	—	—	Waterford County.
25 2 5	13 4 9	7 6 3	9 11 9	—	—	" City.
22 10 2	113 6 1	3 14 8	8 10 8	—	—	Westmeath.
26 0 0	11 10 1	—	—	—	—	Wexford.
4,981 5 6	4,702 15 2	637 16 5	804 1 2	6 5 5	—	Wicklow.
3,798 10 5	2,450 8 16	572 12 11	823 14 2	39 18 7	0 9 3	Total 1870.
						Total 1869.

[contin. vol.]

TABLE XVII. continued—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH AND GALLOWS.	COST OF					
	Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Stoves.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . . .	0 4 4	—	56 12 2	257 1 0	100 11 2	271 18 2
Armagh, . . .	1 10 0	—	51 1 11	67 2 5½	38 17 5½	54 10 11
Carlow, . . .	—	—	19 4 0	12 0 5	—	43 8 10
Cavan, . . .	0 14 3	—	18 10 3	33 3 3	8 5 5	37 18 1
Clare, . . .	2 8 1	—	5 16 0	18 2 7	—	8 1 5
Cork County, . .	1 8 8	2 10 10	50 6 2	72 2 9	20 16 5	81 18 4
" City, . . .	1 16 3	6 12 6	38 3 1	100 6 2	57 3 5	111 0 2
Donegal, . . .	2 6 9	—	26 1 10	60 16 1	3 10 2	41 11 8
Down, . . .	6 0 10	—	12 15 2	23 5 2	11 14 3	16 4 3
Dublin County, .	3 15 10	11 15 10	40 1 7	86 0 2	35 9 6	34 1 7
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	—	13 10 6	73 8 3	297 16 10	—	106 10 4
Grangegorman P.,	23 14 0	4 4 9	67 11 3	—	61 14 3½	49 11 2
Fermanagh, . . .	5 13 9	—	9 5 0	10 17 0	3 15 0	9 12 0
Galway County } and Town, }	8 14 6	10 5 4	16 18 6	58 15 0	—	2 2 8
Kerry, . . .	1 5 2	4 4 8	15 5 2½	54 18 3	4 17 0	30 2 11
Kildare, . . .	1 17 1½	17 17 8½	48 5 5	51 13 7	1 15 9	54 4 9
Kilkenny County, .	1 4 6	20 14 4	18 16 8	13 16 10	1 3 3	9 11 7
" City, . . .	1 11 8	27 15 9	13 14 2	10 19 0	1 4 6	7 17 6
King's, . . .	1 13 2	—	8 2 6	23 8 6	10 2 2	29 8 0
Lettistim, . . .	2 3 10	1 1 0	17 0 3½	10 11 2	—	4 15 0
Limerick County, .	1 0 1	13 13 4	17 13 3	98 6 4	12 7 6	44 18 7
" City, . . .	6 9 0	6 13 7	10 15 2	7 17 3	3 18 8	—
Londonderry, . .	2 8 1	—	41 16 0	26 14 5	14 15 5	7 11 1
Longford, . . .	0 11 6	1 12 8	16 3 8	24 17 10	—	21 5 9
Louth, . . .	—	—	23 18 8	19 17 6	5 17 7	21 18 18
Drogheda Town, .	1 16 11	—	5 10 4	0 10 1	0 12 1	1 11 8
Mayo, . . .	3 13 1	1 2 0	19 9 4	12 7 8	4 18 0	13 8 1
Meath, . . .	1 11 7	7 8 5	23 14 2	11 5 10	9 2 6	18 5 8
Monaghan, . . .	0 12 8½	—	20 6 7	23 16 1	5 18 6½	23 17 2
Queen's, . . .	1 8 7	5 2 1	31 2 7	57 16 6	6 17 10	37 9 3
Roscommon, . . .	1 2 0	6 3 4	16 8 0	30 1 4	8 5 3	9 8 16
Sligo, . . .	1 1 5	0 6 0	22 10 5	11 11 6	2 17 6½	34 15 4
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	0 7 11	4 7 7	22 5 3	21 1 3	9 3 4	4 3 0
" S. Rid., . . .	14 9 0	10 13 3	74 0 9	85 7 5	30 10 0	30 1 10
Tyrone, . . .	1 11 10	1 5 6	48 1 3	44 9 8	17 6 4	34 11 0
Waterford County, .	0 10 6	7 16 0	13 4 7	25 17 0	12 2 0	11 4 3
" City, . . .	0 10 6	7 16 0	13 4 8	35 16 11	12 2 0	11 4 3
Westmeath, . . .	0 18 0	5 16 2	22 0 3	37 8 6	2 8 7	28 5 2
Wexford, . . .	3 13 3½	1 2 0½	20 11 11	43 3 7	4 0 7	24 15 1
Wicklow, . . .	1 0 4	1 15 0	11 4 7	26 0 3	9 13 8	38 10 0
Total 1870, . . .	118 7 3½	203 16 2	1,061 5 7	1,928 12 1½	438 16 2	1,437 4 2
Total 1869, . . .	120 10 4½	247 6 1½	983 8 7½	1,336 13 4	542 3 11	1,183 9 8

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1870.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Rent and Taxes.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Officers.	
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	29.
332 14 2	308 8 2	1 2 6	54 16 3	72 11 1	3,778 9 8	Antrim.
187 0 10	27 3 11	—	38 12 6	—	1,123 1 7	Armagh.
68 8 9	36 10 6	—	15 8 8	27 1 9	428 11 7	Carlow.
62 17 11	19 9 5	—	68 14 10	20 0 0	498 9 7	Cavan.
24 6 10	50 13 7	—	38 0 5	—	470 13 7	Clare.
373 11 2	88 17 6	—	61 14 3	—	1,968 6 11	Cork County.
108 19 3	41 14 4	38 10 0	12 9 3	—	1,409 9 8	" City.
151 2 10	86 2 6	1 15 2	60 18 10	40 0 0	828 1 0	Donegal.
181 17 10	19 7 10	0 9 4	54 6 3	—	851 3 7	Down.
149 7 1	74 2 3	0 18 6	197 17 1	66 13 4	1,949 3 10½	Dublin County.
341 11 3	57 5 6	73 10 0	232 19 11	639 0 2	4,128 7 7	Dublin City:
341 10 7½	44 7 8	—	76 1 0	879 3 5	2,944 15 5½	Richmond B.
14 10 0	26 0 0	—	18 0 0	31 13 8	316 4 10	Grangegorman P.
68 16 4	40 12 7	—	17 1 9	32 0 0	757 14 9	Fermanagh.
143 13 7½	181 15 7	42 0 0	133 13 7	57 10 0	1,022 2 10	Galway County and
72 1 7½	89 17 5	0 5 0	44 13 3½	89 18 10	1,186 12 2½	Town.
38 6 10	60 9 6	—	11 5 4	59 13 4	116 16 11	Kerry.
33 11 2	4 4 0	0 1 0	0 12 0	58 5 8	288 14 1	Kildare.
26 10 6	69 6 2	—	56 3 4	26 13 4	532 16 11	Kilkenny County.
45 14 0	78 12 7	—	58 1 5	84 2 0	467 1 0	" City.
101 15 7	139 0 11	—	136 5 8	63 18 4	1,259 15 7	Leitrim.
79 5 7	5 1 1	—	74 5 7	152 3 4	711 5 11	Limerick County.
117 14 10	190 0 5	3 10 0	23 5 11	42 5 0	991 19 10	" City.
62 7 8	161 13 0	0 16 0	12 0 6	91 9 2	663 12 0½	Londonderry.
53 0 0	59 18 3	—	44 3 8	37 18 4	605 12 2	Longford.
1 13 8	3 8 6	—	3 6 2	—	10 17 10½	Louth.
108 3 11	27 12 6	—	13 16 10	—	475 7 3	Drogheda Town.
61 16 9	26 6 11	—	104 2 1	134 19 0	791 9 6	Mayo.
68 15 3½	7 0 8	—	0 18 6	—	632 5 4	Meath.
91 5 2	78 12 9	—	45 16 10	—	687 19 5	Monaghan.
34 1 8	69 4 1	—	10 1 8	7 10 0	617 6 6	Queen's
62 18 3½	79 12 3	1 14 2	15 7 10	160 8 4	613 10 11	Rosecommon.
27 13 10	142 8 5	4 18 10	60 16 5	—	696 8 1	Sligo.
216 4 8	208 9 0	—	95 18 11	—	1,660 5 6	Tipperary, N. Riding.
50 4 11	118 2 0	—	55 9 3	61 0 0	936 13 2	" S. Riding.
116 12 5	18 17 5	0 4 2	9 12 5	—	551 7 8	Tyrone.
58 6 2	6 13 10	0 4 2	7 15 6	—	479 1 4	Waterford County.
49 1 1½	59 8 7½	3 10 0	11 7 7	—	483 7 2	" City.
28 10 1	140 0 2	—	11 7 2	36 0 0	733 19 9	Westmeath.
38 3 8	35 11 2	—	79 4 11	160 0 0	633 3 8	Wexford.
						Wicklow.
5,018 3 3	2,800 1 5½	173 13 10	2,082 9 6½	3,175 18 1	30,056 8 3½	Total 1870.
5,493 4 4½	2,480 8 10	923 8 5	1,906 7 10½	3,061 12 4	37,908 9 11½	Total 1869.

* Not paid by Board.

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. continued.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGES.	SALARY OF							
	MALE							
	Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.			Medical Officers.			
30.	31.	Established Church.	Presbyterian.	R. Catholic.	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.	
32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	180 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	74 0 0	—	—	—
Armagh, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	—
Carlow, . . .	60 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	74 0 0	—	—	—
Clare, . . .	91 13 4	45 3 0	—	45 3 0	—	34 0 0	20 0 0	—
Cork County, . .	200 0 0	45 3 0	—	45 3 0	—	94 0 0	—	—
" City, . . .	100 0 0	45 3 0	—	45 3 0	—	55 0 0	10 0 0	—
Donegal, . . .	150 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	—
Down, . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	27 13 10	—
Dublin County, .	130 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8	—	130 0 0	—	—
Dublin City:—								
Richmond B., .	50 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	75 0 0	125 0 0	—	—
Grangegorman P.,	50 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	75 0 0	125 0 0	—	—
Fermanagh, . . .	90 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—	—
Galway County } and Town, }	133 16 10	45 3 0	—	45 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	—
Kerry, . . .	180 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	—
Kildare, . . .	100 0 0	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	65 0 0	—	—
Kilkenny County } and City, }	100 0 0	45 3 0	—	45 3 0	—	65 0 0	—	—
King's, . . .	70 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	420 0 0	—	—	—
Leitrim, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	45 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
Limerick County, .	120 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	44 0 0	—	30 0 0	—
" City, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	10 0 0	—
Londonderry, . .	110 0 0	45 3 1	45 3 1	45 3 1	—	—	—	—
Longford, . . .	75 0 0	35 18 6	35 18 6	35 18 6	—	—	—	—
Louth, . . .	75 0 0	35 18 6	35 18 6	35 18 6	—	—	20 0 0	—
Drogheda Town, .	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	100 0 0	37 10 0	—	37 10 0	50 0 0	—	30 0 0	—
Meath, . . .	50 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	74 0 0	20 0 0	—
Monaghan, . . .	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	—
Queen's, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	—
Roscommon, . . .	92 6 0	45 3 0	—	45 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	—
Sligo, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	65 0 0	—	21 0 0	—
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	58 0 0	21 0 0	—
" S. Rid., . . .	150 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	—
Tyrone, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	—
Waterford County } and City, }	1170 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	55 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	33 0 0	—
Wexford, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	—
Wicklow, . . .	99 4 0	45 18 5½	—	45 18 5½	—	—	—	—
Total 1870, . .	3,804 6 4	1,001 11 2½	593 1 1	1,701 14 2½	602 0 0	1,176 0 0	420 15 30	—
Total 1869, . .	3,079 0 4	1,615 0 10½	523 1 1	1,710 0 10½	647 0 0	1,037 13 4	451 0 0	—

* Embracing £30 for compounding medicine.

† £20 for compounding medicine.

‡ £30 as Secretary to Board, and £40 as Inspector of Bridewells.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1870.

SALARY OF								COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
OFFICERS.								
Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.	School- masters.	Other Prison Officers.			
38.	39.	40.	No. 41.	Amount of Salary. 42.	43.	44.	45.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
300 0 0	65 0 0	125 0 0	13	591 10 0	45 0 0	87 8 0	Antrim.	
280 0 0	—	—	7	268 0 0	40 0 0	—	Armagh.	
120 0 0	—	35 19 11	6	128 10 0	—	—	Carlow.	
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	4	90 11 4	30 2 4	—	Cavan.	
300 0 0	60 0 0	56 5 0	4	106 0 11	—	21 0 0	Clare.	
300 0 0	—	75 0 0	11	489 7 4	44 4 0	107 4 4	Cork County.	
280 0 0	—	90 16 8	10	374 12 0	—	—	“ City.	
230 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	5	166 10 7	30 0 4	—	Donegal.	
200 0 0	—	120 0 0	7	204 3 4	35 0 0	—	Down.	
320 0 0	—	100 0 0	8	269 3 4	—	105 0 0	Dublin County.	
320 0 0	160 0 0	140 0 0	21	884 10 0	90 0 0	568 11 1	Dublin City:	
50 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	—	—	146 0 0	Richmond B.	
200 0 0	—	50 0 0	4	137 0 0	34 0 0	—	Grangegorman P.	
300 0 0	43 15 0	55 0 0	8	333 0 0	—	—	Fermanagh.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Galway County	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	and Town.	
270 0 0	—	42 10 0	9	286 16 8	—	35 0 0	Kerry.	
250 0 0	30 0 0	62 10 0	7	233 5 8	34 0 10	—	Kildare.	
200 0 0	55 0 0	44 0 0	6	222 0 0	—	—	Kilkenny County	
250 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	100 0 0	—	13 0 0	and City.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	King's.	
200 0 0	40 0 0	—	6	210 0 0	—	—	Leitrim.	
204 6 8	55 0 0	60 0 0	7	302 2 11	—	32 10 0	Limerick County.	
199 3 4	29 3 4	50 17 8	5	179 10 9	—	25 16 5	“ City.	
200 0 0	65 0 0	100 0 0	4	132 0 0	40 0 0	70 0 0	Londonderry.	
200 0 0	—	51 15 0	7	201 4 7	38 9 8	10 13 6	Longford.	
180 0 0	—	50 0 0	7	175 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	Louth.	
50 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	Drogheda Town.	
300 0 0	35 0 0	60 0 0	6	150 6 11	35 0 0	41 5 0	Mayo.	
200 0 0	—	90 15 0	5	202 10 0	—	185 10 0	Meath.	
150 0 0	—	45 0 0	5	156 10 0	—	43 0 0	Monaghan.	
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	7	185 8 4	—	35 0 0	Queen's.	
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	6	215 0 0	—	—	Roscommon.	
200 0 0	50 0 0	—	7	166 0 0	—	—	Sligo.	
250 0 0	—	60 0 0	4	190 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	Tipperary, N. Rid.	
250 0 0	70 0 0	100 0 0	8	387 5 0	—	110 0 0	“ S. Rid.	
212 0 0	62 0 0	—	5	290 0 0	20 1 5	34 0 0	Tyrone.	
250 0 0	—	80 0 0	7	250 0 0	—	26 0 0	Waterford County	
200 0 0	—	80 0 0	7	210 0 0	18 0 0	—	and City.	
200 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	193 3 11	42 10 0	35 16 0	Westmeath.	
150 0 0	—	40 0 0	4	160 0 0	—	—	Wexford.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wicklow.	
8,250 10 0	1,109 18 4	2,119 8 10	251	8,893 19 7	701 14 7	1,742 16 4	Total in 1870.	
8,324 8 8	1,161 11 10	2,125 17 0	244	8,911 7 4	687 2 11	1,760 12 9	Total in 1869.	

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	SALARY OF PROBARI OFFICERS.				COST OF OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	52 0 0	60 0 0	30 10 0	73 4 0	1,704 12 0	82 17 7	84 3 2
Armagh, . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	—	843 0 0	31 18 6	25 0 0
Carlow, . . .	50 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	606 17 11	104 14 3	30 7 0
Cavan, . . .	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	719 13 8	109 19 11	21 0 0
Clare, . . .	50 0 0	17 8 0	20 0 0	—	891 13 3	40 3 10	13 18 0
Cork County, . .	50 0 0	59 16 0	36 0 0	21 0 0	1,558 17 8	188 1 6	99 19 0
" City, . . .	45 10 0	61 2 0	37 6 0	6 2 0	1,112 14 8	53 18 0	87 12 9
Donegal, . . .	40 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	—	900 16 11	16 5 0	61 0 0
Down, . . .	30 0 0	30 0 0	18 0 0	—	800 2 2	40 11 4	35 0 1
Dublin County, .	40 0 0	25 15 9	7 2 0	20 0 0	1,200 4 1	197 14 6	48 16 6
Dublin City :							
Richmond B., .	—	—	—	14 5 0	2,416 18 0	405 18 10	160 11 0
Grangegorman P.,	100 0 0	493 5 1	60 0 0	84 10 0	1,547 1 9	299 11 2	35 7 6
Fernsagh, . . .	35 0 0	—	21 0 0	—	657 0 0	46 17 7	25 4 0
Galway County } and Town, . . }	50 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,100 17 10	56 1 5	69 4 0
Kerry, . . .	45 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	—	1,046 6 8	114 15 5	35 14 6
Kildare, . . .	40 0 0	30 17 8	2 17 10	—	958 12 7	210 12 2	47 5 0
Kilkenny, . . .	55 0 0	25 0 0	14 11 7	—	972 17 7	72 19 7	46 0 0
King's, . . .	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	740 0 0	95 17 2	46 17 4
Leitrim, . . .	35 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	730 0 0	47 4 10	36 0 7
Limerick County, .	50 0 0	30 0 0	27 18 6	—	1,160 17 11	—	47 19 0
" City, . . .	45 0 0	—	29 14 0	8 12 10	718 6 11	98 17 6	20 12 0
Londonderry, . .	42 0 0	36 0 0	24 0 0	—	975 9 3	39 0 9	50 13 1
Loughbor, . . .	40 0 0	25 17 6	—	—	754 17 9	70 8 7	50 6 6
Louth, . . .	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	675 15 6	81 2 3	41 7 0
Drogheda Town, .	15 0 0	—	—	—	299 0 0	70 12 1	—
Mayo, . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	921 11 11	112 4 7	25 10 10
Meath, . . .	45 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	932 15 0	110 18 8	54 3 0
Monaghan, . . .	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	700 16 2	53 1 0	31 0 0
Queen's, . . .	25 0 0	50 0 0	—	—	715 8 4	35 0 0	57 7 0
Roscommon, . . .	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	798 12 0	39 17 0	27 15 0
Sligo, . . .	35 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	729 0 0	141 0 4	34 14 2
Tipperary, N. Riding,	48 0 0	—	24 0 0	24 0 0	925 0 0	104 3 3	46 9 5
" S. Riding, . .	40 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	33 0 0	1,206 5 0	77 7 10	71 8 0
Tyrone, . . .	47 0 0	63 0 0	—	—	967 1 5	—	44 1 1
Waterford, . . .	45 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	23 15 0	1,073 15 0	108 6 2	51 16 10
Westmeath, . . .	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	754 0 0	95 10 6	44 10 3
Wexford, . . .	45 0 0	39 2 0	—	—	805 11 11	130 1 11	31 4 1
Wicklow, . . .	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	608 0 11	40 6 8	26 8 8
Total 1870, . .	1,509 10 0	1,457 8 7	585 12 0	316 8 10	36,734 12 6	6710 2 10	1,769 1 8
Total 1869, . .	1,598 5 8	1,716 8 0	632 16 4	277 4 10	37,187 18 4	6747 14 3	1,699 12 2

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1870.

Total.	Total Expense of Gaols.		Profit from Sale of Work.		Net Expenditure.		Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
	52.	54.	53.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.		
1,061 13 0	5,740 2 5	900 9 1	4,839 13 4	270 7	0 11 79	17 17	0 8	Antrim.		
840 16 6	1,992 18 1	40 4 1	1,952 14 0	821 49	1 3 53	33 13	5 28	Armagh.		
794 10 2	1,133 10 9	—	1,133 10 9	12 22	0 1 02	15 2		Carlow.		
830 13 7	1,949 3 3	7 1 3	1,942 1 11	27 77	2 7 78	48 6	7	Cavan.		
944 15 1	1,415 10 8	25 4 8	1,390 6 0	93	3 0 30	55 12	2 58	Clare.		
1,837 18 11	3,803 5 10	47 14 11	3,756 10 11	144	1 5 10	46 2	0 25	Cork County.		
1,254 5 0	2,603 15 1	34 17 7	2,568 17 6	134	1 0 53	19 13	10 39	" City.		
986 1 11	1,813 2 11	5 18 1	1,807 4 10	30 21	2 8 61	49 18	2 4	Donegal.		
1,013 13 7	1,904 17 2	16 3 7	1,888 14 7	63 19	1 7 24	29 5	1 6	Down.		
1,336 15 13	3,435 19 0	90 7 0	3,435 12 0	98	1 11	45 11	3	Dublin County.		
3,192 8 7	7,320 16 2	440 14 9	6,880 1 5	264	1 5 19	36 1	2 63	Dublin City:		
1,826 0 5	4,906 13 11	125 11 4	4,781 4 6	120	1 11 86	56 5	9 26	Richmond E.		
727 1 7	1,043 6 5	16 6 0	1,027 1 5	22 04	2 5 84	15 7	8 44	Grangequinn P.		
1,226 3 0	1,989 18 6	27 17 11	1,966 0 7	30 18	2 1 6	88 18	7 2	Fermanagh.		
1,214 16 7	3,288 19 5	22 1 9	3,216 17 8	40 11	2 5 68	45 2	9 88	Galway County and Town.		
1,216 12 0	2,103 4 11	101 10 6	2,301 14 4	88 1	1 5	40 2	6 49	Kerry.		
1,001 17 3	1,016 9 0	—	1,016 9 0	16 89	3 6 06	13 19	3 9	Kildare.		
883 14 6	1,436 11 5	19 10 0	1,417 1 5	23	3 4 5	61 13	3	" City.		
813 10 6	1,280 11 6	—	1,280 11 6	17 2	4 0 94	74 0	0 5	Kilkenny.		
1,213 10 11	2,473 6 6	40 18 3	2,423 8 3	64 1	2 1 5	57 10	0	King's.		
767 16 5	1,479 2 4	58 1 7	1,421 0 9	45 13	1 8 7	81 0	0	Lairim.		
1,063 3 7	3,057 3 5	173 1 9	1,884 1 8	47 8	2 1 91	89 3	3 4	Limerick County.		
875 12 10	1,560 4 10	10 4 7	1,529 0 3	25 05	3 4 136	1	0 30	" City.		
801 4 9	1,406 16 11	64 10 10	1,342 6 1	34 59	2 1 52	38 16	1	Leinster.		
300 12 13	410 10 0	25 8 7	385 1 5	11 81	1 9 20	42 6	7 61	Louth.		
1,087 10 4	1,682 17 7	2 6 4	1,660 11 3	50 5	1 8 52	40 12	0	Drughda Town.		
1,117 16 8	1,908 6 2	6 3 11	1,903 2 8	32 30	3 2 69	58 16	9 96	Mayo.		
784 17 2	1,417 2 6	8 2 10	1,408 19 8	35	1 4 84	89 12	4 28	Meath.		
807 15 10	1,495 15 3	1 11 2	1,494 4 1	35 63	3 2 28	58 5	0 96	Monaghan.		
866 4 0	1,473 10 6	9 14 11	1,463 18 7	35 49	2 2 37	49 2	3 68	Queen's.		
994 11 6	1,518 2 5	4 12 3	1,513 10 12	26 29	3 1 71	97 7	1	Roscommon.		
1,135 12 8	1,832 0 9	31 0 1	1,801 0 8	38 6	2 6 68	46 13	2	Sligo.		
1,445 0 10	3,030 6 4	253 4 9	2,797 1 7	81 43	1 10 58	93 6	10 48	Tipperry, N. Riding.		
1,011 3 0	1,947 15 8	36 10 7	1,911 5 0	46 92	2 2 78	40 14	8 2	" S. Riding.		
* 1,238 17 0	1,347 5 9	64 0 2	1,323 0 7	25 57	2 10	61 14	9 9	Tyrone.		
808 0 9	1,881 7 11	64 5 2	1,812 15 1	47 10	1 11 38	17 4	5 63	Waterford County		
1,032 17 11	1,766 17 8	60 14 9	1,720 18 2	31 81	2 3 3	41 10	4	" and City.		
674 11 5	1,897 14 11	16 1 4	1,750 16 4	38 8	2 5 67	45 2	4 54	Westmeath.		
		—	1,307 14 11	29 7	2 4 9	44 0	7 68	Wexford.		
								Wicklow.		
42,313 17 0	81,870 0 4	3,791 6 6	79,078 18 10	3361 17	1 10	33 9	9 84	Total 1870.		
42,636 4 10	80,348 14 9	3,593 2 12	77,650 12 7	3205 81	1 11 16	35 4	0 68	Total 1869.		

* £307 18s. 11d. payable by Waterford city.

† For County prisoners.

‡ For City prisoners.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Commitments of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND BORDEN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Despatches.	TOTAL CONVICTED.				
	FELONS.				MISDEMEANTORS.				MISDEMEANTORS, &c.				VAGRANTS.					AGES.				
	AGES.		AGES.		AGES.		AGES.		AGES.		AGES.		AGES.		AGES.			AGES.				
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			
Antrim,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Armagh,								3	1	87	10						3	1	104	10		
Carlow,										20	1								27	1		
Cavan,										1									1			
Clare,										2	1								2	1		
										0									5			
Cork County,																						
" City,				1			1	2	44	1			1		1		2		47	3		
Donegal,				1			1	1	45	13							1		46	10		
Down,									7										7			
Dublin County,									22										25			
									46	5							2		47	5		
Dublin City :																						
Richmond R.,				12			4	7	250								5		300			
Grangegorman P.,								2		57					3					65		
Fermagh,									5										5			
Galway,									12	4							1		12	4		
"†,									7										7			
Kerry,				1					20	1									27	1		
Kildare,				1			1		4	5									6	5		
Kilkenny,									5										5			
King's,									3										3			
				2					4	1									6	1		
Leitrim,																						
Limerick County,									10	1							1		21	1		
" City,				1			2		18	1							2		19	1		
Londonderry,				2					16	1									18	1		
Longford,								2	4	1							2		4	1		
Louth,									3	1									3	1		
Drogheda Town,									4		1		1				1		5			
Mayo,				2	1			2	8	6				1			2		10	8		
Meath,									7										7			
Monaghan,									6	1									6	1		
Queen's,				1				1	9								1		9	1		
Roscommon,				1					13										14			
Sligo,				1	1			1	3	2							1		4	3		
Tipperary, N. Rid.,									9										9			
" S. Rid.,									16	2									10	2		
Tyrone,								2	5	2							2		5	2		
Waterford,				2					7					1					10			
"†,				1					14	4									15	4		
Westmeath,				3					5	1									8	1		
Wexford,									4	2				1					6	2		
Wicklow,									10										10			
Total Males,		33		1		11		26	796		1		4				28		845			
Total Females,			8			4		1	191				3					1		139		
Total M. and F.,		41		1		15		27	987		1		7				29		984			
	41		16		27		947		8		1		29		984							
	97								966													

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Ascertained, No Doubt, No Prisoners, For Various Fractions, Inclosures, and Remains for Trial.												Total Not Conflicted.				General Total.				Included in foregoing Columns.								County and Borough Gaols.	
Petals.				Midwinter, &c.				For further Examination, Unsettled, &c.												Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Workhouse.					
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.					
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
								22	4			22	4	3	1	90	14											Antrim.	
																27	1											Armagh.	
								2				2				3												Carlow.	
																2	1											Cavan.	
				1				1	2			2	2			5	2		1									Clare.	
	2				1			1	1			4	1	2		61	4		4				9					Cork County.	
	1				1		1	1	1			3	1	2		49	16											" City.	
									1				1			7	1						1					Donegal.	
								2				2				27							4					Down.	
	1				1		3	14	3	3		16	3	6		43	8											Dublin County.	
																													Dublin City
	8						3	115		6		118		13		427												Richmond B.	
									8				3	1		5	1						2					Grangegorman P.	
																13	4											Fermagh.	
	3											3		1		10			1									Galway.	
																													Kerry.
																25	1											Kildare.	
	3															16	2						4					Kilkenny.	
																5			1									King's.	
																6	1												Leitrim.
																1												Limerick County	
								17				17		1		38	1		22			3						Limerick City.	
								6		1	1	6		3	1	25	1											Londonderry.	
								8				8				25	1											Longford.	
								1				1		2		5	1											Louth.	
																													Drogheda Town.
	1							1				2		1		7							1					Mayo.	
	3							2				5		2		15	8	1	2									Meath.	
																8	1											Monaghan.	
																8	1												Queen's.
																9	1											Roscommon.	
	1															15	1		1			1						Sligo.	
																6	3											Tipperary, N. Rid.	
	2															16												" S. Rid.	
								4				4				14	2		2									Tyronne.	
																													Waterford.
																10												Westmeath.	
																18	4											Wexford.	
																9	1											Wicklow.	
																6	2												
								2				1	5		1	15													
4	24				7		8	228		12	250	40		1104		1	36					30							Total Males.
1		2					1	22		2		27		3		106													Total Females.
5	25				10		9	250		14	280	43		1,270		1	36					32							Total M. & F.
300								300				1,813				69													

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1870, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.		TWICE.		THREE.		FOUR TIMES.	FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.		
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.	Ages.	Ages.		
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	3	1	79	3	2	2	1	1	1	83	10
Armagh,			18	1			1			22	1
Carlow,			2							3	
Cavan,			2	1						3	1
Clare,			2		1	1				4	1
Cork County,	2		34	4			1		2	41	4
" City,	2		47	13	1	1			2	48	14
Donegal,			7	1						8	1
Down,			25		1					26	
Dublin County,	3		39	8	2				4	61	8
Dublin City :											
Richmond B.,	13		361		23		4	1	13	391	
Grangegorman P.,			39		1		3	2		45	47
Fermanagh,			3	1						5	1
Galway County,			12	4			1			13	4
" Town,	1		10						1	10	
Kerry,			23	1		3				26	1
Kildare,			16	3						19	3
Kilkenny,	1		5							6	
King's,			6	2						8	2
Leitrim,			2	1		2				4	1
Limerick County,			1						1	1	
" City,	3	1	34	1					3	36	1
Londonderry,			21	1			2			23	1
Longford,	2		2	1			1		2	3	1
Louth,			5	1						6	1
Doagheda Town,	1		5		1				1	6	
Mayo,			12	6	1	1			2	14	7
Meath,			8	1						9	1
Monaghan,			8	1						9	1
Queen's,	1		9	1					1	9	1
Roscommon,			16	1		1				18	1
Sligo,	1		6	1		1			1	8	2
Tipperary, N. Riding,			16							16	
" S. Riding,			14	2						14	2
Tyrone,			5	3					2	8	3
Waterford,	1		10				1		1	11	
Westmeath,			11	4		2				14	4
Wexford,			5	1		2				8	1
Wicklow,			6	2						8	2
Wicklow,	1		13		1				1	14	
Total Males,	38		339		1	59	18	2	80	1,013	
Total Females,		9		116		7		4	2		131
	41		1,055		1	66	17	4	43	1,144	
	1,096			67		17	4	2	1,168		

* Eight times.

† County Prisoners.

‡ City Prisoners.

SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Ages.	CONVICTED AT ASHLEY QUARTER SESSIONS.				SEMI-ARY CONVICTIONS.				TOTAL CONVICTED.				ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTIONS, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.								TOTAL NOW CONVICTED.				GENERAL TOTAL.				INCLUDED IN PENITENTIARY COURSES.							
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Under 10 years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10 and not exceeding 16 years.	33	8	11	4	706	124	4	3	845	109	24	2	7	3	225	22	259	27	1,101	165	36	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	
Total Males.	33	12	12	5	822	124	5	3	873	110	25	2	7	3	225	22	259	27	1,144	165	37	32	2	32	2	32	2	32	2	32	2	32	2	32	2	
Total Females.	8	4	4	1	123	4	1	3	140	1	3	3	3	3	23	23	23	23	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	
Total M. and F.	41	10	10	6	945	128	6	6	1,013	111	28	5	10	6	248	45	282	50	1,253	274	146	141	4	141	4	141	4	141	4	141	4	141	4	141	4	

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1870, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

Ages.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.		Total No. of Individuals not exceeding 16 years of age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years.	88	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 and not exceeding 16 years.	939	116	59	7	13	4	2	2	2	2	1,013	131
Total Males.	977	119	60	7	13	4	2	2	2	2	1,023	131
Total Females.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Males and Females.	1,035	120	61	8	14	5	3	3	3	3	1,024	132

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Penal Servitude for 5 Years.		Aged 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.										IMPRISONMENT FOR			
			IMPRISONMENT FOR										1 Month and above 14 Days.			
													Age.			
			Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,			1				1		2	1	5		1	1	23	4
Armagh,											2				9	
Carlow,																
Cavan,															1	
Clare,																
Cork County,							1				4				13	
" City,											1				5	4
Donegal,									1						2	
Down,							1				4				6	
Dublin County,							2		1		2	1	1		7	
Dublin City:																
Richmond, B.,							1		8		10				38	
Grangegorman, P.,											2				1	3
Fermanagh,												1			3	2
Galway,																
Kerry,											3				3	
Kildare,											2				1	2
Kilkenny County,															2	
" City,																
King's,	1										2				1	
Lisburn,																
Limerick County									1		1				10	
" City,									1		1				4	
Londonderry,			1													
Longford,																
Louth,												1			1	
Drogheda Town,											1				1	
Mayo,															3	2
Meath,											3					
Monaghan,															1	
Queen's,															1	1
Roscommon,							1				1				4	
Sligo,									1		1		1		2	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,															2	
" S. Riding,											1				2	
Tyrone,											1		1		3	
Waterford,									1						4	
Westmeath,									6	2					3	1
Wexford,							1				1				2	
Wicklow,															2	
Total Males,	1		2				7		23		43		4		160	
Total Females,									5		6		1			20
Total M. and F.,	1		2				7		28		49		5		184	
83																191

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

the Year 1870, together with the Number Not Convicted, Untried, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
14 Days and above 1.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				24 Hours.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2		29	5			3				1				2		Antrim.
		6				10	1									Armagh.
														1		Carlow.
		2	1													Cavan.
		1				1										Clare.
2		24	3			5										Cork County.
1		24	6			7	1			7				3	2	" City.
		1				3										Donegal.
		11				1				2						Down.
1		18	2			11	1			6	1					Dublin County.
1		96		3		28		3		75				52		Dublin City:
			20				12				12				16	Richmond B.
		4														Grangegorman P.
		7	1			2										Fermanagh.
1		4				1								2		+ } Galway.
		9				9	1			1				2		Kerry.
		1				1	3			1						Kildare.
		2				1										+ } Kilkenny.
		1								1				1		+ } King's.
		2					1									Leitrim.
		4	1			2				1						Limerick County.
		5	1			8						2				" City.
		6				5	1			1				1		Londonderry.
1				1		1	1			3						Longford.
		2														Louth.
		3						1								Drugheda Town.
2		7	2				3									Mayo.
		2				2										Meath.
		5					1									Monaghan.
1		3				3				2						Queen's.
		4				3				1						Recessman.
							2									Sligo.
		5												2		Tipperary, N. Riding
		7	1			1										" S. Riding
1		1					1			1						Tyrone.
		5														+ } Waterford,
		1				2	1			1				2		+ } Westmeath.
		1	1			1				1				1		Westford.
		2	2			1										Wicklow.
		6				2										
13		311		4		114		4		106		2		69		Total Males.
			46				30				13				18	Total Females.
13		357		4		144		4		119		2		87		Total M. and F.
1,607																

(continued,
E

TABLE XX. concluded.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in the Year 1870, together with the Number Not Convicted, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentence respited and not passed.				Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.			
	Unlimited.				Fine only.															
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,									1				22	4	3	1	90	14		
Armagh,																	27	1		
Carlow,													2				3			
Cavan,																	2	1		
Clare,													2	2			5	3		
Cork County,													4	1	2		51	4		
" City,											1		3	1	2		49	15		
Donegal,														1			7	1		
Down,													2				27			
Dublin County,											3		16	3	5		63	8		
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B.,											6		118		13		427			
Grangegorman F.,														9						
Fermanagh,														1			5	1		
Galway,													3				19	4		
" { +													3		1		10			
Kerry,													2				29	1		
Kildare,													10				16	5		
Kilkenny,																	3			
" { +													3	2			6	2		
King's,																	6	1		
Lisburn,													1				1			
Limerick County,									1		2		17		1		38	1		
" City,													1	1	6	3	23	1		
Londonderry,													8				25	1		
Longford,													1		2		3	1		
Louth,													2				5	1		
Drogheda Town,													2		1		7			
Mayo,										1			5		2		15	8		
Meath,													1	1			8	1		
Monaghan,													2				8	1		
Queen's,															1		9	1		
Roscommon,													1	1			15	1		
Sligo,													2		1		6	3		
Tipperary, N. Riding,													7				16			
" S. Riding,													4				14	2		
Tyrone,														1	2		5	3		
Waterford,																	10			
" { +											1		3		1		16	4		
Westmeath,													1				9	1		
Wexford,													1				6	2		
Wicklow,											1		5			1	10			
Total Males,								1		3		13	259		40		1104			
Total Females,										1		2		27		3		188		
Total M. and F.,								1		4		14	266		43		1292			
										5			300				1,313			

* County prisoners.

[SUMMARY on page 52.]

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE XX.—ADDENDA, showing number of JUVENILES ordered, during 1870, to be sent to REFORMATORIES on expiration of GAOL SENTENCES.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number.		Sent to Reformatory.		Refused by Reformatory Authorities.		Discharged by order of Executive.		Died.		Still in Custody.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Astrol,	22	6	39	6	1	.	.	.	1*	.	.	.
Armagh,	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	11	3	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
City,	14	7	13	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doonag, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	16	3	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:												
Bohemond B.,	83	.	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Grangegorman P., . .	.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermagh,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County and } Town, }	7	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County and } City, }	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lettin, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . .	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
City,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doaghoda Town, . . .	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary—Newagh, . .	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Clonmel,	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County and } City, }	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	225	.	216	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	4	.
Total Females, . . . .	.	43	.	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males & Females,	225		216		3		1		1		4	

* Perished in a snow-storm on way to Reformatory.

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GARR.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.		BOTH PARENTS DEAD.		FATHER DEAD.		MOTHER DEAD.		COULD NOT BE ASCER- TAINED.		TOTAL.						
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.						
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Yrs.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Yrs.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Armagh,	2	1	55	9		0	2	1	18	3		8		0	1	90	14
Atsagh,			10	1		5			6			1				37	1
Carlow,			2						1							2	1
Caran,			1	1								2				5	2
Clare,			2			3											
Cork County,	1		26	1		12		1	11	3		2				51	4
" City,	2		35	0		6	4		7	1		1	1		2	49	15
Donegal,			5						2			1				7	1
Down,			18						4			5				27	
Dublin County,	3		29	4		4	2		14	4		9		7	5	63	8
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	10		346	2		53	1		71			55			13	427	
Grangegeeman P., . . .			24			19			31			6				0	74
Fernsagh,			1			2			2					1		0	1
Galway,	1		9	3		1			3	1		2				13	4
" { +			2			3			4			1				10	
Kerry,			28						4	1		2				29	1
Kildare,			7	3		9	1		5	1		1				16	5
Kilkenny,			2						1			2				0	
" { +			2	2		1			3							6	2
King's,			6	1								1				6	1
Lettin,			1													1	
Limerick County,			8	1		12			10			3	1	5	1	39	1
" City,	1		9	1	1	1		1	11	1		4			3	25	1
Londonderry,			20	1		1			4			1				26	1
Longford,	1		3	1					2		1					0	1
Louth,			2						2			1	1			0	
Drogheda Town,			6			1		1	1						1	7	
Mayo,	2		8	5					3	2		2		1	2	14	8
Meath,			6	1					2							8	1
Monaghan,			5	1					2			1				8	1
Queen's,	1		4	1					1			4			1	9	1
Roscommon,			8	1		2			1			2				13	1
Sligo,	1		3	2		1			1			1	1		1	6	3
Tipperary, N. Riding, . .			12			1			2			1				16	
" S. Riding,			5	1		2			6	1		1				14	2
Tyrone,	1		2						3	1	1	2			2	5	3
Waterford,			6			1			3			1				10	
" { +	1		6	2		2			7	2		3			1	18	4
Westmeath,			8						1							9	1
Wexford,			4	1		2							1			6	2
Wicklow,			7			1			1	5		2				1	15
Total Males,	27		614	3		130	7		245	2		121	1	14	40	1008	
Total Females,		1	79	1		25	1		43			13			3	166	
Total M. and F.,	27	1	693	4		155	8		278	2		134	1	14	43	1,174	
			721		154		286		196		16				1,513		

• Canny prisoners.

† City or Town printed.

Leventina seed.

TABLE XXI. *concluded.*—CONDITION AS TO PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.																			
	HAVING STEPPATHERS.				HAVING STEPMOTHERS.				ABANDONED BY PARENTS.				ABANDONED FROM PARENTS.				ILLUSTRATE.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,			2	2			1				2				1					
Armagh,			1								2							2		
Carlow,			1															2		
Cavan,																				
Clare,																				
Cork County,											2							1		
" City,			2	2				3			4	1			3	4				
Donegal,												1								
Down,			4															1		
Dublin County,			4	1			5				2	1			3					
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B.			8				8				2									
Grangegorman P.				2				1												
Fermanagh,																				
Galway,			1				3				2						1			
Kerry,			1				1													
Kildare,																				
Kilkenny,																		1		
King's,							1													
Leltrim,																				
Limerick County,			3				2				8				2			2		
" City,															4			1		
Londonderry,			2																	
Longford,								1			1									
Louth,																				
Drogheda Town,			1																	
Mayo,											1							1		
Meath,																				
Monaghan,			1																	
Queen's,							2											1		
Roscommon,			1								3							1		
Sligo,											1									
Tipperary, N. Rid.											2									
" S. Rid.											1							1		
Tyrone,									1		2				1			1		
Waterford,							1				1									
Westmeath,			3	1			2				3				1	1				
Wexford,															1			1		
Wicklow,			1	1			1										1	1		
Total Males,			36				27		2		30				22		2	21		
Total Females,	1		8				4				3				6		1			
Total M. and F.	1		44				31		2		43				28		3	21		
	45		31		44		31		28		24									

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages.

AGE.	PARENTAGE.										INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.											
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		Total.		Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Abandoned from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	27	1	3	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	40	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	614	70	130	20	225	53	121	13	14	1	1,104	105	26	8	27	4	22	3	22	6	21	1
Total Males,	641	71	133	21	232	54	123	14	15	1	1,144	108	26	9	27	4	22	3	22	6	23	1
Total Females,	99	21	21	13	54	13	13	13	1	1	169	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Males & Females,	740	92	154	34	286	67	136	27	16	2	1,313	124	27	10	28	5	23	4	23	7	24	2

TABLE XXII.—STATE OF EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES committed

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	23	4	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	14	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	23	2	1	.	9	.	.	.	3	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	20	1	1	.	11	6	.	.	4	2
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin County,	1	.	30	2	1	.	6	2	.	.	3	1
Dublin City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B.,	2	.	193	.	.	.	79	.	1	.	8	.
Grangequeman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	2
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, . . . . .	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
" { * " { †	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	10	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	11	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Kilkenny, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
" { * " { †	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lettice, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	15	.	1	.	13	1	.	.	5	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	4	.
Longford,	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Mayo,	2	.	7	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	11	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	5	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nth. Riding, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
" Sch. Riding, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Waterford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
" { * " { †	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total Males,	7	.	420	.	4	.	222	.	4	.	78	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	7
Total M. and F.,	7	.	476	.	4	.	254	.	4	.	86	.
	483				259				89			
	1,315											

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Sexes.

the several County and Borough Gaols in the

KNOW ALPHABET.				WHOLLY ILLITERATE.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	.	9	.	1	1	38	9	.	.	.	.	3	1	90	14	Antrim.
.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	Armagh.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	Carlow.
.	2	1	Cavan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	Clare.
.
.	.	7	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	51	4	Cork County.
.	.	2	1	1	.	12	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	49	13	" City.
.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	Donegal.
.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	Down.
1	.	2	.	2	.	29	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	63	8	Dublin County.
.
2	.	.	.	8	.	147	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	427	.	Dublin City:
.	.	15	.	.	.	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	74	Richmond B.
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	4	Fernmanagh.
.	†	† } Galway.
.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	1	Kerry.
.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	5	Kildare.
.	5	.	* } Kilkenny.
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	† } "
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	King's.
.	1	.	Lestrin.
.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	38	1	Limerick County.
2	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	25	1	" City.
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	Londonderry.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	1	Longford.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	Louth.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	2	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	8	Mayo.
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	Meath.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	Monaghan.
1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	Queen's.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	Sligo.
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	" S. Rid.
.
.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	3	Tyrone.
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	* } Waterford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	4	† } "
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	Westmeath.
.	6	2	Wexford.
1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	.	Wicklow.
8	.	51	.	17	.	327	.	.	.	.	.	49	.	1,104	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	22	.	2	.	55	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	165	Total Females.
9		73		19		382						49		1,270		Total M. and F.
82				401										1,313		

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Could not be Ascertained.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.
Antrim,	M. 3	F. 1	M. 86	F. 9	M. .	F. .	M. 5	F. 5	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 3	F. 1	M. 90	F. 14
Armagh, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 27	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 27	. 1
Carlow, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 3	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 3	. .
Cavan, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. 1
Clare, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. 2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. 2
Cork County, . . . . .	. 2	. .	. 45	. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 6	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. 51	. 4
" City, . . . . .	. 2	. .	. 48	. 14	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. 49	. 15
Donegal, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 7	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 7	. 1
Down, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 22	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 27	. .
Dublin County, . . . . .	. 5	. .	. 48	. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 10	. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. .	. 63	. 8
Dublin City:																
Richmond B., . . . . .	. 10	. .	. 271	. .	. 8	. .	. 156	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 13	. .	. 427	. .
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. .	. 74	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. .	. 74
Fermagh, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 4	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. 1
Galway, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 15	. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 19	. 4
" {†	. 1	. .	. 9	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. 10	. .
Kerry, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 29	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 29	. 1
Kildare, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 7	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 9	. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 10	. 5
Kilkenny, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. .
" {†	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. 2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 6	. 2
King's, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 6	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 6	. 1
Lairiam, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .
Limerick County, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 31	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 4	. .	. 1	. . . . .	. 3	. .	. 1	. .	. 38	. 1
" City, . . . . .	. 3	. 1	. 25	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 3	. 1	. 25	. 1
Londonderry, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 26	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 26	. 1
Longford, . . . . .	. 2	. .	. 5	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. 6	. 1
Louth, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. 1
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 5	. .	. 1	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. 7	. .
Mayo, . . . . .	. 2	. .	. 15	. 7	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. 15	. 8
Meath, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 7	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 8	. 1
Monaghan, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 8	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 8	. 1
Queen's, . . . . .	. 1	. .	. 9	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. 9	. 1
Recessmon, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 13	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 15	. 1
Sligo, . . . . .	. 1	. .	. 4	. 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. 6	. 3
Tipperary, N. Riding, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 14	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 16	. .
" S. Riding, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 13	. 2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 14	. 2
Tyrone, . . . . .	. 2	. .	. 5	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. 5	. 3
Waterford, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 10	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 10	. .
" {†	. 1	. .	. 17	. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. .	. 18	. 4
Westmeath, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 7	. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 2	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 9	. 1
Wexford, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 3	. 2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 3	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 6	. 2
Wicklow, . . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. 11	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 4	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. 1	. 15	. .
Total Males,	35	. .	877	. .	4	. .	324	. .	1	. .	3	. .	40	. .	1,104	. .
Total Females, . . . . .	. .	3	. .	146	. .	. .	. .	20	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	166
Total M. and F.,	35	3	1,023	146	4	. .	344	20	1	3	. .	. .	43	3	1,270	166
	1,081				348				4				1,313			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

[SUMMARY, p. 60.]

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Sexes.

County and Borough Gaols.	Established Church.				Presbyterian.				Roman Catholic.				Other Religions.				Total.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.	
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	2	1	42	0	.	.	17	1	1	.	31	8	.	.	3	1	90	14	.	.
Armagh,	11	1	.	.	10	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.
Carlow,	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Clare,	5	2	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.
Cork County,	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	48	4	.	.	2	.	61	4	.	.
" City,	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	47	14	.	.	2	.	49	15	.	.
Donegal,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.
Down,	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	.	1	.	.	.	27	.	.	.
Dublin County,	4	1	.	.	.	.	0	.	69	7	.	.	3	.	63	8	.	.
Dublin City:
Richmond B.,	27	.	.	.	4	.	18	.	365	.	1	.	18	.	427	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	.	.	.	.	74	.	.
Fermanagh,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.
Galway,	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	3	.	.	1	.	15	4	.	.
" {	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.
Kerry,	29	1	.	.	.	.	29	1	.	.
Kildare,	16	5	.	.	.	.	16	5	.	.
Kilkenny,	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
King's,	6	2	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.
" {	6	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	37	1	.	.	1	.	38	1	.	.
" City,	3	1	25	1	.	.	3	1	26	1	.	.
Londonderry,	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.
Longford,	2	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.
Louth,	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.
" {	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.
Doagheda Town,	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	13	.	.	.	2	.	15	.	.	.
Meath,	8	1	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	9	1	.	.
" {	15	1	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	.
Roscommon,	5	3	.	.	1	.	6	3	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	16	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
" S. Riding,	14	2	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.
Tyrone,	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	5	3	.	.
" {	10	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.
Waterford,	1	.	18	4	.	.	1	.	18	4	.	.
Westmeath,	9	1	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
Total Males,	2	.	109	.	.	.	35	.	38	.	938	.	2	.	40	.	1104	.	.	.
Total Females,	1	.	16	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	149	.	.	.	3	.	166	.	.
Total M. and F.,	3	.	125	.	.	.	36	.	40	.	1,107	.	2	.	43	.	1,270	.	.	.
	128		36		40		1,147		2		1,313									

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners.

[SUMMARY, p. 60.

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION OR COMMITMENT of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	EDUCATION OR COMMITAL.														
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		Total.		
Under 10 years,	M. 7	F. .	M. 4	F. .	M. 4	F. .	M. 8	F. 1	M. 17	F. 2	M. .	F. .	M. 40	F. 3	M. & F. 43
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	428	50	226	32	78	7	51	22	327	55	. .	. .	1,104	166	1,270
Males,	435	. .	226	. .	82	. .	59	. .	344	. .	. .	. .	1,144	. .	. .
Females, . . . . .	. .	50	. .	32	. .	7	. .	23	. .	57	. .	. .	. .	169	. .
Total Males and Females,	483		258		89		82		401						1,313

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	35	3	4	.	1	.	40	3	43
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	877	146	224	20	3	.	1,104	166	1,270
Males,	912	.	228	.	4	.	1,144	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	149	.	20	.	.	.	169	.
Total Males and Females,	1,061		248		4		.	.	1,313

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1870, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		TOTAL.		
Under 10 years, 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	M. 2	F. 1	M. .	F. .	M. 38	F. 2	M. .	F. .	M. 40	F. 3	M. & F. 43
Males,	109	16	35	1	958	149	2	.	1,104	166	1,270
Females,	111	17	35	1	996	151	2	.	1,144	169	.
Total Males and Females,	128		36		1,147		2		.	.	1,313
	1,313										

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1870, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Location.		TOTAL.			Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Males and Native.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	under 16.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	0	0	0	0	151	84	8	2	0	0	0	0	180	80	208	1	0	0	0
Armagh,	0	0	2	0	47	30	8	1	0	1	0	0	57	23	79	4	0	0	0
Armagh,	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	14	0	0	0	0
Armagh,	0	0	1	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	4	39	0	0	1	0
Armagh,	0	0	1	0	15	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	19	5	24	4	0	0	0
Armagh,	0	0	3	1	77	23	13	6	0	0	0	0	85	30	120	2	0	1	2
Armagh,	0	0	4	1	84	48	8	4	0	0	0	0	89	53	139	0	1	2	2
Armagh,	0	0	2	0	10	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	17	6	22	0	0	1	0
Armagh,	0	0	4	0	25	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	30	12	43	0	0	0	0
Armagh,	0	0	1	0	45	12	6	1	0	0	0	0	58	13	71	1	1	0	0
Dublin City:					215	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	241	0	241	14	0	0	1
Richmond B.,					80	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	92	14	0	0	1
Grangegorman P.,					6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	13	0	0	1	1
Fernsagh,	1	0	1	0	26	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	34	16	60	6	1	0	1
Galway County and Town,	0	0	1	3	36	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	48	7	55	4	1	0	1
Kerry,	0	0	1	0	39	14	12	3	2	1	0	0	54	18	72	0	0	1	0
Kildare,	0	0	1	0	12	2	9	5	0	0	0	0	23	7	29	0	0	0	0
Kilkenny County and City,	0	0	2	0	18	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	25	5	30	0	0	1	0
King's,	0	0	1	0	10	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	17	1	18	1	0	1	0
Lettis,	0	0	2	0	56	11	4	2	0	0	0	0	60	13	73	1	0	0	0
Limerick County, City,	3	0	2	0	14	15	9	3	0	0	1	0	28	19	47	0	3	2	1
Londonderry,	1	0	2	0	27	15	2	0	0	1	0	0	32	16	48	0	0	0	1
Longford,	0	0	1	0	7	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	13	3	16	3	1	0	0
Louth,	0	0	2	0	18	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	25	12	37	0	0	0	0
Drogheda Town,	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	4	12	0	0	0	0
Mayo,	1	0	0	0	20	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	30	6	42	0	0	0	1
Meath,	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	20	6	0	0	0
Monaghan,	2	0	2	0	20	6	11	2	0	0	0	0	41	8	49	0	0	1	0
Queen's,	1	1	0	1	14	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	21	9	30	0	0	1	0
Rescommen,	0	0	1	0	16	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	24	2	0	0	0
Sligo,	0	0	0	0	17	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	22	4	26	0	0	1	0
Tipperary, N. Riding, " S. Riding,	0	0	1	1	29	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	34	7	41	0	0	0	0
Tyrone,	1	0	4	1	42	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	57	15	72	4	0	2	0
Waterford County and City,	1	0	2	0	11	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	17	20	37	0	1	0	1
Westmeath,	3	0	2	0	32	20	11	2	0	0	0	0	49	22	70	3	1	0	1
Wexford,	0	0	2	0	19	3	14	2	0	0	0	0	35	6	40	0	1	0	1
Wicklow,	2	0	0	0	14	8	16	3	0	0	0	0	31	11	43	0	0	2	1
Wicklow,	0	0	0	0	19	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	21	6	27	0	0	1	0
Total Males,	44	47	1,248	483	207	76	2	5	1	1,699	573	55	22	15					
Total Females,	47	62	1,720	333	7	1	2	7	2	3,868	1,146	60	24	16					
Total M. and F., 1870,	91	109	2,968	816	214	77	2	7	2	3,868	1,146	60	24	16					

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITTEES, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDGEMANS during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1870.

CONSTITUENTS AND BRIDGEMANS.	Number of Committees in each Bridgeman well at Unluck on 1st January, 1870.		Number of Committees sent from each Bridgeman to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridgeman on route from other Counties to the County Gaol.		Number in each Bridgeman well at Unluck on 1st Dec., 1870.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1870.		Total number of Bridgeman.		Cost of Meals.		Cost of Saw, Chaff, Fuel, &c.		Amount of Incidental Expenses.		Amount of Salaries during the Year.		Total.		Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ASTON :																								
Astun, -	5	59	14	5	41	20	1	1	59	14	312	5	6	8	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	51	0	0
Ballymena, -	1	158	47	133	29	3	1	1	103	47	1,102	13	6	11	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	51	0	0
Ballymonee, -	1	40	17	20	5	15	2	1	40	17	301	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	51	0	0
	1	253	68	175	40	30	7	1	201	68	2,033	23	16	9	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	151	0	0
ARMAGH :																								
Ballybet, -	1	57	31	14	1	41	20	1	108	45	707	5	12	9	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Lurgan, -	1	136	23	80	23	165	20	1	202	46	1,453	10	17	1	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Monkstown, -	1	31	3	21	2	6	1	1	45	2	312	1	13	5	8	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
N.T. Hamilton, -	1	47	10	39	7	5	2	1	47	12	350	2	13	11	8	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
	1	233	67	140	36	216	72	1	312	135	2,767	20	14	6	26	0	0	0	20	0	0	187	0	0
CARLISLE :																								
Ballyborough, -	1	59	7	8	3	14	1	1	47	7	297	2	12	10	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Ballypennall, -	1	14	7	6	1	1	1	1	14	7	144	1	9	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Geordhill, -	1	17	9	0	3	5	2	1	17	9	182	1	14	11	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
	1	61	23	23	7	18	3	1	78	23	623	5	16	10	18	0	0	0	20	0	0	136	0	0
CLARE :																								
Ennistimon, -	1	70	18	82	6	19	4	1	53	18	672	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Killalee, -	1	21	4	12	4	5	1	1	24	4	136	1	11	6	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Killeshel, -	1	55	20	24	9	25	8	1	59	25	632	8	8	9	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Stambridge, -	1	8	2	5	1	1	1	1	9	2	32	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Tulla, -	1	51	2	20	2	17	1	1	44	6	378	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
	1	178	51	103	21	72	14	1	239	56	1,801	23	14	11	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	132	0	0
COCK :																								
Basdon, -	1	85	24	40	16	55	22	1	137	45	590	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Bantry, -	1	43	14	17	3	22	4	1	32	13	340	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Charleville, -	1	39	11	15	1	1	0	1	39	11	301	1	11	0	7	0	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1870—continued.

COUNTRIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Ulack on 1st January, 1870.	Number of direct Commitments to each Bridewell, during 1870.	Of whom were Drunkards.	Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.	Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell from other County Gaols.	Number in custody in each Bridewell on 1st Dec. 1870.	Number of Male Paupers supported at Expense during 1870.	Number of Male Paupers actually issued.	Cost of Maint. d. s. d.	Cost of Stairs, Cleaning, Fuel, &c. d. s. d.	Amount of Provincial Expenses. d. s. d.	Amount of Salaries during the Year. d. s. d.	Total. d. s. d.	Cost of Dietary per head per day. s. d. d.
KERRY:														
Galtrivagh.	M. 70 8 F. 43 4	M. 26 F. 4	M. 38 F. 4	M. 12 F. 1	M. 1 F. 1	M. 1 F. 1	M. 70 8 F. 43 4	M. 26 F. 4	34 10 2 6 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	4 12 8 3 15 8	19 0 0 19 0 0	54 7 6 52 3 6	5 4 15 5 4 15
Castelland.	M. 46 6 F. 15 2	M. 26 F. 2	M. 26 F. 2	M. 26 F. 2	M. 26 F. 2	M. 26 F. 2	M. 46 6 F. 15 2	M. 26 F. 2	2 6 4 1 2 5	0 0 0 0 0 0	3 15 8 3 15 8	19 0 0 19 0 0	52 3 6 50 13 6	5 4 15 5 4 15
Doyle.	M. 42 1 F. 34 9	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 42 1 F. 34 9	M. 26 F. 3	1 2 5 2 8 11	0 0 0 0 0 0	3 15 8 3 15 8	19 0 0 19 0 0	50 13 6 48 9 6	5 4 15 5 4 15
Kennema.	M. 41 13 F. 24 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 41 13 F. 24 3	M. 26 F. 3	2 8 11 7 6 1	0 0 0 0 0 0	3 15 8 3 15 8	19 0 0 19 0 0	48 9 6 46 18 9	5 4 15 5 4 15
Kilmarney.	M. 158 31 F. 81 8	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 158 31 F. 81 8	M. 26 F. 3	109 39 71 7	0 0 0 0 0 0	7 10 8 6 5 7	93 0 0 93 0 0	46 18 9 46 18 1	5 4 15 5 4 15
Lisow.	M. 563 23 F. 453 16	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 563 23 F. 453 16	M. 26 F. 3	11 11 6 1 11 9	0 0 0 0 0 0	6 5 7 5 5 8	93 0 0 93 0 0	46 18 1 46 18 1	5 4 15 5 4 15
Miltown.	M. 20 1 F. 3 2	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 20 1 F. 3 2	M. 26 F. 3	1 11 9 0 14 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	5 5 8 7 9 11	93 0 0 93 0 0	46 18 1 46 18 1	5 4 15 5 4 15
Turkey.	M. 57 1 F. 3 2	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 57 1 F. 3 2	M. 26 F. 3	0 14 2 36 6 1	0 0 0 48 0 0	7 9 11 70 1 0	93 0 0 93 0 0	46 18 1 46 18 1	5 4 15 5 4 15
KILKENNY:														
Cullen.	M. 48 8 F. 24 7	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 48 8 F. 24 7	M. 26 F. 3	2 14 8 1 11 8	0 10 2 0 0 0	— 1 8 8	18 0 0 20 0 0	34 4 10 32 0 6	4 4 4 4
Thomastown.	M. 88 1 F. 46 1	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 88 1 F. 46 1	M. 26 F. 3	1 11 8 0 14 6	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 8 1 4 11	20 0 0 15 0 0	32 0 6 32 10 5	4 4 4 4
Uringford.	M. 32 1 F. 11 2	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 32 1 F. 11 2	M. 26 F. 3	0 0 10 0 0 10	10 10 2 10 10 2	2 13 7 2 13 7	60 0 0 60 0 0	86 4 7 86 4 7	— —
KINGS:														
Foranstown.	M. 134 27 F. 55 16	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 134 27 F. 55 16	M. 26 F. 3	15 9 16 15 9 16	41 8 8 41 8 8	29 7 10 29 7 10	50 0 0 50 0 0	166 4 6 166 4 6	4 4 4 4
LEITRIM:														
Bellinamore.	M. 26 2 F. 13 1	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 2 F. 13 1	M. 26 F. 3	0 12 8 0 12 8	3 16 6 3 16 6	2 4 4 2 4 4	40 0 0 40 0 0	60 13 6 60 13 6	4 4 4 4
Monaghan.	M. 47 16 F. 19 7	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 47 16 F. 19 7	M. 26 F. 3	2 4 2 2 4 2	3 18 0 3 18 0	5 11 5 5 11 5	40 0 0 40 0 0	53 13 7 53 13 7	4 4 4 4
LIMERICK:														
Brent.	M. 41 1 F. 20 8	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 41 1 F. 20 8	M. 26 F. 3	6 1 0 5 5 2	13 1 2 17 0 7	5 4 9 5 15 11	20 0 0 25 0 0	54 7 0 54 6 0	4 4 4 4
Bathcoole.	M. 100 7 F. 45 2	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 26 F. 3	M. 100 7 F. 45 2	M. 26 F. 3	31 6 2 31 6 2	20 7 4 20 7 4	13 0 8 13 0 8	65 0 0 65 0 0	210 14 5 210 14 5	— —

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITTEES, &c., to each of the undermentioned BARDEWELLS during the Year 1870—continued.

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER OF COMMITTEES, &c., TO EACH COUNTY.																										
Counties and Barshells.	Number in each Barshell at Unsettled January, 1870.		Number of direct Committees each Barshell during 1870.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Barshell to County Court.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Barshell from other Counties.		Number in custody in each Barshell at Look-up Dec. 1870.		Number of Members.		Cost of Stages, Carriage, Fuel, &c.		Amount of incidental Expenses.		Amount of Salaries during the Year.		Totals.		Cost of Dietary per head per day.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.	
WILTSHIRE.	-	-	26	17	2	1	31	11	-	-	1	-	38	18	0	0	0	6	18	9	14	9	0	3	5	
	1	26	3	1	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	18	5	294	7	0	3	23	0	0	43	13	10	8	0	
	4	33	0	16	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	56	0	9	4	1	2	8	41	12	10	4	0	
	1	97	18	65	8	8	9	-	-	-	-	78	17	417	2	19	4	7	0	0	56	4	2	5	0	
	1	104	21	43	12	18	9	-	-	-	1	109	70	838	3	14	11	7	7	10	43	14	4	8	0	
TIPPERARY.	1	104	24	50	15	38	4	-	-	-	2	140	93	638	3	14	1	7	34	2	87	5	7	4	0	
	7	623	72	207	53	95	34	-	-	-	5	334	63	2,193	17	7	10	26	5	7	193	0	0	294	11	9
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2	130	34	81	8	35	11	12	5	-	2	107	21	457	4	4	8	32	0	0	40	0	0	97	4	4
	-	120	46	60	11	55	25	-	-	-	5	130	46	1,153	11	17	8	45	17	8	40	0	0	113	14	11
SOUTH DUBLIN.	-	121	78	70	15	22	15	-	-	-	3	275	40	1,153	13	11	0	58	19	10	43	13	3	8	0	
	-	61	5	41	1	8	3	-	-	-	2	71	6	622	4	14	9	29	1	2	49	0	0	92	1	1
	1	170	63	65	43	55	11	-	-	-	2	201	80	1,873	15	16	4	68	2	0	51	5	0	137	8	5
	3	622	171	320	77	140	67	12	3	3	5	632	203	5,406	30	0	0	225	19	3	217	18	4	610	2	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYRONE.	-	58	10	17	6	3	7	-	-	-	2	47	24	424	3	12	2	6	18	2	66	0	0	85	1	10
	4	178	65	115	12	27	36	1	1	3	3	162	33	1,877	12	12	2	50	19	6	80	0	0	178	9	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4	214	73	132	25	25	35	1	1	4	-	269	77	2,111	16	4	4	38	10	11	145	0	0	263	11	0

WATERFORD:	1	1	76	23	29	6	34	19	-	-	-	1	1	129	26	1,503	9 10 6	10 12 6	53 9 8	26 0 0	134 12 6	3 5	2 6
Dungarvan,	-	-	52	5	63	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	46	8	200	1 8 10	6 0 0	27 5 6	53 0 0	43 14 6	3 6	5 2
Lismore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATERFORD:	1	1	135	50	73	9	105	19	-	-	-	2	1	175	60	1,403	10 19 4	16 12 6	76 15 4	80 0 0	184 7 2	-	-
WATERFORD:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATERFORD:	-	-	70	6	11	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	70	8	603	8 15 6	8 2 9	8 4 6	43 0 0	40 2 10	4	4
WATERFORD:	1	1	75	21	16	4	38	13	-	-	-	1	-	74	21	742	8 5 11	2 2 2	6 8 1	33 0 0	46 14 2	5	5
New Ross,	-	-	44	17	4	2	26	9	-	-	-	-	1	91	17	373	4 13 8	4 12 0	4 16 10	93 0 0	49 2 7	6	6
Enniscorthy,	-	-	38	4	14	1	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	71	11	340	4 2 11	4 8 9	2 10 6	85 0 0	45 13 2	6	6
Gorey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WICKLOW:	1	1	164	42	35	7	79	26	-	-	-	1	1	198	49	1,455	17 2 1	11 1 5	10 12 5	105 0 0	143 15 11	-	-
WICKLOW:	1	1	61	0	24	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	61	9	1,134	7 17 9	65 0 0	62 18 7	95 0 0	200 16 4	4 5	4 5
Ballinglass,	-	-	7	12	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	205	2 0 7	6 0 0	1 2 5	30 0 0	89 2 0	7 5	6 28
Timahilly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WICKLOW:	1	1	69	22	24	-	17	15	-	-	-	-	-	68	22	1,333	9 18 5	43 0 0	64 1 0	125 0 0	238 19 5	-	-
WICKLOW:	15	15	5,280	4,221	5,289	1,509	4,285	1,796	329	40	21	31	31	8,264	12,270	87,410	627 19 8	3,283 10 11	1,429 15 3	8,034 0 0	8,089 14 6	-	-
WICKLOW:	86	86	15,362	12,712	15,362	4,201	1,509	4,285	329	40	82	82	82	13,270	13,270	87,410	627 19 8	3,283 10 11	1,429 15 3	8,034 0 0	8,089 14 6	-	-
WICKLOW:	80	80	12,712	10,210	12,712	3,283	1,010	3,283	329	40	31	31	31	8,264	12,270	87,410	627 19 8	3,283 10 11	1,429 15 3	8,034 0 0	8,089 14 6	-	-
WICKLOW:	323	323	4,201	1,509	4,201	1,509	4,285	1,796	329	40	31	31	31	8,264	12,270	87,410	627 19 8	3,283 10 11	1,429 15 3	8,034 0 0	8,089 14 6	-	-
WICKLOW:	25	25	4,201	1,509	4,201	1,509	4,285	1,796	329	40	31	31	31	8,264	12,270	87,410	627 19 8	3,283 10 11	1,429 15 3	8,034 0 0	8,089 14 6	-	-
WICKLOW:	25	25	4,201	1,509	4,201	1,509	4,285	1,796	329	40	31	31	31	8,264	12,270	87,410	627 19 8	3,283 10 11	1,429 15 3	8,034 0 0	8,089 14 6	-	-

ADDENDA TO TABLE XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1869 and 1870.

County, &c., in which the Expenses Increased in 1870.				County, &c., in which the Expenses Decreased in 1870.			
County, &c.	Expenses.		Increase in 1870.	County, &c.	Expenses.		Decrease in 1870.
	1869.	1870.			1869.	1870.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	163 4 1	181 13 0	18 8 11	Armagh, . . .	106 14 9	187 17 10	8 10 11
Clare, . . .	174 4 1	192 0 6	17 16 5	Cavan, . . .	122 14 0	118 4 3	4 9 7
Cork City, . .	604 8 0	630 0 10	25 12 1	Cork County, . .	703 0 4	632 11 3	70 9 1
Down, . . .	179 3 1	179 15 7	0 15 6	Galway, . . .	439 18 2	447 14 6	8 3 8
Down, . . .	201 6 32	208 16 3	7 9 11	Lancaster, . . .	118 14 10	98 7 1	20 7 8
Fermanagh, . .	31 17 4	33 10 10	1 13 6	Limerick, . . .	263 7 7	118 14 2	144 13 4
Kerry, . . .	326 15 11	252 7 10	13 11 11	Louth, . . .	87 8 2	85 18 7	1 9 7
Kilkenny, . . .	84 11 11	86 4 7	1 12 8	Queen's, . . .	36 6 6	35 8 4	1 2 2
King's, . . .	108 11 5	146 4 3	37 13 0	Sligo, . . .	35 18 4	34 0 0	1 18 4
Londonderry, .	121 16 7	130 13 0	8 14 3	Tipperary, N. Riding,	237 9 7	234 14 9	3 14 10
Mayo, . . .	134 17 10	137 0 1	2 2 3	Tyrone, . . .	319 16 4	213 11 0	106 5 4
Meath, . . .	115 11 10	129 19 6	14 7 7	Westmeath, . .	67 17 8	69 2 10	7 14 10
Monaghan, . .	159 1 8	165 7 10	6 6 2				
Rosecommon, .	119 17 10	120 1 3	19 3 3	1869, . . .	2,829 2 4	—	—
Tipperary, S. Riding,	542 14 7	610 2 0	67 7 6	1870, . . .	—	2,456 11 2	—
Waterford, . .	157 12 3	184 7 2	26 15 0	Decrease, 1870, .	—	—	373 11 2
Wexford, . . .	143 9 7	143 15 1	0 6 3	Increase, 1870, .	—	—	243 9 9
Wicklow, . . .	227 6 4	228 19 2	12 13 1	Total Decrease, 1870,	—	—	88 2 4
1869, . . .	3,548 12 4	—	—				
1870, . . .	—	3,791 3 3	—				
Increase, 1870, .	—	—	242 9 9				

TABLE XXVII.—LIST OF PRISONS.

County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.	County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.			Londonderry, .	Londonderry, .	County & City Gaol.
Antrim, . . .	Belfast, . .	County Gaol & House of Correction.	Coleraine, . . .	Coleraine, . . .	Bridewell.
	*Antrim, . . .	Bridewell.	Magherafelt, .	Magherafelt, .	ditto.
	Ballymena, . .	ditto.	Newtownlimavady,	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
	Ballymenny, . .	ditto.			
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	County Gaol.	Longford, . . .	Longford, . . .	County Gaol.
	Ballybot, . . .	Bridewell.	Louth, . . .	Dundalk, . . .	County Gaol.
	Lurgan, . . .	ditto.		Ardee, . . .	Bridewell.
	Markethill, . .	ditto.	Drughda, . . .	Drughda, . . .	Bonagh Gaol.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.			
Cavan, . . .	Cavan, . . .	County Gaol.	Mayo, . . .	Castlebar, . . .	County Gaol.
	Balleborough, .	Bridewell.		Ballina, . . .	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell, . .	ditto.		Ballinrobe, . .	ditto.
	Cootehill, . . .	ditto.		Belmullet, . . .	ditto.
				Strikeed, . . .	ditto.
				Westport, . . .	ditto.
Donegal, . . .	Lifford, . . .	County Gaol.	Meath, . . .	Trim, . . .	County Gaol.
	Buncrana, . . .	Bridewell.		Kells, . . .	Bridewell.
	Donegal, . . .	ditto.		Navan, . . .	ditto.
	Glenties, . . .	ditto.			
	Letterkenny, . .	ditto.	Monaghan, . .	Monaghan, . .	County Gaol.
Down, . . .	Downpatrick, .	County Gaol.		Carriemacross, .	Bridewell.
	Newry, . . .	Bridewell.		Castleblayney, .	ditto.
	Newtownards, .	ditto.		Clones, . . .	ditto.
Fermanagh, . .	Enniskillen, . .	County Gaol.	Rosecommon, .	Rosecommon, .	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler, .	Bridewell.		Athlone, . . .	Bridewell.
				Boyle, . . .	ditto.
Leitrim, . . .	Carriek-on-Shan, .	County Gaol.		Castleknock, . .	ditto.
	Ballymore, . . .	Bridewell.		Strokestown, . .	ditto.
	Manerhamilton, .	ditto.	Sligo, . . .	Sligo, . . .	County Gaol.
				Ballymote, . . .	Bridewell.

(continued.)

TABLE XXVII. continued.—LIST OF PRISONS.

County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.	County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—continued.			Kildare, .	Nans, .	County Gaol.
Tyrone, .	* Omagh, .	County Gaol.	Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, .	County and City Gaol.
	* Clogher, .	Bridewell.		Collan, .	Bridewell.
	* Dungannon, .	ditto.		Thomastown, .	ditto.
Westmeath, .	Meellingar, .	County Gaol.		Uringford, .	ditto.
	Meale, .	Bridewell.	King's, .	Tullamore, .	County Gaol.
				Parsonstown, .	District Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.			Limerick, .	Limerick, .	County Gaol.
Carlow, .	Carlow, .	County Gaol.		Braff, .	Bridewell.
				Bathkeale, .	ditto.
				Limerick, .	City Gaol.
Clare, .	Ennis, .	County Gaol.	Queen's, .	Maryborough, .	County Gaol.
	Ennistimon, .	Bridewell.		Abboydeix, .	Bridewell.
	Killaloe, .	ditto.		Borris-in-Ossery, .	ditto.
	Kilrush, .	ditto.		Stradbally, .	ditto.
	Sivervillebridge, .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Nenagh, .	County Gaol.
	Tulla, .	ditto.	North Riding, .	Borrisokane, .	Bridewell.
				Newport, .	ditto.
Cork, .	Cock, .	County Gaol.		Basreen, .	ditto.
	Baden, .	Bridewell.		Templemore, .	ditto.
	Bantry, .	ditto.		Thurles, .	ditto.
	Charleville, .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Clonmel, .	County Gaol.
	Clonsilla, .	ditto.	South Riding, .	Cahir, .	Bridewell.
	Dummanway, .	ditto.		Carraig-on-Suir, .	ditto.
	Fernoy, .	ditto.		Chapel, .	ditto.
	Kanturk, .	ditto.		Clogheen, .	ditto.
	Kinsale, .	ditto.		* Tipperary, .	ditto.
	Macroom, .	ditto.	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	County and City Gaol.
	Mallow, .	ditto.		* Dungarvan, .	Bridewell.
	Middleton, .	ditto.		Lismore, .	ditto.
	Michelstown, .	ditto.	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	County Gaol.
	Queenstown, .	ditto.		Kemisacorthy, .	Bridewell.
	Skibbereen, .	ditto.		Gorey, .	ditto.
	Youghal, .	ditto.		New Ross, .	ditto.
	Cork, .	City Gaol.	Wicklow, .	Wicklow, .	County Gaol.
	Cock, .	Bridewell.		Baltinglass, .	District Bridewell.
Galway, .	Galway, .	County Gaol.		Tinahely, .	Bridewell.
	Ballinasloe, .	Bridewell.			
	Clifden, .	ditto.			
	Eyrecomst, .	ditto.			
	Gort, .	ditto.			
	Leighrea, .	ditto.			
	Oughterard, .	ditto.			
	Portlanna, .	ditto.			
	Tulla, .	ditto.			
	* Woodford, .	ditto.			
	Galway, .	Town Gaol.			
Kerry, .	Trillick, .	County Gaol.	Dublin, .	Kilmalaham, .	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen, .	Bridewell.		Richmond Bridge, .	County Gaol.
	Castleland, .	ditto.		well, South Circular-road, .	City Gaol and House of Correction for males.
	Dingle, .	ditto.		Grange-gorman-lane, .	ditto for females.
	Kenmare, .	ditto.	Dublin City, .	Marshall-lane, .	Four Courts Marshalsea.
	Killarney, .	ditto.			
	Lisdown, .	ditto.			
	Milbourn, .	ditto.			
	Tarbert, .	ditto.			

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the XVI. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

† Woodford Bridewell closed from 1st April, 1871.

APPENDIX—PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
15TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	1	6	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	1	4	—	—	—
For further Examination,	6	3	9	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	9	8	17	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	2	8	1	—	1
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	28	34	62	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	12	5	17	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	25	40	65	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	49	25	74	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	160	121	281	2	—	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	163	103	1869,	175	95
1868,	164	101	1870 (day of Inspection),	160	121

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	—	1869,	—	2
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	2	1

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on					
							Day of In- spection.		Corres- ponding day in pre- vious year			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Bigamy,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	349	128	365	121	310	60	32	16	30	7	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	-	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	202	72	183	93	172	91	27	11	17	9	-	-
Other assaults,	6	-	10	6	13	10	2	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	20	-	20	-	5	-	3	-	6	-	-	-
Robbery,	7	7	6	3	8	5	6	3	1	1	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Larceny,	166	106	118	98	114	109	33	41	42	19	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	11	5	7	4	4	6	2	1	2	3	-	-
Embezzlement,	16	7	11	2	18	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	5	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	23	2	9	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	14	7	26	10	3	9	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forgery,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	9	-	14	-	7	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Military offences,	37	-	38	-	33	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Naval offences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	7	3	26	11	20	12	2	-	-	1	-	-
Revenue offences,	13	2	7	2	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences—												
Against the person,	1	4	4	3	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	849	1123	990	1214	646	814	27	41	35	48	-	-
Under Lord Lieutenant's warrant,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misconduct in service,	20	3	11	1	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal pawning,	5	14	2	8	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal fishing,	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from reformatory,	5	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	1803	1489	1682	1580	1291	1158	146	117	147	90	-	-
Vagrancy,	46	33	25	9	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	278	374	329	425	237	181	1	1	2	1	-	-
Debt,	133	7	125	9	82	8	7	-	12	1	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	201	69	157	51	99	40	6	3	10	3	-	-
Lunatics,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Total,	2481	1972	2512	2074	1723	1380	160	121	175	93	-	-

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870 :—

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	11	6	1870 (up to and including	10	4
1868,	6	3	day of inspection), . . .	2	2
1869,	2	14	Day of inspection, . . .		

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories :—

	M.	F.
Up to and including day of inspection,	—	4
Day of inspection,	—	3

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
Convicted—at Quarter Sessions,	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
„ Summarily,	1 —	4 3	5 1	44 6		
Committed for Trial,	— —	1 —	— —	1 —		
For Examination and Discharge,	— —	— —	1 2	20 —		
Total,	1 —	4 4	6 3	65 7		
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	— —	— —	— —	2 —		
Committed—Once,	— —	3 3	— —	61 6		
„ Twice,	— —	1 —	— —	2 1		
„ Thrice,	— —	— —	— —	1 —		
„ Four times,	— —	1 —	— —	1 —		
Total,	— —	7 3	— —	72 8		
Number sent to Reformatories,	— —	— —	4 1	19 2		

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	125 9	Debtors,	82 8
Criminals,	2,038 1,631	Criminals,	1,390 1,178
Vagrants,	25 9	Vagrants,	14 2
Drunkards,	323 425	Drunkards,	237 181
Criminal Lunatics,	1 —	Criminal Lunatics,	— —
Total,	2,512 2,074	Total,	1,723 1,369

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870 :—

16th July, 1863,	241	25th September, 1867,	273
21st August, 1864,	354	26th May, 1868,	301
19th July, 1865,	337	18th July, 1869,	315
22nd July, 1866,	310	17th July, 1870,	325

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Antrim
Genl.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection,

M.			F.				
Committed	Once within the year,	1,270	483	Committed	Once within the year,	928	346
	Twice	236	99		Twice	171	115
	Thrice	70	54		Thrice	49	45
	Four times	33	33		Four times	28	40
	Five times	11	25		Five times	9	9
	Six times	9	18		Six times	6	17
	Seven times	9	14		Seven times	2	13
	Eight times	6	10		Eight times	1	8
	Nine times	-	7		Nine times	-	5
	Ten times	1	6		Ten times	-	4
	Eleven times	1	4		Eleven times	1	5
	Twelve times	1	6		Twelve times	-	-
	Thirteen times	1	3		Thirteen times	-	-
	Fourteen times	-	5		Fourteen times	-	1
	Fifteen times	-	4		Fifteen times	-	-
Sixteen times	1	6	Sixteen times	-	1		
Seventeen times	-	2	Seventeen times	-	-		
Eighteen times	-	1	Eighteen times	-	1		
Nineteen times	-	1	Nineteen times	-	-		
Twenty times	-	2	Twenty times	1	-		
Twenty-one times	1	2	Twenty-one times,	-	-		
Twenty-two times	-	1	Twenty-two times	-	-		
Total, . . . 1,650 786			Total, . . . 1,189 610				
No. of above committed for first time, . . . 988 293			No. of above committed for first time, . . . 692 224				

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	153.49	80.84	—	160.21	96.62	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	315		18th July.	326		17th July.
Lowest ditto,	187		4th Jan.	188		17th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	312		18th July.	178		5th June.
Ditto, of females,	110		10th Oct.	154		17th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	120		4th Jan.	130		17th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	55		1st Dec.	58		17th Jan.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Courts-Martial.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	-	-	Solitary Confinement,	1	-

Population, including the town of Belfast, 378,588 inhabitants; area, 745,777 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions,	81	74	143	78	123	131	131
Acquittals,	62	57	100	97	66	61	41
Total,	143	131	251	175	189	192	162

Proportion of males and females sent for trial each year during the above period :—								NORTH DISTRICT. <i>County of Antrim Gaol.</i>
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
Males, .	108	106	211	156	148	157	136	
Females, .	35	23	40	19	41	35	26	
Total, .	143	151	251	175	189	192	162	

Committals of drunkards :—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (9 months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	321	382	385	449	337	383	369	355	278	874	333	425	237	181
To the Bridewells of the County,	98	40	98	39	188	41	201	51	196	39	189	63	-	-
	419	422	483	488	525	424	570	406	474	913	512	488	-	-
Total, .	841		971		949		976		1,387		1,000			

Daily average number of persons in custody last seven years :—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
156	66	173	65	173	55	149	77	154	83	153	50	160	95

I regret to observe that the daily average number of female prisoners in this gaol has progressively increased during each of the last seven years, and the average of females during 1870 is greater than at any other period for a long series of years. It is stated that the vast increase in the population of the town of Belfast may in a great measure account for this increase of prisoners; but it must be borne in mind that the averages of males have never been as high for the last three years as in 1866.

Again, I find an enormous increase in the number of drunkards, more especially amongst the females in 1868, when they numbered 874 in the year, as contrasted with 355 in 1867, and 425 in 1869. I may however observe that the presiding judges of assizes during the year, with all these facts and reports of the police and other officials laid before them, congratulated the Grand Jury on the small amount of serious crime in the county of Antrim.

Whatever may be the cause of the increase of female prisoners, it is a subject worthy of consideration. The average number of females in this prison far exceeds, with the exception of the city of Dublin gaol, that in any other of the kingdom, amounting in 1869 to 80 daily, and during the eight months of present year to 96, while in 25 of the county gaols of Ireland, the numbers of females in custody averaged under 10 in 1869; in fifteen they did not exceed 5 daily, and in six the numbers averaged 3 and under during the year.

In this gaol separation is strictly enforced, and in no prison in Ireland is more care taken to afford useful employment for female prisoners, yet the results show how perfectly inadequate for repression is a strictly penal prison, no matter how well managed, and the necessity for the establishment of other means for reformation in connexion with all such institutions. In former reports on the city of Dublin female prison, I called attention to this subject.

I have before me a nominal return of the inmates of this gaol on the day of my inspection, with ages, crimes, sentences, &c., and I find that but 1 prisoner (male) in custody on that day, was under a sentence of imprisonment for two years; the sentences on the other males were 2 for eighteen and fifteen months; 3 for one year, 6 for nine, and 19 for six months; the remainder were for the most part for two and three months.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

But I observe that many of the sentences were cumulative and consecutive; in some instances 2 of six months, or of six and three months; in others, three or four sentences of one or two months, for the most part for assaults and riot.

The sentences on the females were 2 of nine months, 26 of six months, 20 of three months, 29 of one and two months; the remaining sentences were for fourteen days or shorter periods; 4 had three cumulative sentences of one and two months consecutively. The offences are given in a preceding table.

The ages of 5 males and 3 females did not exceed sixteen years; 42 adults, males, and 18 females, were twenty years or under; 4 males, no females, were to be removed to a reformatory at the expiration of their sentences. Through a mistake of the prison authorities 1 of these was discharged at the end of his punishment in the gaol, and not sent back to the reformatory as prescribed by the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act.

Debtors.

Seven debtors were in custody, 3 master and 4 pauper debtors, supported out of the rates, 1 had been committed for a debt of £1 9s. and another for £18 2s.; he had been in custody living at the public expense since February, 1869.

This man, who is, I understand, incurably insane, was first committed to the prison on a criminal charge for assaulting a sheriff's officer, and when acquitted on the grounds of insanity, was recommitted for debt. Since my visit arrangements have been made to transfer him to the district asylum as a dangerous lunatic, to which he should have been sent many years since.

One master debtor, J. L., has been three years and ten months in custody; he was arrested in May, 1867, for a debt which he contests, and against which his appeal is now before the House of Lords. He has furnished me with a long statement of his case, and a certificate from the Medical Officer of the prison, "That his health is gradually failing from lengthened confinement," with another from the chaplain of the gaol to a like effect. From his statement it would appear that the debt arises from a dispute about a lease of land. The case was tried at Belfast assizes, 1866, and an appeal lodged, was tried in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, before six judges, whose decisions were three for and three against. The case was then brought before the House of Lords, where it still remains. He is now in gaol for costs and mesne rates.

I call attention to these cases because I am anxious that the law with regard to debtors in Ireland should be finally settled.

In consequence of the great increase of prisoners to this gaol, if the Bankruptcy Act be not extended to Ireland it will be necessary to build additional accommodation for the criminal prisoners of the district; other wise the present marshalsea could, without difficulty, be formed into thirty-nine cells, and six additional cells could be obtained if the workshops were used for separate confinement of prisoners.

In former reports the Inspectors-General have pointed out the defects of this strictly penal prison, for the maintenance of persons in custody as debtors, more especially females, who now, when arrested for debt, must either be placed in hospital or lodged in the cells of the criminal prison, contrary to the requirements of the 6th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 74.

Juveniles.

Seventy-eight juveniles were in custody in this gaol previously to inspection in 1870, 9 of these were females, 6 were under ten years of age,

1 a girl of 9 years; she was sent to a reformatory at the end of her gaol sentence; 19 were thirteen years of age or under; 23 males and 3 females were sent to reformatories during the year. The ages of 4 males and 1 female did not exceed ten years. In 1860, 67 males and 8 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this prison; 2 of the males were under ten years of age; 10 male and female juveniles were recommitted, 2 four times during the year, others two and three times. The total numbers of committals were 81 of males and 11 of females. Five males were sentenced to imprisonment for three months, and 3 for two months; 16 males, and 1 female for one month; the rest were sentenced for periods not exceeding fourteen days and for short periods.

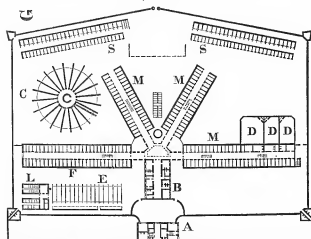
Thirty-two males and 5 females were sent to reformatories during the year.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Kitchen,	One.	
Yards,	23	15	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,	-	2
Solitary Cells,	16	-	Drying Rooms,	-	2
Single Cells, not less in size			Lavatories,	2	1
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide,			Baths,	2	3
8 ft. high, = 432 cubic feet,	-	-	Privies,	8	1
Single Cells of larger size, .	324	103	Water-closets,	278	103
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating Room,	1	-
Chapel,	One.		Pump,	1	-
School-room—Stalls in Chapel			Wells,	2	-
used for this purpose, . . .			Crank Pump,	1	-
Workshop,	1	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-
Workshops,	107	-			

Plan of the Gaol.



A Governor's house; B prison offices, over which are the chapel and hospital; C exercising yards for males; D debtors and male inmates; E exercising yards for females; M M male prison; F female prison; I inspection hall; G gas works; L laundry; S S stone-breakers' sheds.

NORTH
DISTRICT

County of
Antrim
Gael.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	441 13	Shirts, . . .	630 18	Shifts, . . .	340 16
Sheets, pairs of,	868 4	Jackets, . . .	204 64	Jackets, . . .	163 34
Rags, . . .	441 6	Vests, . . .	204 51	Gowns, . . .	326 -
Hammocks or	-	Trowsers, . . .	204 64	Petticoats, . . .	324 12
Cots, . . .	369 -	Caps, . . .	204 21	Aprons, . . .	340 6
Bedticks, . . .	455 40	Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	442 122	Neckarchiefs, . . .	340 -
Bedsteads, . . .	64 -	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	408 372	Caps, . . .	366 25
				Stockings, pairs of,	310 36
				Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	163 310

I found this goal when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the prisoners apparently under proper discipline, and the buildings in sound repair. A new wrought-iron cistern had been placed over the ceiling in the chapel, which was being plastered when I visited. Check gates have been put to the different outside doors, which not only add to the security of the prison, but improve the ventilation during the hot season in summer. Reception cells are fitted up in the basement of wing D, four for each sex, with baths, and separate entrances and exits for males and females.

Arrangements are being made to place baths, as suggested by my colleague, one on each of the lower tiers of cells of wings C and B.

Since last inspection, the central hall has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired, gas introduced into the laundry, and the rough quoins of the gateway next the stone sheds, which afforded facilities for escape, have been cut away, by which not only has that weak point been strengthened but the general appearance of the prison has been improved.

Some other improvements to strengthen the boundary walls are also projected, iron-barred gates have been ordered for the bastions at north and east corners of boundary walls, but, as has been observed in a former report on this gaol, the prison is not secure unless great attention to their duties is bestowed by the staff of the prison.

The laundry at present is in excellent working order, and one of the best in the kingdom. Improvements have been made in it; since my last visit a new smoothing-room has been fitted up, and the apparatus for heating the drying-loft rendered effective.

In former reports on this gaol the faulty construction of the sittings in the chapel, which are after a model condemned by persons best conversant with prison discipline, has been brought under the notice of the Board of Superintendence. This plan of sittings has now been superseded in many country gaols, as well as the Government prison at Mountjoy. Attention was also called to the unfitness for school teaching of the boxes in the chapel, and to the necessity for having a proper school-room in the gaol. The Board have now decided to carry out this important improvement, and to cut off a portion of the chapel for that purpose. I would suggest that the seats be fixed in the new school-room on the model of those at Londonderry Gaol, and in the new school-rooms at Grangegorman and Richmond Bridewell, Dublin.*

The hedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing in this goal are sufficient for the requirements, but, as has been observed in a former report, it is objectionable to keep the hedding wrapped up in the cots when not in use. They should, on the contrary, be exposed to the air, and ventilated as much as possible during the day, by being folded and laid on the cot in the cell. The present system affords facilities for prisoners to hide prohibited articles in their cots without detection, as the bedding is not

* I am informed that these improvements will be now carried out without delay.

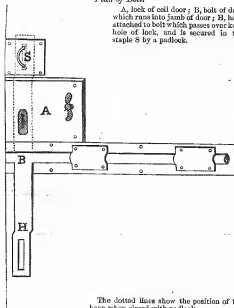
sufficiently open to inspection. My colleague, in his report for 1869, has likewise called attention to this subject.*

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

The fittings for separation in the cells are now in good order, and it is further proposed to place safety bolts to the trap doors. The following is a plan of a bolt which has been adopted with success in the county of Dublin prison and elsewhere :—

Plan of Bolt.

A, lock of cell door; B, bolt of door which runs into jamb of door; H, hasp attached to bolt which passes over key-hole of lock, and is secured in the staple S by a padlock.



The dotted lines show the position of the hasp when closed with padlock.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. throughout the year, and evening lock at 5.45 P.M. Gas is manufactured within the grounds, outside the boundary wall, and is remunerative. The court-house is lighted from the prison gasometer. Gas is kept lighting in the cells until 8 o'clock P.M. At 9 P.M., a superior officer makes a final round of the cells. Two warders patrol the interior of the prison building from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., dividing the period into two watches of six hours for each. No watch is held round the exterior of the prison building within the circuit wall during the night.

Tell-tale clocks are placed, one in the central hall, the other in a corridor of the prison, and are marked every alternate quarter of an hour during the night. The markings of the clocks are entered in the "State of the Prison at Lockings Book."

Water for prison use is obtained from a deep well on the premises, but the crank pump should be altered as suggested in former reports of the Inspectors-General.—See Plan. The sewerage is stated to be effective.

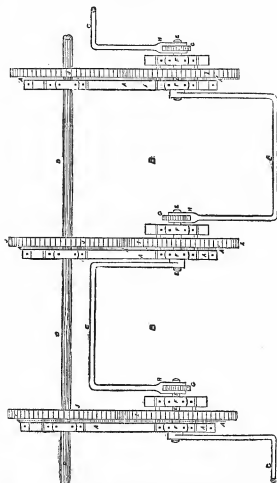
Photography is in use in this gaol. The Deputy-Governor executes photographs with much skill, and photography has been found a useful adjunct for the detection of crime here.

* I am informed that the bed clothes are now exposed to the air for one hour and three quarters daily.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Antren
Gool.

Plan of Crank.



A A', is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B'; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pull which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of

short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

North
District
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

	M.	F.
Restrained by Medical authority,	3	3
Dark or Refractory Cells,	44	1
Stoppage of Diet,	554	41
Other Punishments,	28	3
Total,	629	47

From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Restrained by Medical authority,	—	4
Dark or Refractory Cells,	44	—
Stoppage of Diet,	686	33
Other Punishments,	15	—
Total,	725	37

All punishments during the year were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. On several occasions he was compelled to use straps to bind violent prisoners, but he records the circumstance of each case in his journal.* I found a girl—very violent—in April, 1870, so treated. She is stated to have attempted suicide. She is now in a lunatic asylum.

Schools.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869. From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	290	106	129	81
Average daily number of pupils,	83	46	87	92
Number of days on which school was held,	273	275	185	185

School-hours.—Males—10 to 12 o'clock. Females—12 to 1½ o'clock.

In consequence of the alterations in the chapel the school was suspended at the time of my visit. The teacher is stated to be competent, and now, as it is proposed to have a new school-room on a proper system, there is good reason to expect that the school teaching will be satisfactory. I would suggest that this school be placed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and that the rules of the Board be adopted. The chaplains visit the schools.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Breaking stones and freestone,	71	—	Mangling,	—	5
Shoemaking,	2	—	Washing,	—	21
Weaving,	3	—	Smoothing,	—	6
Tailoring,	8	—	Knitting,	—	10
Mattmaking,	5	—	Sewing,	—	12
Picking oakum,	28	37	Flowerfag,	—	10
Carpentering,	2	—	Cleaning,	—	5
Labouring,	9	—			
Orderlies,	9	6	Total,	145	112
Cook-house,	8	—			

* These cannot be used as a punishment, but merely to prevent persons from doing harm to themselves or others.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
R ——. *County of
Antrim
Gaol.*

Summary.

	M.	S.
Industrial labour,	145	112
Sick,	2	—
Unemployed,	1	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	5	2
Debtors (unemployed),	7	—
Nursing,	—	7
Total in custody,	160	120

Net profit—the produce of the prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1867, . £841 12s. 10d. | 1868, . £520 13s. 4½d. | 1869, . £704 1s. 1d.

Since the loss of life of a prisoner, caused by working the crank-pump in this gaol in 1868, no punitive labour is enforced in it. Industrial labour consists of breaking stones, shoemaking, weaving, matmaking, and tailoring for the men, and washing, sewing, knitting, and sprigging muslin for the females. According to a return sent to the Prison Office twelve shoemakers, fourteen matmakers, two weavers, and eleven tailors were instructed in their respective trades in the present year.

As I have already observed, the laundry in this gaol is admirably managed, and is a source of considerable profit.

Some men complained to me on my inspection that they were unable to break the quantity of stones put as a task for them. One stated that he was frequently punished for not doing the work allotted to him, which he asserted he could not perform. All prisoners, tried and untried, are compelled to break stones, unless they pay for their maintenance.

*Dietary and Contracts.**Not Exceeding One Week.*

Class 1.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2.—Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable soup.

Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of bread.

Exceeding One Week.

Class 1.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the following proportions :—Class 1, 3 lbs.; class 2, 2½ lbs.; class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per cwt., 11s. 11d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 3d.; gas made in the gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1867, . 3·03d. | 1868, . 4·13d. | 1869, . 4·1d.

I found the food for the use of the inmates, which I tasted when I visited the prison, to be of good quality. The chaplains regularly examine the provisions supplied, and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose. The bread, milk, and stirabout are generally stated to be of good quality, but exceptions are sometimes taken to the buttermilk as being sour.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; one woman, A. R., with a child fourteen months old, complained that she received no food or extra milk for its use. This was admitted, but the prison authorities considered that the child should have been sent to the workhouse. I do not agree with them in this opinion, the child was still at the breast, and would certainly have died if taken from its parent and placed in charge of paupers who could feel no interest for it. The inmates of a prison should receive sufficient food; and if a child died through want of food, a coroner's jury would justly inculcate the prison authorities under such circumstances.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1867, . £3,838 7s. 6d. | 1868, . £4,162 18s. 1d. | 1869, . £4,306 16s. 1d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1867, . £1,849 14s. 5d. | 1868, . £1,851 11s. 10d. | 1869, . £1,922 6s. 10d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1867, . £16 18s. 7-10d. | 1868, . £16 17s. 2-35d. | 1869, . £16 4s. 8-53d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . £19 11s. 0d. | 1868, . £35 19s. 3d. | 1869, . £17 4s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . £1 3s. 9d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . £40 15s. 10d. | 1868, . £2 0s. 5d. | 1869, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1867, . £552 5s. 5d. | 1868, . £557 6s. 3d. | 1869, . £599 11s. 10d.

This department of the prison is well and carefully attended to.

All the superior officers have journals. The Local Inspector keeps a journal, in which he enters the duties performed in the gaol, and another journal in which he enters his visits to the bridewells, and his remarks, orders, queries, &c. The chaplains likewise enter the duty performed; the journals of the Governor and Medical Officer are fully kept, and all noteworthy matters are recorded in them.

In the Daily Employment Book, now used, the entire time of each prisoner during the day is accounted for. It thus answers both as work-ledger and time table. It is kept under separate headings for males and females, with good alphabetical indexes for male and female prisoners. The various registries of discipline and finance directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspector-General, are in use in this prison. A record is kept of all money and property found with prisoners on committal. The warder in charge and the prisoner sign the docket, and afterwards the particulars are entered in a book kept by the Governor. The neglect of proper checks with regard to prisoners' property has been attended with loss in some gaols. The extern officers enter the length of their visits in the Morning State Book, and the clerk copies the memoranda into another book kept for the purpose.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Antrim
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-resident.</i>							
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local				David Benthie, . . .	55	0	0
Inspector, . . .	130	0	0	John Martin, . . .	49	0	0
Henry Pardon, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0	Geo. Hancock, <i>Matmaker</i> , . . .	49	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal				Wm. Gorman, <i>Shoemaker</i> , . . .	49	0	0
Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0	Robert Dick, . . .	46	10	0
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian				Samuel Blair, . . .	40	0	0
Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0	John Beke, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. Edw. Watterson, Roman				James Dawson, . . .	40	0	0
Catholic Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0	Arch. Thompson, <i>Tailor</i> , . . .	40	0	0
James Moore, esq., Apothecary,	—			Charles Knight, . . .	40	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				John Dick, . . .	40	0	0
Captain Thomas M. Keogh,				George Campbell, <i>Gas man</i> , . . .	53	12	0
Governor, . . .	300	0	0	Sarah Bramble, Matron, . . .	52	0	0
Henry Dunfey, Deputy-				Margaret Holmes, Assistant-			
Governor, . . .	125	0	0	Matron, . . .	36	0	0
Robert Auld, Clerk, . . .	65	0	0	Anne Greer, do., . . .	33	0	0
Robert Morgan, School-				Alice Anderson, <i>Laundress</i> , . . .	35	0	0
master, . . .	45	0	0	Elizabeth Rainey, do., . . .	30	0	0
John M'Aninch, Turnkey, . . .	55	0	0	Eliza Standfield, Hospital			
Jas. Gorman, do., <i>Shoemaker</i> , . . .	55	0	0	Nurse, . . .	30	10	0
				John Fowler, Messenger, . . .	33	16	0
				Bessie Boyle, Servant, . . .	12	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz :—

Thomas Andrews, clerk (appointed Chief Warder in Waterford Gaol), resigned; Robert Auld, schoolmaster, promoted; Robert Morgan, schoolmaster, appointed. T. H. Pardon, esq., surgeon, resigned; Henry Pardon, esq., appointed. John Cleland, tailor, resigned; Archibald Thompson, tailor, appointed. Jane Nelson, assistant-matron, resigned; Anne Greer, appointed. Margaret Thompson, laundress, resigned; Elizabeth Rainey, appointed. Matilda Pollock, laundress, superannuated; Alice Anderson, appointed. William Boyle, warder, resigned; Charles J. Knight, appointed. William M'Callan, warder, appointed. Bridewell keeper at Ballymena, resigned; John Dick, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

One servant, employed in cleaning entrance-hall, board-room, and offices.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	144	114
Chaplain, Established Church, . . .	147	107
Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	140	109
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	163	123
Surgeon, . . .	281	299

The present Medical Officer is very attentive to his duties in the gaol, and devotes much time to the performance of them.

A warder's messroom has been established in the basement story of the gaol next the kitchen. The turnkeys dine together at a long table, but each has a separate mess. Food rations are not given to them. The warders have each a press to lock up their provisions.

Hospitals.

	1870.		1869.		1868.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	17	15	10	11	16	13	15	11
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein, . . .	999	811	568	471	825	420	273	139
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	2.73	2.22	1.6	1.26	2.26	1.15	1.05	0.53
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital, . . .	572	230	350	143	337	159	334	256
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	3	1	2	—	—	1	2	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£14 15s. 6d. £34 8s. 5d. Account not furnished. —							

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates?

One in 1869—19th March. Two in 1870—19th January and 29th May.

From the Daily Report Book of sick in hospital, it would appear that delirium tremens is the principal ailment of the sick in this gaol.

The hospital of the gaol is cellular, but badly placed, inconvenient, and unsuitable. There is not sufficient separation of the sexes. The men and women are on the same flat. There are four cells on each, with water-closet. The nurse sleeps on the lower story, the landress on the upper. Female debtors are likewise now lodged here, as there is no other place in the gaol for their accommodation. A good prison hospital should be cellular, but differently constructed.

Very few prisoners are sent to hospital here. The female hospital cells were unoccupied at the time of my visit.

Prisoners under long sentences are weighed on admission, when discharged, and every six months during the period of their sentence, or oftener if necessary.

Escapes from bridewells during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

Escape from Antrim Bridewell on 17th January, 1869.—William Aicken, alias John McVeigh, aged 20, charged with fowl stealing; untried; confined with others; retaken.

Escape from Ballymena Bridewell on 31st July, 1870.—William Green, aged 20, charged with cattle stealing; untried; confined in day-room; retaken.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P., D.L.	Hon. Edward O'Neill, J.P.
Rer. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Sir Charles Lanyon, J.P.	D.L., M.P.
Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.	Lt.-Gen. Viscount Temple-
George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	D.L.	town, K.C.B., D.L., J.P.
Henry H. McNeill, esq., J.P.	James Owens, esq., J.P.	Capt. Robert C. Thomson.

The Board meets regularly on the first Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when accounts, which have been examined by the Local Inspector and found correct, are paid by separate drafts drawn in favour of each individual creditor. The superior officers are paid half yearly by presentment at assizes; the subordinates monthly by the Board.

In the beginning of March, 1870, a young offender lost his life from exposure to cold, without being sufficiently clad or fed, in a snow storm on the Dublin Mountains, when being transmitted from this gaol to the Reformatory school at Glencree, in the county Wicklow. The Lord Lieutenant having directed the Inspectors-General to inquire on oath into the circumstances of the case, my colleague and I held an investigation in Belfast on the 22nd March, and the evidence taken by us, with our report, having been duly submitted to His Excellency, he directed the circular which I append to be transmitted to every gaol in Ireland, and a letter was addressed to the Board of Superintendence of Belfast Gaol, in which his Excellency expressed his opinion that no blame attaches to the warder who accompanied the boy, and who appears to have acted kindly and to the best of his judgment under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. But his Excellency further added, that he observed with deep regret the utter absence of ordinary thought or provision for the health and life of a fellow-creature which the circumstances of the removal exhibit, as well as the indications which the evidence affords of extreme laxity in the system prevailing in Belfast Gaol with reference to the treatment of boys sentenced to be placed in Reformatories.

In the letter addressed by the Executive to the Board of Superin-

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

tendence, it is remarked that the substitution of the clothing brought to the gaol by the young offender for the prison dress on the morning of his departure for the Reformatory, (which was the established practice in the gaol), apparently caused the death of the boy, as, after having worn in a warm cell the comfortable clothing provided under the 78th sect. of the Prisons Act, he was sent on the long journey to Dublin and Glencree in rags, insufficient either for warmth or decency—covered, indeed, while sitting, by a rag, but without any clothing for his lower extremities, and therefore unable to keep up the circulation of his blood by walking, which would probably have prevented his sinking under the intense cold to which he was exposed on the mountain.

His Excellency calls attention to the fact that it was the duty of the Governor, under the Irish Reformatory School Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59), to send and deliver up the offender, on the expiration of his imprisonment, to the Reformatory in which he was to be detained, properly provided with sufficient food and clothing during transmission—the prison clothes to be brought back by the warder who accompanied him. A substantial breakfast ought also to have been given to the boy when setting out on so long a journey.

Having regard to those circumstances, the Lord Lieutenant expressed in his letter to the Board of Superintendence, that the conduct of the Governor in this instance was, in his opinion, reprehensible, and he further added that other superior officers were not altogether exonerated; at the same time he expressed a hope that the arrangements of the prison, and the attention of the officers to their duties, would in future be such as to render impossible such a deplorable event, which reflects great discredit upon the principal officers of the prison.

In the course of the inquiry it was stated that the place where the boy died was only about one mile distant from the Reformatory, and close to a house which was inhabited. The carman employed to drive the warder and boy to the school was sent to the house by the warder, and he saw the owner, yet he never told the latter that a man and boy were on the road; and on his return to the warder he stated that the house was unoccupied. He was then sent to the Reformatory for help, yet he delayed, sheltering on the road with his horse, and did not reach the Reformatory for an hour and a half afterwards, during which time the boy died. The ground was subsequently travelled over by an officer of the establishment on horseback in about ten minutes.

Circular.

"Dublin Castle, 16th June, 1870.

"SIR,—It having come to the knowledge of the Lord Lieutenant that young offenders have been sent from gaols to reformatory schools insufficiently fed and clad, we are directed by his Excellency to inform you that in future you are to take care that all juvenile offenders transmitted from your gaol to a reformatory school, shall be supplied with a good meal before starting from the gaol, as well as with suitable and sufficient food and clothing during the journey. When the young offender's own clothes are not sufficient, a full suit of the gaol clothing prescribed by the 78th section of the Prisons Act should be worn by him or her during the transmission from the gaol to the reformatory, and, in addition, a great coat should be supplied for boys, and a warm cloak for girls.

"The warder or matron in charge of the juvenile offender should, after having delivered his or her charge to the authorities of the reformatory, bring back to the prison such portion of the clothing as may be prison property; and in the event of it being found impossible to give the ordinary prison breakfast before starting, a good warm breakfast should be supplied instead.

"We have further to add, that the absence of proper precautions in the transmission of a young offender from the gaol at Belfast to the juvenile reformatory at Glencree, was recently attended with fatal results; and it is the opinion of the law adviser of the Crown, that neglect or intentional omission of proper care in the transmission of juvenile offenders from gaols to the reformatory schools may even involve criminal responsibility."

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Antrim,
Bridewells.

	Antrim.	
	M.	
Number of Committals in past year, .	43	12
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	24	9
Number of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	19	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	8	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly; Antrim every first Tuesday; Randalstown and Teembridge on every second Tuesday in the month.	
Committals, whether regular? . . .	Some illegal committals for seven days, for trespass, to this bridewell; also remands for seven days signed by only one Justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Building in good repair and order, but gravel required for the yards.	
Security,	Yards insecure; apparently no improve- ment since last inspection, but as the yard doors were locked I only saw them through the windows.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-rooms and three cells, with one bed in each; a fourth with guard bed for drunkards, but no bedding except one rug. Similar accommoda- tion for females upstairs.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Good and sufficient. Pillows are given to the prisoners.	
Water, how supplied?	By a good pump in each yard.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be good, but runs too close to wall.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, .	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	2½d. for each meal.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; matron, £10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other em- ployment.	Court-house keeper, salary, £10; weigh- master and clerk of the markets.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	29th November, 1870.	
Remarks,	I found all the doors of this bridewell open except those leading to the yards; nobody was in the building. The cells were clean and orderly, with a suffi- cient supply of good bedding. The books all lay on the table in the keeper's apartment, as likewise the committals and other documents, but during the entire time I was in the bridewell no- body appeared.* A prisoner escaped from this bridewell in January, 1869; he was retaken.	

* I have been informed that the Board of Superintendence has now ordered the matron and keeper to reside in the Bridewell; hitherto the matron slept in the Court-house, and the keeper took his meals there.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of
Antrim.

Bridewells.

	Ballymena.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	170	54	55	21
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	147	44	18	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	46	9	3	5
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	33	2	3	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Abeghill on every third Friday; Ballymena on every second Monday; Killagran on every third Wednesday; and Portglenone on every third Thursday of the month.		Ballymoney fortnightly, on every second Monday; monthly at Bushmills, Ballycastle, Der- vock, Killagran, and Rath- sharkin.	
Committals, whether regular?	Now regular.		Committals are almost all illegal.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair and order.		The wall of the keeper's house is cracked; roof in middling order; woodwork lately painted.	
Security, . . .	Yards insecure; walls too low.		Yards insecure; walls too low.	
Accommodation, .	A day-room and two cells for each sex; cells for drunkards with guard-beds.		Males—day-room and three cells; a fourth with guard-bed, but no bedding but rug. Females—day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, and sufficient.		Some of the blankets in holes, new blankets required.	
Water, how supplied?	By a good pump in each yard, with well-hole under the wall which separates them.		A pump in good order in each yard.	
Sewerage, . . .	Good.		Imperfect cesspool; cleaned through house.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean and dry.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	—		5d. per day for two meals.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£28; matron, £10.		£20; wife, as matron, £10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary, £10.		Salary £10 as court-keeper.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	26th November, 1870.		26th November, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	One male in charge. A prisoner, in custody for cattle stealing, escaped from this Bridewell in July, 1870, but was re-taken.		One male on remand in charge; one male on remand in charge, committed on 16th November for Petty Sessions on 6th December.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
7TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Armagh
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Proper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Further Examination,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	9	2	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	28	—	28	1	—	1
<i>By Courts Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	7	2	9	1	—	1
In default of Bail,	2	2	4	1	—	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	3	10	13	—	2	2
Other Misdemeanors,	7	1	8	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	65	19	84	3	2	5

Juveniles in Custody.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—
	„ Summarily,	1	—	26	1
	Total,	1	—	27	1
	Committed—Once,	1	—	17	1
	„ Twice,	—	—	3	—
	„ Thrice,	—	—	1	—
	Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	3	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	42	22	1869,	50	21
1868,	40	25	1870 (day of Inspection),	65	19

NORTH DISTRICT. Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

County of
Armagh
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	—	1869,	1	—
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	2	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corres- ponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of Infants,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Exposing or abandoning children, . .	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences, . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Common assaults,	32	24	78	14	60	10	9	1	12	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, . .	9	—	16	—	11	—	5	—	2	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	—	8	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Robbery,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	40	24	53	45	27	22	8	4	6	5
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	16	1	19	3	13	1	1	1	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	—	1	4	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Perjury & subornation of perjury, .	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	9	—	14	9	—	—	6	—
Under Poor Law Act,	5	—	9	—	9	—	1	—	3	—
Revenue offences,	6	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	1	—
Revenue offences,	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property, with violence,	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Against property, without vio- lence,	15	2	22	4	33	2	1	—	6	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	18	38	53	57	50	50	1	10	—	8
Offences against Fishery Laws, .	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving employment,	4	—	15	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms, ammunition, &c., .	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Unlawful assembly,	—	—	4	—	62	—	25	—	1	—
Total criminal class,	203	100	308	130	280	98	59	17	44	17
Vagrancy,	6	5	11	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	123	88	67	93	59	30	1	1	1	2
Debt,	34	3	47	—	34	1	5	—	4	—
Remanded for further examination, .	33	13	91	14	57	7	—	1	1	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27), .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total,	398	209	524	190	422	136	65	19	50	21

Commitments.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of
Armagh
Gael.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	47	—	Debtors,	34	1
Criminals,	399	144	Criminals,	326	105
Vagrants,	11	3	Vagrants,	5	—
Drunkards,	67	43	Drunkards,	59	20
Total,	524	190	Total,	422	126

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	406	97	Committed { Once within the year,	334	118
Twice " " "	21	16	Twice " " "	8	7
Thrice " " "	4	14	Thrice " " "	5	3
Four times " " "	3	1	Four times " " "	3	-
Five times " " "	1	3	Five times " " "	-	-
Seven times " " "	-	-	Seven times " " "	1	-
Total, " " "	435	131	Total, " " "	351	128
No. of above committed for first time, " " "	363	73	No. of above committed for first time, " " "	199	35

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	47.8	21.07	—	50.96	16.75	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	142		21st July.	101		5th August.
Lowest ditto,	41		3rd Jan.	48		15th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	107		21st July.	85		5th August.
Do. of females,	55		21st July.	32		26th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	27		3rd Jan.	31		17th Jan.
Do. of females,	14		3rd Jan.	10		14th Oct.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

28th June, 1863,	96	25th June, 1867,	87
7th October, 1864,	97	6th February, 1868,	76
5th June, 1865,	88	21st July, 1869,	142
25th February, 1866,	71	5th August, 1870,	101

Population last census, 190,080 inhabitants; area, 378,076 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions,	111	120	83	106	103	62	91
Acquittals,	88	32	76	93	84	40	66
Total,	198	172	159	199	187	102	177

NORTH DISTRICT. Comparative table showing the proportion of the sexes of prisoners sent for trial by jury during the above period:—

<i>County of Armagh Gaol.</i>	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	144	133	124	174	159	84	149
Females,	55	39	35	25	28	18	28
	209	172	159	199	187	102	177

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	(10 months) M. F.
To the gaol,	42 41	61 20	103 31	83 112	109 88	132 83	47 93	59 30
To the bridewells of the county,	124 27	130 48	151 49	227 58	151 59	182 62	142 42	- -
	166 68	191 123	254 130	315 170	260 147	314 150	209 135	- -
Total,	264	324	281	483	407	494	344	- -

Four hundred and thirty-five individual male prisoners, and 131 females were committed to this gaol in the course of the past year, 1869, of whom 26 males and 2 females were juveniles under sixteen years of age; 81 males and 58 females had previously been in custody; the males 813 times, and females 694 times under former commitments; 42 recommittals were of males, and 59 of females, in 1869. These figures show an increase of male prisoners as compared with the preceding year, but a decrease in the number of females.

The returns for 1870 up to the beginning of November, when I visited, do not show a decrease as compared with 1869.

On the day of my inspection 65 male and 19 female prisoners of all classes were in charge, including 5 debtors, and 2 untried prisoners.

By reference to the calendar of prisoners in charge on the day of my visit, I observe that 39 males and 2 females had been convicted by jury before the judge at assize, or the chairman at quarter sessions; 1 had been tried by court-martial, and 19 males and 15 females, including drunkards, had been summarily convicted before magistrates sitting at petty sessions. Altogether 45 males were in charge for offences against the person—riot, having arms in a proclaimed district, and illegal assemblies; 13 for offences against property; 1 for an offence against the poor law, and 1 for drunkenness.

The following were the sentences on the more grave offenders in charge on the day of my visit.

For riot and unlawfully assembling 2, sentenced for 3 years; 19 for 1 year; 2 for 9, and 2 for 6 months.

For assaults, 1 sentenced for 3 years, and 4 for 6 months.

For bigamy, 1 sentenced for 2 years.

For larceny, 1 for 1 year, 1 for 6 months.

All the other male prisoners under sentence in the gaol were for short periods, in no case exceeding 4 months.

One male was for trial for manslaughter. One female was under sentence of imprisonment for 12 months for larceny, and 2 for 6 months. The others were for short terms—5 for larceny and embezzlement of yarn, and 12 for loitering for prostitution, assaults, and disorderly conduct, 1 for a poor law offence.

Juveniles.

Twenty-seven male and 1 female prisoner under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol previously to my visit in 1870; 1 tried at quarter sessions and sentenced to an imprisonment of 3 months—the others summarily; several were for trespass on the railway, and sen-

tened to imprisonment for periods of 1 and 2 months; others for assaults, throwing stones, and larceny. Three were sent to reformatories. The girl committed was for an assault, and sentenced to imprisonment for 3 days.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Armagh
Gaol.

Debtors.

The following memorandum has been given me by the Governor of the gaol. It shows the working of present legislation, respecting imprisonment for debt in Ireland, and the necessity to assimilate the law to that of the other parts of the United Kingdom. I may add that one man now in the gaol since October, 1867, committed for a debt of £12 13s. 4d. and possessed of landed property worth between £60 and £70, has already cost the ratepayers upwards of £120 for his maintenance, and there is reason to believe that he will continue a burden on the county for his support until the law interferes to compel him to arrange with his creditors. I frequently meet cases on my inspection of persons who prefer a gaol to a workhouse, and remain for years receiving pauper allowance as debtors in prison.

"The last four males who died in this prison were of the debtor class, viz. 1.—

"Rev. —, Presbyterian minister, aged 47 years, committed by authority of a writ issued from the Court of Exchequer for the sum of £16 4s. 2d., on the 11th January, 1868, and died on 9th February following. When arrested he was suffering from internal hemorrhage, and had been for some time previously confined to his bed, from which he was removed to prison; said removal, the surgeon stated at the coroner's inquest, hastened his death. He had filed a petition in the Court of Insolvency at the period of his decease.

"J. B., small farmer, aged 88, was committed to prison on the 15th August, 1869, by authority of a civil bill decree for a sum of £20 9s. 4d., and died in custody on the 16th October, 1869. This person had to be removed to the gaol hospital immediately after entering the prison in a state of great infirmity, where he remained under medical treatment. The cause of his death, the surgeon stated at the coroner's inquest, was "old age." He had filed a petition in the Court of Insolvency.

"J. P., publican and grocer, aged 35 years, was committed to prison on the 17th February, 1870, by authority of a writ issued from the Court of Common Pleas for a sum of £39 11s. 3d., and died on the 23rd March following from an attack of pulmonary disease, under which he had been suffering severely for a considerable time previous to arrest. I understand that a doctor, under whose care he had been, strongly protested against his removal from his own house, stating that his life would thereby be put in danger, and at the coroner's inquest the jury were of opinion that his death was hastened by his removal from his own house, where he had been lying, to prison. He had filed a petition in the Court of Insolvency a few days before his decease.

"P. M., small farmer, aged 64 years, was committed to prison on the 6th July, 1870, by authority of a writ issued from the Court of Common Pleas for a sum of £45 10s. 10d., and died on the 26th September, 1870, from an extreme affection of the stomach, from which he had been long suffering, and was never from the hour of his commitment till his death able to leave his bed without assistance. The coroner's jury strongly condemned the conduct of the plaintiff in dealing so harshly with him.

"A prisoner in custody for debt was committed by authority of a civil bill decree on the 29th October, 1867, for a sum of £12 13s. 4d. This man is in the prime of life, healthy and strong, and is in possession of a few acres of land in a very poor district, held in perpetuity at a nominal rent. He persistently remains in prison being supported at the expense of the county, although many proposals were made to him by which he could have been discharged—for instance, the agent of the property offered to obtain for him for his patch of ground, a sum of money amounting to between £60 and £70, or at the rate of above £13 per acre, which he refused. Again, the executors of plaintiff proposed to release him upon condition that he should give security, within his reach, to pay the debt by small instalments at considerable intervals, which he also declined. His brother also proposed to lend him as much money as a lien upon a part of the land as would discharge the debt, but to this he would not listen. And lastly the Local Inspector proposed to him that he would instruct and pay a solicitor, file a petition in the Court of Insolvency, and have him discharged free of cost by the chairman of the county, but this found no better favour than the preceding offers, and so he remains in custody.

"JOHN MCCUTCHEON, Governor."

NORTH
DURHAMCounty of
Durham
Gaol.

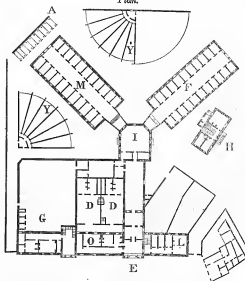
Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of, . . .	120	16	Shirts, . . .	130 20	Shifts, . . .	49 32
Sheets, pairs of, . . .	194	10	Jackets, . . .	64 -	Gowns, . . .	40 15
Rugs, . . .	120	12	Vests, . . .	64 -	Petticoats, . . .	60 67
Hammocks or Cots, 61	-	-	Trowsers, . . .	67 -	Aprons, . . .	56 24
Bed-ticks, . . .	116	3	Caps, . . .	69 2	Caps, . . .	56 12
Bedsteads, . . .	-	33	Socks or Stock- ings, pairs of, . . .	50 12	Stockings, pairs of, . . .	26 12
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	68 -	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	24 -

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	3	2	Workshop, . . .	1	-
Yards, . . .	9	1	Workshops, . . .	20	-
Day Rooms, . . .	2	-	Kitchen, . . .	1	-
Solitary Cells, . . .	3	-	Store Rooms, . . .	4	-
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high—432 cubic feet, . . .	-	-	Laundry, . . .	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	61	38	Drying Room, . . .	-	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	11	-	Lavatories, . . .	-	2
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	5	-	Baths, . . .	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	10	-	Privies, . . .	4	-
Hospital Rooms, . . .	1	1	Water-closets, . . .	66	5
Chapel, . . .	1	-	Fumigating Room—(bath used), . . .	-	-
School-room, . . .	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells, . . .	3	-
			Pump, . . .	1	-
			Tell-tale Clock, . . .	1	-

Plan.



A, sheds for stone-breakers; B, cells for drunkards; D, debtors' quarters; E, entrance; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; H, hospital; I, hall of the prison, chapel over-head; M, male prison; O, office; Y Y, exercising yards.

I found the gaol buildings when I made my inspection in sound repair, well ventilated, very clean and orderly, since last inspection; check gates have been put on entrance gates to the yard, and ten additional sheds for stone breaking with tool house and water-closet have been erected since my inspection.

The bedding and prison clothing in use in the gaol is good and sufficient for the requirements of the establishment, with some in store, and all the cells have pillows to the bed, and stockings or socks are given both to male and female prisoners.

The gaol is supplied with water from the town reservoir, on a high level, which commands all the buildings, at about a quarter of a mile distant, for which a rent of £10 a year is paid. The water flows into the cells from that reservoir, and the supply is abundant. There is, besides, a good spring well within the prison grounds, the pumps are in proper working order, and a metal tank has been placed over the hospital, which supplies the prisoners.

There are water-closets in every cell of the male prison. I found them in good order. These and all other plumber's work of the gaol, the pumps, gas-pipes, cocks, bells, and fittings are kept in excellent repair by contract for £18 a year. The gaol authorities have the greatest satisfaction from this arrangement, which should be adopted elsewhere. The sewerage is stated to be effective and flushed.

Some privies in the debtors' prison require repair.

The private clothing of the prisoners is disinfected and purified by hot steam in the bath-room adjoining the hall of the male prison, by it vermin are killed, and the poison of disease eliminated. Dr. Lancaster observes, "at the temperature of boiling water all these poisons are destroyed, a most important fact, as we have in every household the means of destroying them." The germinal elements of disease otherwise retain their vitality long after they have been removed from the body, and may be conveyed in linen, cotton, or woollen fabrics, and only need the awakening influence of a little moisture "to summon them to live anew." The fact that cow-pock sent by post to distant parts of the world communicates the disease is evidence of the necessity of a powerful disinfectant in such cases, and I now again refer to the subject in the hope that proper precautions may be adopted in other prisons, and that it may be rigorously enforced here; for I observe in the report of my colleague for 1869 that a very dangerous fever was introduced into this prison from neglect of proper precautions.

Gas is supplied to all the cells in which the prisoners work up to eight o'clock at night. The prisoner who cooks for the prison sleeps over the kitchen, and, as my colleague observes in his report for 1869, he is not subjected to the same discipline as the other prisoners; this is very objectionable, for a criminal under sentence should not be placed in the position of a servant.

My colleague has also called attention to the irregularities in the treatment of prisoners in the marshalsea, but it is hoped that the next session of Parliament will make some alteration in the law between debtor and creditor.

The laundry is divided into four compartments, two females work in association in each; this, as has been remarked in former reports of the Inspectors-General, is an objectionable practice which should be discontinued.

There is only one tell-tale clock in the gaol, but an entry is made of the markings in the clock in the morning. A second clock should be provided.

The locks are reported to be, generally, of a good description.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Ayrshire
Gaol.

The Governor, head warder, and turnkey in charge of the male side of the gaol, and the matron on the female side attend lock-up at 6, P.M., in both summer and winter. The prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. At a quarter past 9 o'clock, P.M., the Governor, with two warders, inspects each cell in the male prison. The locks are then ascertained to be secure.

The prison keys are kept at night in the bed-room of the Governor. A second lock and bolt has been put on the outside of the female prison; the Governor is thus enabled to lock the outer door of that prison at night, the matron keeping the key of the inside lock. Four alarm bells, rung by the vibration of the air, are placed at the entrance to the central hall; they can be heard all over the prison at night, and are used to call the night watchman, if necessary.

The night watch comes on duty at 10, P.M., but he patrols the exterior of the prison only.

No escape from the prison or any of the bridewells of the county was attempted in 1869 or 1870.

At four o'clock the prisoners assemble for school in the front row of the chapel. I visited the place just before the school broke up, and I never, even in some of the ill-managed prisons in the west, saw anything to compare with the irregularity caused by the crowding together of a number of men and boys which I there witnessed. This chapel, divided according to a system long since exploded, is peculiarly unsuited for teaching, and therefore the pupils are crowded together in a manner which would not be permitted even in an associated prison. If the members of the Board would see the school as I saw it on the day of my inspection, they would not permit the abuse to continue. In former reports by my colleague and myself, attention was called to the illegality of permitting school to be held in a prison chapel, contrary to the provisions of the 6th section of Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which directs that "*The chapel shall be strictly set apart for religious worship or for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatsoever.*" The room adjoining the chapel, now never used, would make a good school-room, and I would suggest that it be used in future for the purpose. A few maps might be hung up in it, which could be obtained at a very trifling cost.

Another matter to which I wish to call attention is the want of a proper visiting room for prisoners to see their friends; a suitable place should be fitted up for the purpose, as in other well-managed gaols.

There are no reception cells in this gaol. My colleague called attention to this defect in his report for 1869, but it has not been remedied. All prisoners now exercise for two hours daily.

Photography is in use here, and has been the means of detecting some grave offenders. The photographs are not taken by an officer of the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>				<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark or refractory cells,	32	4		Dark or refractory cells,	29	2	

All the punishments were by the Governor. The punishment cells are not heated, but prisoners do not remain in them at night. Heated cells with proper appliances should be fitted up.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1867, . £45 19s. 3d. | 1868, . £46 8s. 4d. | 1869, . £36 7s. 2d.

Employment on day of Inspection.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Armagh
Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Weaving,	.	.	5	Sewing,	.	.	6
Winding,	.	.	2	Knit-ting,	.	.	6
Tailoring,	.	.	2	Mangling,	.	.	2
Shoemaking,	.	.	2	Prison duties,	.	.	3
Brushmaking,	.	.	2				
Painting,	.	.	1				
Prison duties,	.	.	5				
Stone-breaking,	.	.	38				
Total,	.	.	57	Total,	.	.	17

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	57	17
Sick,	3	2
Debtors (unemployed),	5	—
Total in custody,	65	19

The preceding schedule shows that remunerative employment is successfully carried on in this gaol; some fine cambric handkerchiefs were being manufactured when I visited, and they bring a high price in the market. The account of the work is carefully kept in a business-like manner. Excellent shoes are made in the gaol. Tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, weaving, winding, painting, carpentering, and other industrial works occupy the prisoners. They also break hard whinstone.

The females spin muslin, sew, knit, and wash. All the clothing of the prisoners, including shoes, are made within the prison by the inmates.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1875.		From 1st Jan., 1876, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	145	58	123	49
Average daily number of pupils,	12.93	6.88	16.03	5.12
Number of days on which school was held,	295	222	261	213

School-hours.—Males—4 to 6, P.M. Females—12 to 2, P.M.

Both teachers are trained, the male under the Church Education Society, and the female teacher ranks as the second class in the National Education Office, Dublin; but the school itself is not in connexion with any public board or inspected by their officers.

I have already pointed out the illegality of keeping the school in the prison chapel, which, under any circumstances, is fitted up in a way quite unsuited for the purpose of teaching.

Dietary and Contracts.

Not exceeding one week.—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Class 2. Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup. Class 3. Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

Exceeding one week.—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint newmilk. Supper, 6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Class 2. Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Supper, 5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Class 3. Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper, 5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint newmilk.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Armagh
Gaol.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; ditto, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 1½d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 3d.; newmilk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; coal, per ton, 13s. 11d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 3s. 3d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 3·2d. | 1868, . 4·27d. | 1869, . 4·01d.

I found, when I visited, the food prepared for the prisoners, which I tasted, of good quality, and the Chaplains report for the most part favourable of the provisions submitted for inspection, but occasionally the milk is recorded as "fair" and "middling." Since August the bread supplied has been uniformly of good quality, but not always previously.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; one man complained that he brought some buttered bread with him into the prison, which was left with him, he was given no milk to drink with it, but only water. He was a convicted prisoner—the food should have been taken from him, and he should have been given the prison diet, which the law directs.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £1,651 9s. 11d. | 1868, . £1,720 8s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,812 8s. 7d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £889 7s. 2d. | 1868, . £882 3s. 6d. | 1869, . £899 9s. 11d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £25 10s. 11·76d. | 1868, . £28 1s. 11·76d. | 1869, . £24 4s. 6·25d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1867, . £33 17s. 0d. | 1868, . £29 2s. 0d. | 1869, . £35 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £140 19s. 1d. | 1868, . £208 15s. 2d. | 1869, . £170 0s. 11d.

All the books, registries, and journals recommended by superior authority are here kept under the supervision of the Governor, who is most vigilant; the checks on expenditure are excellent, and calculated to prevent irregularities.

Every creditor is paid his account, if beyond a few shillings, by cheque, numbered same as entry with account, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector. Separate accounts are opened for each bridewell and for the gaol, so that the balances can always be at once seen and must correspond. The bank-book is produced at every meeting of the Board. The officers' Conduct Book is now kept and will be a valuable record of the good conduct as well as the faults of the subordinates, and a guide to the Board when making selections for promotion.

The Governor or Local Inspector, and other superior officers keep journals, but the Chaplains merely enter the duties they perform.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		Resident.		£ s. d.		District.
John McKinstry, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	John McCatchoon, Governor,	200	0 0
Rev. Robert J. Shaw, Protestant Chaplain,*	30	0	0	John Armstrong,	50	0 0
Rev. Jackson Smyth, Presbyterian Chaplain,*	30	0	0	Henry Jenkinson, Wesser,	40	0 0
Rev. John Rafferty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,*	30	0	0	Asaph Moore,	38	0 0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon,	—			Robert Coulter,	35	0 0
Joseph M. Palmer, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0	John M'Coy,	35	0 0
Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0	Samuel M'Arthur, Tailor,	35	0 0
				Thomas Stringer,	35	0 0
				Eleanor Hanna, Matron,	40	0 0
				Mary M'Arthur, Sub-Matron,	30	0 0
				Mary A. Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	25	0 0

Vacancy.

James Armstrong, esq., apothecary, deceased. This vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Joseph M. Palmer, esq.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	129	143
Chaplain, Established Church,	91	132
Presbyterian Chaplain,	104	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	95	136
Surgeon,	109	174
Apothecary,	82	267

Some of the extern officers did not pay in 1869 even the minimum number of visits to the gaol which the law requires, but since the commencement of 1870 they have been most attentive; during the ten months which have elapsed the medical officer has paid 174 visits to the gaol, and a man in hospital at the time of my inspection required attendance two and three times in the day. The apothecary also has paid 267 visits.

There is no mess-room for the officers; one warder takes his meals in the male wards, his apartments being in the prison; this is an objectionable practice. The matron, her assistant, and the hospital nurse, also reside and take their food in their respective parts of the prison.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	57	16	74	18	89	34	63	19
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	492	181	892	163	1,268	315	1,016	247
Average daily number in hospital,	1.348	.495	2.44	.45	3.33	.80	3.26	.48
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	124	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Cost of Medicine,	£31 5s. 4d.		£20 0s. 10d.		£40 9s. 7d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates:—

Three Inquests, viz.:—10th October, 1869; 23rd March, 1870; and 26th September, 1870.

The medical officers keeps a diary of the treatment of each case in hospital.

* These salaries have been increased £10 per annum each since inspection.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Aronagh
Gaol.

Few prisoners are placed in hospital here; but two females and three males were inmates of the hospital when I visited. The accommodation consists of one ward for each sex, which is found to be quite sufficient for the requirement of the gaol.

The medical officer treats all ordinary cases of indisposition of prisoners in the cells of the gaol, and only contagious diseases, or those requiring peculiar treatment, are removed to the hospital wards.

The wards are well ventilated and with water-closets attached, but the bath is out of order and useless. Convalescent patients have no exercising yards—a great defect, considering the importance of open air exercise, with sun and light, in many diseases to which prisoners are subject.

Two deaths occurred in gaol in 1870, previously to my visit; and one in each of the preceding years.

The medical officer of this gaol, who is likewise surgeon of the county infirmary, is obliged to give his attendance and professional assistance under the 86th section of the Act 6 & 7 Geo. IV., cap. 116, without fee or reward, to the prisoners and others in the gaol; I trust, however, that in future legislation this section will be repealed, and that the skill and high professional attainments of Dr. Robinson, who holds both appointments, and who now devotes so much time gratuitously to this institution, will be adequately remunerated. In 1866, Dr. Robinson addressed a letter to me as Inspector-General of the northern district, which I published in my report on this prison for that year, and to which I would refer, as the circumstances still hold good. See Appendix, page 89, of that report.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
Sir James M. Stronge, bart.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John T. Blacker, esq.
Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.	John Hancock, esq.	Maxwell C. Close, esq.
William Paton, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.	Stewart Blacker, esq.

The Board meet on the first Saturday of each month, for the transaction of business, when the various journals and other books are examined, accounts chequed, and liabilities discharged. The rough proceedings book has printed heads of routine duties, so that nothing should be missed. The proceedings are afterwards copied and signed by the chairman on the following day.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

North
District.

	Market Hill.		Newtown-Hamilton.		County of Armagh. <i>Bridewells.</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	36	12	92	29	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	21	3	35	12	
No. of Commitments in the quarter proceed- ing inspection, . .	6	1	12	3	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	-	7	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals. Commitments, . . .	Monthly; on the last Monday of the month. Some illegal remands for eight days, signed by one Justice. A lunatic was kept in the Bridewell from the 13th to 16th August, 1869.		At Newtown-Hamilton, Crossma- glen, and Forkhill, monthly. Illegal remands for eight days, signed by one Justice, and some not renewed even at the end of that period. One committal with sentence in blank.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	The roof is in good re- pair, but the bricked floor is in bad order, and the outside doors, especially that at the entrance, unsound; gravel required for yards. The walls of the yards were pointed, and the kitchen tiled, since my colleague's inspection in May, 1869.		In fair repair, and kept as well as the old and unsuitable building will permit.		
Security, . . .	Secure, with care.		Yards very insecure, and small.		
Accommodation, . .	<i>Males</i> : day-room, and three cells off it; but one without sash to window. It has a guard bed, but no bedding. <i>Females</i> : day-room and three cells, one without bedding.		Two day-rooms, with two cells, having two beds in each, a flagged cell without bedstead, or guard bed, or bedding, with a heap of straw intended for drunkards.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Some of the blankets are worn, two pairs are required.		I found only one sheet on each bed; blankets and sheets required.		
Water, . . .	A pump of good water in the female yard.		A good pump in on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	Sufficient.		None; cesspool sewerage removed through house from privies in yard.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . .	Clean, dry, and orderly.		Clean and orderly.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . .	4½d. for all prisoners.		4½d. for all prisoners.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20.		£20.		
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment, . . .	Court-keeper, salary, £25.		Court-keeper, salary, £25.		
Statutable Inspection, .	8th November, 1870.		9th November, 1870.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody on the day of inspec- tion.		No prisoner in charge on the day of inspection.		

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of
Armagh.

Bridewells.

	Ballybet.		Lurgan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	121	42	461	92
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	14	3	72	24
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, .	22	6	85	15
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	5	2	3	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly in Newry; fortnightly in some parts of the district. No Petty Sessions are held in this court-house, but in the court-house on the Down side of the river.		Bi-monthly in Lurgan, and in other parts of the district.	
Commitments, . .	All remands are for eight days, although signed by only one Justice. Insane prisoners are sometimes lodged here.		Some illegal; man remanded from 27th August to 12th Sept., for Petty Sessions at Portadown.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair, but damp.		In good repair.	
Security, . . .	Yards very insecure from roof of privies, down pipe, and cross wall.		Yard not sufficiently secure.	
Accommodation, . .	Two day-rooms, two cells with two beds in each, one with one bed.		Two day-rooms, with good yards; three cells up stairs, two cells, one with three beds, one cell below for drunkards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sheets required; only one on each bed, and some bad.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	One pump of good water in order, a second pump not in order.		A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	None; cesspools very shallow; earth closets should be used.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly, but damp.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3½d. for all prisoners.		3½d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£25.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary, £5.		None.	
Statutable Inspection,	9th September, 1870.		9th September, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	Three males in charge—one a drunkard, committed for seven days by one borough magistrate; two deserters from 47th Regiment, in the Bridewell since 5th September.		One male, and one female, in charge.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS,
10TH AND 11TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cavan
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	14	—	14	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	24	5	29	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted—Summarily,	2	1
	All first committals.		
	Number sent to Reformatories,	1	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	57	15	1869,	21	1
1868,	13	9	1870 (day of inspection),	24	5

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	2	—	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	—	—
1868,	—	3	Day of inspection,	—	—
1869,	1	1			

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Cork
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (Including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corres- ponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	6	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, Bape, and other carnal offences,	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	54	13	62	6	60	3	15	-	3	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	-	14	-	7	1	1	-	5	-
Other assaults,	-	-	9	-	15	-	-	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	-	-	14	7	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	17	12	17	5	11	6	3	3	1	1
Embezzlement,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury, Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	8	8	2	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	1	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Against the person,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence, Against property, without vio- lence,	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving service,	-	3	7	4	16	7	-	-	-	-
Unregistered arms,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Prison breach,	5	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	116	42	148	23	155	27	24	4	19	1
Vagrancy,	2	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	55	65	23	35	37	45	-	1	2	-
Debt,	14	1	14	2	10	1	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	23	10	21	4	24	2	-	-	-	-
Total,	210	119	209	66	226	77	24	5	21	1

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			NORTH DISTRICT. County of Caran Gool.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Debtors, . . .	14	2	Debtors, . . .	10	1	
Criminals, . . .	169	29	Criminals, . . .	181	29	
Vagrants, . . .	3	—	Vagrants, . . .	—	2	
Drunkards, . . .	23	35	Drunkards, . . .	37	45	
Total, . . .	209	66	Total, . . .	228	77	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	177	23	Once within the year, . . .	192	27
Twice, . . .	6	4	Twice, . . .	10	—
Thrice, . . .	2	1	Thrice, . . .	2	4
Four times, . . .	—	1	Four times, . . .	—	1
Five times, . . .	—	1	Five times, . . .	—	—
Six times, . . .	—	—	Six times, . . .	—	1
Twelve times, . . .	—	—	Twelve times, . . .	—	1
Fifteen times, . . .	—	—	Fifteen times, . . .	—	1
Twenty-one times, . . .	—	1	Twenty-one times, . . .	—	—
Total, . . .	185	31	Total, . . .	204	35
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	164	17	No. of above committed for first time, . . .	141	18

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Date.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		Date.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	19.69	3.81	—	19.69	3.77	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	41	—	17th June.	38	—	25th May.
Lowest ditto, . . .	12	—	2nd Nov.	14	—	10th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	38	—	17th June.	31	—	23rd June.
Ditto of females, . . .	10	—	2nd Jan.	8	—	12th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	10	—	16th Oct.	13	—	10th March.
Ditto of females, . . .	—	—	13th July.	1	—	10th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870 :—

5th July, 1863, . . .	110	8th November, 1867, . . .	71
20th June, 1864, . . .	98	3rd January, 1868, . . .	49
17th May, 1865, . . .	75	17th June, 1869, . . .	41
29th July, 1866, . . .	60	23rd June, 1870, . . .	38

Proportion of males and females sent for trial each year during the above period :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males, . . .	109	147	137	109	144	62	74	101	130
Females, . . .	50	31	44	58	30	16	24	14	13
Total sent for trial, . . .	139	178	181	147	174	78	98	115	142

Nonre District. County of Cavan Gaol.	Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—									
		1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	Convictions,	51	86	93	72	77	35	69	57	72
	Acquittals, .	88	99	88	75	97	43	29	58	71
	Total, . . .	139	178	181	147	174	78	98	115	143

Committals of drunkards—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. 10 months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the county gaol, .	61	48	44	23	64	31	48	59	49	41	55	65	23	35
To the bridewells of the county, . . .	40	30	68	27	69	29	78	27	44	27	50	38	22	41
	101	78	112	50	134	60	126	77	93	68	105	103	45	76
	179		162		184		205		161		208		122	

Population in 1861, 153,906 inhabitants; area, 477,360 acres.

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, vagrants, and tramps at large in the county Cavan on the night of the 14th September, 1868 :—

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.,	3	—	20	18	23	18
Suspected persons,	2	1	19	13	21	14
Prostitutes,	—	—	—	13	—	13
Vagrants,	25	20	59	41	83	61
Total,	30	21	97	85	127	106

I found in custody on the day of inspection 24 males and 5 females of all classes in charge.

Five males and 1 female were for trial, and 19 males and 4 females under sentences as follows :—

For larceny, 1 under sentence of imprisonment of two years, and 1 for six months with hard labour.

For assault, 1 sentenced for nine, 1 for six, 1 for three, 1 for two, and 9 for one month each. Three also had been sentenced for short periods of seven and fourteen days each.

One other prisoner was under sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment for having a gun in a proclaimed district.

Three males also, were for trial for larceny, and 2 for murder and manslaughter.

The females under sentence were—1 for concealing a birth, sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months; 2 for larceny, 1 sentenced for three months, the other for fourteen days; and 1, a prostitute, for seven days for drunkenness. One woman likewise was for trial for larceny, who is stated to belong to a gang of notorious thieves, and it is to be hoped that she will now receive such a sentence as will prevent her from returning to her confederates for at least a considerable period.

The males under sentence for larceny are both habitual offenders, and warrants are in the hands of the police against them to again stand their trial in another district when discharged on the termination of their present sentences.

In October, a short time previously to my visit, an unfortunate man, C. R., committed suicide by hanging himself from the railings on the stairs of this prison outside the cell in which he was confined. He was an aged man, over seventy years of age, and of a delicate, irritable constitution, a discharged soldier afflicted with various bodily infirmities which

rendered it necessary that he should be relieved from all hard labour. He was allowed snuff and other hospital comforts by order of the Medical Officer, and was kindly treated in the gaol, but he was an habitual offender who had long lived a life of crime, and had been constantly recommitted to the prison. On the present occasion he was convicted on the 12th October, 1870, of robbery, and in consequence of his antecedents was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years. He was quiet and inoffensive in the gaol, but indolent, and when he found that he was sentenced to a prison where he would be compelled to labour, he appears to have become disheartened, and to have decided to put an end to his existence.

I instituted a searching inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and satisfied myself that, though the warder in charge was certainly guilty of great neglect, it was evident that due consideration was used towards the prisoner, and he was in no way impelled to commit the act through harshness or ill-treatment by any of the officers.

The following was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:—

"We find that the deceased, Charles Bourk, alias Robert Murphy, hung himself on Sunday morning, the 16th October, 1870, in Cavan Gaol, by a piece of his bed rag, suspended to the banister of the stairs, while in a state of temporary insanity. And we find there is no blame attachable to any of the officials."

Juveniles.

Notwithstanding the number of vagrants and beggars in the streets of Cavan, very few juveniles are committed to this gaol, only 3—2 boys and 1 girl, in 1869, and a like number in 1870.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshops,	2	—
Yards,	8	2	Kitchen,	—	One.
Day Rooms,	9	3	Store Rooms,	6	2
Solitary Cells,	6	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Bath,	1	—
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Privies,	8	1
high = 432 cubic feet,	70	—	Water-closets,	3	3
Cells to contain three persons,	—	17	Fumigating Room,	1	—
Sleeping Rooms,	4	—	Reception Room or Cell,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	—	Pumps,	2	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Wells,	2	—
Chapel,	One.	—	Crank Mill,	1	—
School Room,	1	—			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

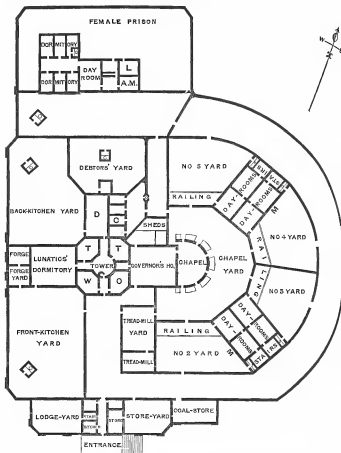
		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	86 17	Shirts,	24 37	Shifts,	7 13
Sheets, pairs of, .	88 54	Jackets,	24 56	Jackets,	7 34
Rugs,	86 40	Vests,	24 30	Petticoats,	21 29
Bedticks,	86 17	Trowsers,	44 50	Aprons,	7 16
Bedsteads,	86 11	Caps,	24 34	Neckerchiefs,	7 38
		Shoes, Slippers, &		Caps,	7 43
		Clogs, pairs of,	24 37	Stockings, pairs of,	7 8
				Shoes, Slippers, &	
				Clogs, pairs of,	7 9

In former reports the plans and estimates adopted by the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury of the county for remodelling the buildings of this gaol to suit the separate system of prison management were explained. These plans are fully adequate to meet the requirements of an improved form of discipline, but the cost of the works would be about £5,000, and in the present uncertain state of legislation with regard to prisons in Ireland, the Grand Jury, acting on the suggestion of the Inspector-General, postponed taking further action in the matter until the wishes of the Legislature are ascertained.

NORTH DISTRICT. I annex the plan of the buildings of this gaol as they at present exist, taken from my reports in 1864 and 1868.

*County of
Down
Geo'.*

Ground Plan of Cavan Gaol.

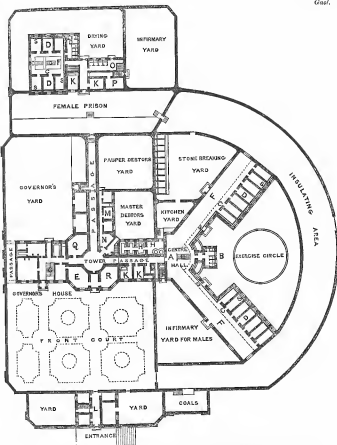


MM, male prisons; O, office; W, workshop; TT, turkeys' rooms; D, day-room for the lunatic class; C, punishment cells; A.M., Assistant Matron's room; L, laundry. The marshals for males, and the hospital for both sexes, are situate in the upper part of the central building, marked "Tower," T, W, O, C, and D, on the plan.

The following is the plan of the proposed alterations:—

Plan.

NORTH
DIRECTION.
County of
Cavan
Gaol.



A, central hall, with heating apparatus, and coal stores under; B, lavatories; C, galleries; D, separate cells; E, office; F, corridors; G, stairs; H, kitchen, with store in connexion; I, entrance to marshes; K, reception-rooms and clothes stores; L, front entrance lodge; M, pauper debtors; N, entrance to marshes; O, laundry and drying apparatus; P, assistant matron; Q, workshop; R, head warder; S, heating pipes.
The door marked as leading from the corridor of the prison into the infirmary yard to be closed.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Cork
Gaol.

The female prison would contain 18, the male 42 cells. The general entrance would be through the central tower, the present chapel forming an inspection hall, the sunk story under it, coal vaults, and space for heating apparatus. The chapel would be in the building now occupied by the Governor's apartments, and approached by a separate staircase for females. The infirmary for males would be in the same building, but altogether cut off from the rest of the block, with a staircase leading into the infirmary exercising-ground. The Governor's house would be so placed, that although separate, and his family and servants altogether apart, he could have immediate supervision over every branch of the establishment; the quarters, also, of male and female criminal prisoners, of warders, and debtors, would be separate and distinct.

I found on my present inspection a marked improvement in the management of this prison since my visit in 1868. No alterations have been made in the buildings, except that a day-room has been fitted up for school, the wall at rear of old tower removed, the wall from solitary cells to the female prison lowered, and part of the boundary wall repaired.

The same faulty construction of the prison complained of in former reports still exist, but the present Governor has introduced an improved discipline instead of the very lax system which formerly prevailed, through which a prisoner was enabled in the open day, in December, 1868, to take the keys of the gaol and let himself out by one of the prison gates without even being missed for some hours afterwards.

I found in the reception ward on my inspection at three o'clock, P.M., several prisoners without a fire in the month of November; this is contrary to the express provisions of the 4th section of the Prisons Act. I have now pointed out to the Governor where they can be placed in future with fire and suitable appliances.

The punishment cells in this prison are flagged and not heated. Arrangements could easily be made to have them floored with boards and heated from a room adjoining in the tower where there is a flue. A small boiler and pipe could be fixed at a place suggested, and fed from the warders' room. The pipe with hot water would heat the punishment cells, and the expense would be trifling.

Water for prisoners' use is taken from two pump holes, about 70 feet deep, which give an abundant supply of excellent water. The pumping apparatus is worked by an excellent crank, lately erected. A metal tank has been put up, and a plunge bath adjoining, for the use of the male prisoners, but there is still no bath in the female prison.

The laundry is in a bad state, very small, and unsuitable, and there is no drying-room. The sewerage is stated to be sufficient and flushed every morning, besides, the rain-water from the roof now passes through it.

The classification of males is according to the provisions of the Prisons Act, but that for females is almost a nullity from the circumstances of the prison.

Quarters for debtors (males) have been fitted up in the old building, but there is no marshalsea for females, no lavatories or working sheds, and the hospital is very defective. Gas has not been introduced into the cells, but is used in the corridors and day-rooms of the prison.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. in summer, and at daylight in winter, and the prisoners are locked up for the night at 6 P.M. in summer and winter.

Except two tubs which the Governor provided in the laundry, no arrangement has been made for washing. There are, however, fortunately, very few female prisoners committed to the gaol. The highest number was 8—the lowest 1, in 1870, but there should still be suitable appliances for the laundry.

A proper drying-room should be fitted up.

During the winter season water is boiled in the cook-house, and carried in tubs to the large bath in the male prison, to take the chill off the water.

It requires about ten gallons of hot water to do so. This is a slovenly arrangement.

An alteration has been made in the position of the female prisoners in the chapel; they can now see the officiating clergyman without being seen by the male prisoners.

Part of the boundary wall still requires to be pointed; it is in a bad state.

There is no tell-tale clock in the gaol.

The roof of the different buildings are all sound and in good order, but some repairs to the kitchen are required. A wooden fumigating apparatus has been put up, in which all prisoners' clothes are now fumigated.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1879.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	5	—	Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	5	3
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	3	—	Stoppage of Diet, . . .	6	—
Total, . . .	8	—	Total, . . .	11	3

These were all inflicted by order of the Governor, and in no case was it necessary to call in magisterial interference.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Crank pump,	Males.
	15

Industrial Labour.

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Cooking,				1	Laundry,				3
Carpenter,				1	Nursing,				1
Tailoring,				1	Sewing,				1
Cleaning Prison,				1					
Total,				4	Total,				5

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Punitive Labour,	15	—
Industrial Labour,	4	5
Unemployed,	5	—
Total in custody,	24	5

The old lumbering tread-wheel has been replaced by a crank pump, properly stalled, and erected on the most improved principle, at which prisoners work for two hours daily, at intervals of fifteen minutes on and fifteen minutes off. Prisoners are also employed at stone-breaking and in the discharge of prison duties. When artisans are inmates of the prison, their skill is utilised for the benefit of the gaol.

Hitherto no profit has been realized from the employment of the prisoners; but, having regard to the antecedents of the Governor, who is an experienced prison officer, I have no doubt that he will not permit the labour of the inmates to be lost in future.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1879.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	173	—	133	—
Average daily number of pupils,	9'85	—	12'71	—
Number of days on which school was held,	311	—	251	—

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6 o'clock.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cork
Gaol.

The school teacher was dismissed at the end of July, previously to my visit, and another school warder appointed in his place. The school is not now held in the chapel, but in a day-room fitted up for the purpose. Some slight changes in the seats are required, and will, I understand, be made. The school is not in connexion with any public educational institution.

Dietary.

In conformity with Circular 239.

Contracts.

Bread, per lb., white, 1½d., brown, 1d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 3½d.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., £2 10s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 3½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s. 3d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 2-79d. | 1868, . 3-94d. | 1869, . 3-99d.

I tasted the provisions prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit, and found them of good quality. I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me by any. The stringent rule which the Board has now made with regard to the milk contractor appears to work satisfactorily. The sweet milk must register nine degrees of cream daily, according to lactometer, otherwise the contractor is only paid half price. The Chaplains almost always report favourably of the supply furnished by the contractors. On looking over the dietary report book I find only one exception taken to the quality of the provisions. One male prisoner only is employed as cook in the kitchen. The prisoners breakfast in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £1,547 15s. 10d. | 1868, . £1,422 7s. 8d. | 1869, . £1,499 14s. 2d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £907 11s. 2d. | 1868, . £905 12s. 2d. | 1869, . £848 19s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £27 16s. 2-68d. | 1868, . £42 9s. 11-28d. | 1869, . £32 9s. 9-08d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1867, . — | 1868, . — | 1869, . £5 8s. 4d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £87 15s. 10d. | 1868, . £128 7s. 2d. | 1869, . £80 16s. 0d.

The work ledger and daily employment book are kept by the chief warder, but checked and initialed by the Governor. The Local Inspector checks and initials the dietary book monthly. It, also, is kept by the chief warder.

The Governor, assisted by the Deputy-Governor as clerk, keeps the various books and registries of discipline and finance of the establishment. The general conduct book for subaltern officers has been established. The Governor enters the principal occurrences in the gaol in his journal, which is well and carefully kept. The journals of most of the other officers contain little more than a record of their visits.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		Resident.		NORTH DISTRICT. County of Cavan Gaol.
Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	William Wills, esq., Governor,	£300	
Andrew Mease, Physician,	74	Thomas M'Dowell, Chief Warder,	60	
Rev. St. Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Robert West, Carpenter,	40	
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	William Beatty,	30	
Rev. Patrick R. Smyth, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Wm. Henry Lowry, Schoolmaster,	30	
William M. Brice, Apothecary,	—	Wm. Riehlly, Shoemaker,	30	
		Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron,	40	
		Jane Simons, Assistant-Matron,	16	
		Ellen Darby, Nurse,	10	

Vacancies.

Thomas Brady, warder, dismissed; Mary Mackey, nurse, resigned; Richard Natterfield, schoolmaster, resigned; William Beatty, appointed warder; James Malligan appointed warder and schoolmaster; Ellen Darby appointed hospital nurse; James Malligan, schoolmaster, dismissed; William Henry Lowry appointed schoolmaster; George Riehlly superannuated; Thomas Trinnear appointed warder and tailor; Thomas Trinnear resigned, and William Riehlly appointed warder and shoemaker.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

With the exception of the Governor all the officers are on gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	214	191
Chaplain, Established Church,	178	157
Presbyterian Chaplain,	173	139
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	195	171
Physician,	148	128

It will be seen from the preceding table that the extern officers are very regular in their attendance in the prison.

The chief warder is also gate porter, and assists, as clerk, the Governor to keep the books. I doubt that sufficient assistance is given to the Governor, having regard to his many other duties, to have the office work satisfactorily performed.

The Medical Officer enters the inspection of prisoners in his journal.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	3	12	6	8	5	3	—
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	447	89	291	88	351	52	135	—
Average daily number in hospital,	1.22	.24	.79	.24	1.11	.57	1.11	—
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	52	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£12 1s. 7d.		£18 9s. 1d.		£15 6s. 7½d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates:—

One; 17th October, 1870.

Only 3 males had been inmates of the hospital in 1870, previously to my visit in November of that year.

No improvement has been made in the wretched apartment used as a hospital in this prison, which, situated at the top of the old tower, is in every way unsuitable, and destitute of all appliances for the sick. Males and females are in different wards, but there is but one water-closet common to prisoners of both sexes.

There is no place for exercise of invalids.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cavan
Gaol.

Lord Farnham.
Robert Burrows, esq., D.L.
J.P.
Edward Sanderson, esq.,
M.P., J.P.
William Humphreys, esq.,
D.L., J.P.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Story, esq., J.P.
William A. Moore, esq.,
Robert Erskine, esq., J.P.
Michael Phillips, esq., J.P.
Llewellyn Sanderson, esq.,
J.P.

George De la Poer Beresford, esq., J.P.
John Fay, esq. J.P.,
Egt. A. Humphreys, esq.,
J.P.

The Board meets monthly on the first Tuesday in each month for the discharge of business. The salaries of inferior officers are paid every second month. The form of payment in this prison is by cheque drawn in favour of each creditor.

Friderehlla.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballyconnell.		Ballisborough.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	7	—	30	12
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	—	—	13	9
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, .	5	1	8	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	—	2	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly in this district.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Some illegal.		Some remands illegal for eight days, signed by but one Justice.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Roof in bad repair, and chimneys still smoke; door of yard (male) unsecured.		In fair repair, but painting is much required; damp shows itself in one place in male day-room; a pipe in yard should be sunk in wall, it might now facilitate an escape, and last year, being exposed, it burst from the frost. The walls should be painted with Roman cement.	
Security, . . .	Yard very insecure; roof of privy affords facilities to climb the low walls.		Insecure; walls too low and window-sill affords facilities of escape.	
Accommodation, . .	Males—Day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Females—Day-room and one cell, with one bed. The door of the female day-room is not secure.		Males—Day-room and three cells. Females—Day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, and of good quality; one bed-tick in male cell rotten from damp.		Sufficient; but blankets rather thin.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump, in good order.		By pump of good water.	
Sewerage, . . .	Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept, but one of the cells very damp.		Clean, and well kept; keeper attentive.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d. per day for all prisoners.		4½d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary, £10.		Court-keeper, no salary.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	3rd September, 1870.		10th November, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge at time of my visit.		No prisoner in custody. F. L. kept here from 10th to 17th September, 1870, for deserting his wife, again remanded to 21st September, when sent to Cavan gaol.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Coothill.		NORTH DISTRICT. County of Cavan. Bridewells
	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	21	38	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	32	
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	4	2	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	..	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly in this district.		
Commitments, whether regular? . . .	Remands illegal, for seven days or more, signed by one Justice.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Is excellent repair, except that the door from the male exercising yard into keeper's garden is not sound. The walls have lately been dashed and the place put in order.		
Security,	Yards very insecure, especially yard for males; door could be forced open and the walls could be crossed by a prisoner.		
Accommodation,	Males—good day-room and two cells with two beds in each. Females—day-room and one cell with two beds. There are some cells in the yard, but they are unfit for human habitation and are not used.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . .	Very good, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	By pump, in good order.		
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient.		
Cleanliness, Dryness and Ventila- tion.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . .	4d. per day.		
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, without salary.		
Date of Statutable Inspection, . . .	10th November, 1870.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge. Some prisoners kept in this bridewell for long periods.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Donegal
Gaol.COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
7TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Total,	20	6	26	—	—	—

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	(In custody on day of inspection—Summarily convicted,	M. 1
	(In custody from 1st Jan. to day of inspection—Summarily convicted,	F. 4
	All first committals.	

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	35	10	1869,	21	9
1868,	25	3	1870 (day of Inspection),	20	6

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	2	2	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	2
1868,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	—	1
1869,	2	2			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

North
District,
County of
Down and
Gael.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on					
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences,	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	68	10	67	7	70	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	18	2	8	-	13	1	2	-	4	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	3	10	4	19	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	14	6	7	8	8	3	4	1	2	3	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences Fraud, and attempts to defraud, Other malicious offences against property,	3	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Forgery,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	-	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval offences,	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	4	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	24	5	19	6	16	2	1	-	3	1	-	-
Other offences— Against the person,	6	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Against property, with violence, Against property, without vio- lence,	4	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	7	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Illegal fishing,	4	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	6	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Insubordination of sailors,	4	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	222	39	176	38	185	12	16	3	21	6		
Vagrancy,	5	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	19	24	29	44	19	32	2	3	-	2	-	-
Debt,	7	-	15	3	6	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	7	4	17	3	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	260	70	238	92	222	47	20	6	21	9		

Table showing the comparative number of males and females committed during the above mentioned years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	NORTH DISTRICT. County of Donegal Gaol.
Males,	169	166	141	107	142	221	86	
Females,	32	29	19	31	57	22	12	
	201	195	160	138	179	243	98	

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870 (9 months).
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
To the gaol,	16 26	36 13	32 8	18 15	14 29	19 24	29 44	19 32
To the bridewells of the county.	126 21	71 15	101 13	86 13	64 25	62 17	74 30	- -
	142 46	107 27	133 21	104 43	78 54	81 41	103 64	- -
	158	124	154	146	124	122	167	

Police return of known offenders, depredators, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants at large in the county on the 14th September in the year 1868 :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Receivers of stolen goods, thieves, and other depredators,	22	10	32
Prostitutes,	20	20	40
Suspected persons,	43	25	68
Vagrants and tramps, adults,	115	112	227
Vagrants, juveniles under 16 years,	68	60	128

I found in custody on the day of inspection 20 males and 6 females of all classes inmates of this gaol. Of these 2 were debtors and 5 untried. Those under sentence were 2 males and 3 females tried by jury before the judge of assize or chairman at quarter sessions, 8 males summarily at petty sessions, and 2 males and 3 females sentenced for drunkenness. One male juvenile was in custody for an assault. On reference to the offences and sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge, I find amongst the males only 2 convicted of crimes against property—one a lad of 18 years of age, sentenced to three months' imprisonment; and one, an old offender, sentenced for twelve months for robbery.

All the other male prisoners under sentence were for assaults, illegal fishing, rescue, and breach of the revenue laws; they had been respectively sentenced—1 for ten, 1 for six, 6 for two and three months, and 2 for short periods.

The females were—1 under sentence of penal servitude, 1 young woman for cow stealing, 1 for concealing birth, and 1 for larceny, besides 2 prostitutes for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The sentences of imprisonment on females in charge were 2 for twelve months, 1 for three months, and 2 for short periods. One was a returned convict and inveterate offender.

The untried male prisoners were 2 for an assault on the police, and 2 for larceny, 1 a tramp.

I have entered into these particulars because I wish to show the small amount of crime in this county, especially amongst the female population. At the same time I would call attention to the large number of the vagrant class, especially of juveniles, who, as they advance in years, join the criminal classes, and become a permanent burden on the rates. When my colleague last visited this prison in 1869, one of these, M. Q., was in custody. She had been, although still young, nineteen times in charge, having first been convicted when only thirteen years of age.

Photography has been in use in this gaol since 1865. Through it

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down and
Cosh.

many grave offenders have been brought to justice. At the summer assizes preceding my visit, J. G., a returned convict and grave offender, was so convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude; and I find in custody on my present inspection another old offender in this gaol "for trial," who has been identified as belonging to the criminal class, and his antecedents ascertained through photography.

Juveniles.

Four juveniles (males) were committed to this prison previously to my visit in 1870, 2 for assaults, sentenced for one month, 1 for killing a dog, and 1 for a revenue offence. In 1869 eight were convicted, all males; three for workhouse offences.

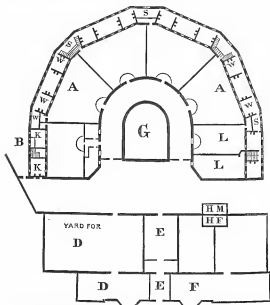
Debtors.

I found 2 (males) in charge for debt; 6 had been committed previously in 1870, and 18, including 3 females, in 1869.

Revenue Prisoners.

No revenue prisoners were in the gaol when I visited, but 18 had already been inmates of it since the commencement of the year; 25 were committed in 1869, of whom 3 were females.

Plan.



G, Governor's House, Chapel, &c. E, Entrance. F, Female Prison. D, Male Debtors and Board-rooms. K, Kitchen. SS, Solitary Cells. WW, Workshops. B, Officers' Quarters. LL, Reception Ward, Cook-house, &c. HH, Hospitals.

Accommodation.

North
District.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Wards,	8	3	Workshops,	4	-	County of Donegal
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	4	-	Gosh.
Day Rooms,	11	4	Kitchens,	1	1	
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Store Rooms,	4	2	
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, of which contain 432 cubic feet,	-	-	Laundry,	-	1	
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Drying Room,	-	1	
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Lavatories,	11	1	
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Baths,	2	1	
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	1	Privies,	10	2	
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Waterclosets,	4	2	
Chapel,	1	-	Fumigating boxes,	1	1	
School Room,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1	
			Pump,	1	-	

I found the gaol when I made my inspection in the same satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order as on former occasions. The buildings were all in sound repair, and well cared, the ventilation attended to, and the prisoners under as effective discipline as the structural defects of the buildings and the imperfect classification of prisoners in association under the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, will permit. The entire woodwork had lately been painted by the prisoners, and some defects which my colleague observed on his last visit have, as far as possible under the circumstances, been rectified.

The supply of water, which is derived from a reservoir distant nearly a mile from the prison grounds, although abundant when I visited, was, as I am informed, rather scanty during the dry season of last summer. It is distributed by pipes directly into every yard and section of the prison. There is also a force-pump for the hospital.

As no gas is manufactured in the town of Lifford, the corridors and passages of the prison are lighted at night by paraffin lamps, but not the cells, and the prisoners remain in darkness in them during the long winter nights.

My colleague, in his report, called attention to the want of sufficient baths in the male prison, and since his visit no change has been made in this particular. Hence the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act cannot be carried out, as free access by prisoners to the baths is not practicable in this gaol. There are lavatories in each yard, but they are exposed in the open air, and unsuitable. My colleague called attention to this subject likewise in his report for 1869.

There is no sewerage from the male prison. That from the building in which the females are located discharges itself into a stagnant ditch in a field outside the gaol, where, from want of a fall, the sewage matter lies until washed by floods into the river. The gutter drainage from the roof flows into cesspools round the main building, which, as has already been observed in former reports, is a very faulty arrangement, particularly so where the foundations are defective, as here. Earth-closets have now been placed in all the privies of the male criminal prison, and turf mould is used in them. They are emptied daily, and answer the purpose required. The privies in the debtors' yard and female prison are flushed with water.

The cells in this gaol are too small for separation, hence it would be impossible to introduce an improved system of discipline here. My colleague, however, suggested that the prisoners should take their meals in their cells. This suggestion has not been adopted, but his further recommendation that only one kitchen should be used for all the inmates, and only one prisoner employed to cook, is now carried out with advantage. All the food is cooked in the male prison, and one man, generally a

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Donegal
Gaol.

revenue prisoner, is employed as cook. I am informed by the prison authorities that, from the circumstances of the gaol, it was not found practicable to have females to cook.

In the reception ward for females, which is under the hospital, there is a bath and shower-bath, but no supply of hot water, and if a hot bath is required, it must be given in the hospital. The reception ward for males consists of six small cells, with bath, but only for cold water. There is now a fumigating apparatus in each prison, in which the clothes of prisoners are purified, and when cleansed carefully put into store.

The alteration suggested by my colleague with reference to visitors to prisoners has been made, and is found to answer.

The warders carry side-arms in this associated gaol. This arrangement is contrary to the opinion of my colleague and myself expressed in former reports.

The solitary cell for females is flagged and not heated, or furnished with legal appliances for separation. Bells are also required in the punishment cells for males; those originally put up are broken, if they were repaired and altered to ring by a spiral spring the difficulty now felt would be remedied. The annexed diagram will explain the plan I propose.



A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

Unlocking is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter; the prisoners are locked in their cells at night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. The system adopted in lock-up and unlock appears satisfactory, and the Governor exercises due caution and supervision during the night, as far as is possible; no tell-tale clock is on the premises to test the vigilance of the night guard, which consists of one turnkey only, but the Governor can communicate with the officer on guard at any time by means of a bell which is hung in the guard-room and pulled in the Governor's bedroom; bells are also fixed in the female prison to alarm the matron if anything should occur. The Governor occasionally visits the prison at late and unexpected hours, and the keys of the gaol remain in his custody during the night.

Convicted prisoners are allowed to see their friends once in three months on producing an order from one of the Board or Local Inspector, provided the prisoner's conduct merits this favour; there is now a more suitable place than formerly provided for prisoners to see their friends.

No escape was attempted from this prison during the past or the present year.

Various defects not yet remedied have been pointed out in former reports of Inspectors-General, but in the present uncertain state of the law I do not recommend an outlay for alterations in the very defective buildings of this prison, and it is unnecessary for me to refer to them now.

NOTES
DUBLIN.
County of
Down
Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs					
of,	116	31			
Sheets, pairs of,	212	114			
Rugs,	107	32			
Bed-ticks,	107	17			
Bedsteads,	107	27			
		Shirts,	48	66	
		Jackets,	16	68	
		Vests,	16	74	
		Trowsers,	16	64	
		Caps,	16	31	
		Stockings, or			
		Socks, pairs			
		of,	16	48	
		Shoes, Slippers,			
		& Clogs, pairs of, 16	49		
				Shifts,	8
				Jackets,	8
				Petticoats,	16
				Aprons,	8
				Neckerchiefs,	8
				Caps,	8
				Stockings, pairs	
				of,	8
				Shoes, Slippers, &	
				Clogs, pairs of, 4	8

I found a sufficient supply of good prison clothing—blankets, sheets, and rugs in the gaol, and both male and female prisoners have stockings given to them, as suggested by my colleague. The stores are good and sufficient.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>		<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>	
	M. F.		M. F.
By Magisterial Authority,	—	1	—
Dark or Refractory Cells,	18	6	—
Other Punishments,	2	—	—
Total,	20	7	—
		By Magisterial Authority,	—
		Dark or Refractory Cells,	15
		Other Punishments,	1
		Total,	16

These punishments were all inflicted by the Governor on his sole authority, and on no occasion was magisterial interference necessary.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Punitive Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones,		7	—
Washing and scouring,		—	3
Total,		7	3
<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones,		7	—
Shoemaking,		1	—
Carpentering,		1	—
Sewing, &c.,		—	2
Total,		9	2
<i>Summary.</i>		M.	F.
Punitive labour,		7	3
Industrial labour,		9	2
Discharged (before labour hours),		1	1
Debtors (unemployed),		2	—
Cook,		1	—
Total in custody,		20	6

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1867, . £0 10s. 8d. | 1868, . £1 0s. 0d. | 1869, . £5 15s. 10d.

Breaking stones is the only hard labour carried on in this prison—half a ton of stones must be broken during the day by each man so sentenced ;

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Down and
Gaol.

little industrial labour is carried on, but artisans, when in custody, are employed at their trades for the benefit of the gaol. One warder is by trade a shoemaker, another is a weaver, but his skill is not exercised, as there are no looms in the gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	165	78	196	41
Average daily number of pupils,	14.20	5.03	17.94	4.77
Number of days on which school was held,	229	234	130	177

School-hours.—Males—12 to 5; Females—12 to 1.

The present teacher was appointed in January, 1870. He never was trained as a teacher, but is stated to be a good scholar; all the inmates attend school, adults for one hour daily, the juveniles for two. The assistant matron instructs the females; she was formerly schoolmistress in Stranorlar workhouse.

Dietary.

Prisoners whose time exceeds one week.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 ozs. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 ozs. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 ozs. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 ozs. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 ozs. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—5 ozs. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 ozs. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner 8 ozs. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 ozs. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Prisoners of 1st and 2nd classes, whose time does not exceed one week, do not receive supper, and get vegetable soup for dinner in lieu of new milk. The 3rd class prisoners of same term of imprisonment get 4 ozs. of bread for supper, without milk.

The meal for breakfast is of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal.

When potatoes can be procured they are substituted for bread for dinner three days in each week.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 16s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; candles, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . . . 3.37d. | 1868, . . . 5.11d. | 1869, . . . 4.42d.

No extra diet is now given unless to prisoners in hospital. I tasted the provisions for prison use on the day of my visit, and found them of good quality. I observe that the Chaplains uniformly report favourably of the supply sent in by the contractors. I questioned all the prisoners in the gaol, no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

I found the various books and registries of discipline and finance in this gaol kept with commendable attention, and some suggestions made by my colleague have been adopted. All the prescribed books are in use. The Local Inspector and the Governor are most careful in testing the accuracy of the issue and consumption of provisions used in the gaol, and they initial the abstract of Daily Consumption Book after it has been properly checked by them—the Governor twice in the week, and the Local Inspector once. The superior officers have journals, including the Chaplains and the Medical Officer—the former merely enter their visits. The

Governor takes more than ordinary care to enter the different occurrences in the gaol, marking in red ink any paragraphs requiring attention. The Local Inspector also enters in his journal any observations which he thinks worthy of notice. Each turnkey, when on duty, makes reports. The report of the night guard is entered in the State of the Prison at Locking Book. The Work Ledger is now carefully kept, and likewise the Officers' Conduct Book.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £2,127 8s. 9d. | 1868, . £1,799 10s. 4d. | 1869, . £1,744 10s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £967 9s. 1d. | 1868, . £977 5s. 3d. | 1869, . £977 15s. 7d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £48 13s. 2d. | 1868, . £46 4s. 5d. | 1869, . £49 11s. 2d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1867, . £1 14s. 6d. | 1868, . £2 17s. 6d. | 1869, . 13s.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1867, . — | 1868, . — | 1869, . £15 5s.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £32 0s. 10d. | 1868, . £35 7s. 2d. | 1869, . £38 3s. 9d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £88 17s. 1d. | 1868, . £86 14s. 7d. | 1869, . £81 3s. 9d.

The maintenance of each prisoner confined in the gaol in 1868 averaged £46 4s. 5d., and £49 11s. 2d. in 1869. The cost of staff in both years (omitting fractions) was £977; all the other expenses of the gaol amounted in 1868, to £822 and in 1869 to £772. My colleague called attention to the heavy expenses of the staff of this gaol in his report for 1869; since that period the staff has been reduced by one warder.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0	John Browne, Clerk & Store- keeper, and <i>superintends</i> <i>trades</i> ,	60	0	0
Rev. John Saml. M'Clintock, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Richd. Benson, schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Rev. William M'Crea, Pres- byterian Chaplain,	40	0	0	Turnkeys { James Baird,	50	0	0
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	{ George Walker,	40	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon,	—			{ John Vance, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	40	0	0
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	30	0	0	{ John Scott,	40	0	0
				{ William Neely,	33	0	0
				Jane Ashe, Matron,	40	0	0
				Mary Anne Browne, Assistant- matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
				Eliza Baird, Nursetender,	15	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>							
Samuel Searle, Governor,	220	0	0				

Vacancies.

James M'Cleery, schoolmaster and assistant turnkey, was discharged by the Board, on medical certificate, as being physically unfit to discharge the duties of the situation, and Richard Benson was appointed in his place. Robert Keatley, junior turnkey, was discharged on reduction of the staff, and received compensation of £20. No successor was appointed.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Visits paid by Officers.

County of Donegal Gaol.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
	Local Inspector,	321	166
	Chaplain, Established Church,	220	140
	Presbyterian Chaplain,	172	121
	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	183	132
	Physician and Surgeon,	152	106
	Apothecary,	409	263

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	17	4	12	—	9	4	15	—
No. of days therein,	352	19	242	—	300	80	266	—
Average daily number,	96	13	66	—	82	21	106	—
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	115	32	161	25	68	44	58	13
No. of deaths,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£27 4s. 2d.		£30 11s. 5d.		£8 2s. 6d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates :—

One in 1869; date of inquest, 9th December. One in 1870; date of inquest 16th April.

The hospital wards are commodious and properly ventilated. They have water-closets off each, but there are no exercising grounds for invalids, which is a very great defect; no prisoner was in either hospital when I visited, and the gaol was healthy; but I observe that one death occurred in December, 1869, and another in April, 1870.

The Medical Officer receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, being also Surgeon to the County Infirmary, he is compelled, under the 86th section of the Act, 5 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, to give his attendance and professional services gratuitously to prisoners and others in the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.	James Grove Grove, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.	John Cochran, esq.
William Sinclair, esq.	Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.	William Young, esq.
T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.	

The Board meets on the second Thursday of each month for business, when liabilities are discharged by a separate cheque to each individual creditor, unless the accounts are small, when they are included in one draft in favour of the Local Inspector of the Gaol.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal.
Bridewell's.

	Letterkenny.		Glenties.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	55	13	11	-
Of whom were Drunkards, .	39	6	4	-
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	27	3	-	-
Of whom were Drunkards, .	8	1	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly in Letterkenny and in some other parts of the district; monthly at Newtown Cunningham.		At Glenties on first Friday of the month; at Ardara on second Tuesday; at Dunlow fortnightly, on Thursdays.	
Commitments,	Some illegal; remands are for eight days, by one Justice.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,	Lately repaired, and walls dashed; preparing to be painted.		In good order and repair.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		Yard perfectly insecure; it is in front of bridewell, with low walls and sheds.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells, with four beds in each; females, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Two large exercising yards.		Two small day-rooms and three sleeping cells. There is but one yard for all prisoners.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Sufficient, and in fair state.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in female yard, which supplies water to both by pipe.		None; pump out of order; water chalybeate, and unfit to drink.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient; the rain-water from roof passes through it.		A cesspool behind privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, .	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, .	4½d. per day for three meals.		4d. per day; if three meals 6d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; wife as matron, £5.		£30; wife as matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Is court-keeper; salary £4.		Court-keeper; salary £4.	
Statutable Inspection,	16th July, 1870.		6th September, 1870.	
Remarks,	I found no prisoner in charge. Debtors are occasionally here for one night.		No prisoner in charge.	

North
District.
County of
Lonsdal
Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Buncrana.		Donegal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	25	-	41	26
Of whom were Drunkards, .	11	-	20	14
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	10	-	15	-
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	-	7	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly at Buncrana; monthly in other parts of the district.		On Wednesdays; every three weeks at Donegal; in other parts of the district, monthly.	
Commitments, . . .	Commitments are now regular.		One illegal, for fourteen days for drunkenness, signed by one Justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order, . . .	In good order and repair.		In fair repair, except one door between yards and frames of other doors.	
Security,	Imperfect.		The yards very small and insecure.	
Accommodation,	Two cells and a day-room for prisoners of each sex. The exercising yards very small.		Two small day-rooms, in one of which is a bed; three sleeping cells, one with two beds; two very small exercising yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient, and of good quality.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	None, except from roof.		None, except from roof; water of pump is brackish.	
Sewerage,	Sewers discharge into cess-pool inside.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly, but dark and damp; ventilation bad.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d. per day.		5d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; wife as matron, £5.		£30; wife as matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Court-keeper; salary, £4.		Is Court-keeper; salary, £4.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	26th November, 1870.		6th September, 1870.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in charge.		An old man in charge, committed for one week, complains of the damp cell and want of fire in this wet weather.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION,
30TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	-	5	-	-	-
Pauper Debtors,	1	-	1	-	-	-
UNTRIED						
For Felony,	3	1	4	-	-	-
„ further Examination,	-	1	1	-	-	-
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	4	14	-	-	-
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	-	3	-	-	-
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	-	4	4	-	1	1
In default of Bail,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	9	12	-	-	-
Other Misdemeanors,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Drunkards,	2	2	4	-	-	-
Total in custody,	29	21	50	-	1	1

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	In custody on day of inspection—Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	1 male.
	In custody from 1st January to day of inspection—Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	3 „
	„ Summarily,	20 „
	„ Committed for Trial,	2 „
10 years old and under,	In custody from 1st January to day of inspection—Convicted Summarily,	1 „
	„ Committed once,	23 „
	„ twice,	4 „
	„ Number sent to reformatories,	3 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	63	39	1869,	32	22
1868,	52	32	1870 (day of Inspection),	29	21

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	5	1	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	-	1
1868,	4	1	Day of inspection,	-	1
1869,	2	2			

Number of prisoners during the year known to have been in reformatories:—

1870 (up to and including day of inspection), 1 male.

K

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	2	1	-	1	-	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspir- ing, &c., to take life,	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	4	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	5	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	45	23	46	9	55	10	1	-	5	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	33	3	31	4	9	1	-	-	4	-
Other assaults,	7	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Robbery,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Larceny,	41	24	35	29	43	27	6	9	2	5
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Embezzlement,	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	5	-	2	3	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	5	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other Malicious offences against property,	-	-	7	1	13	1	-	-	2	-
Forgery,	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, Rouse, &c.,	-	-	16	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Military offences,	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	1
Revenue offences,	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences:-										
Against the person,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	3	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	10	3	7	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	50	101	70	107	83	103	3	7	-	10
Refusing to prosecute for felony,	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Unlawful assembly,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detaining materials of work,	2	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving service, &c.,	7	1	5	1	3	-	-	1	-	-
Seditious language, and having arms in a proclaimed district,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	238	169	260	167	254	147	21	16	28	21
Vagrancy,	8	8	17	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	76	57	63	54	41	58	2	-	1	1
Debt,	34	3	46	1	44	3	6	-	2	-
Remanded for further examination,	39	4	22	8	23	4	-	1	1	-
Total,	395	241	408	234	308	216	29	21	32	22

NORTH
DISTRICT

From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	46	1	Debtors,	44	3
Criminals,	282	175	Criminals,	277	151
Vagrants,	17	4	Vagrants,	4	4
Drunkards,	65	54	Drunkards,	41	58
Total,	408	234	Total,	368	216

County of
Down
Gaol.

From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.

		M.	F.			M.	F.				
Committed	Once within the year, .	230	85	Committed	Once within the year, .	275	115				
	Twice " " .	23	13		Twice " " .	10	12				
	Thrice " " .	15	4		Thrice " " .	6	10				
	Four times " " .	1	1		Four times " " .	1	5				
	Five times " " .	4	2		Five times " " .	1	1				
	Six times " " .	1	2		Six times " " .	1	2				
	Seven times " " .	-	-		Seven times " " .	1	1				
	Eight times " " .	-	5		Eight times " " .	-	-				
	Nine times " " .	-	1		Nine times " " .	-	-				
	Ten times " " .	-	2		Ten times " " .	-	-				
Eleven times " " .	1	-	Eleven times " " .	-	-						
Fifteen times " " .	-	1	Fifteen times " " .	-	-						
Total, .		275	116	Total, .		293	146				
No. of above committed for first time, .				227	64	No. of above committed for first time, .				179	63

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	42·65	25·82	—	34·90	21·26	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	88	3rd Sept.	84	29th April.		
Lowest ditto, . . .	48	3rd Dec.	33	5th March.		
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	68	3rd Sept.	61	29th April.		
Ditto of females,	34	{ 28th Feb. 1st March.	33	29th April.		
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	25	24th Dec.	20	16th March.		
Ditto of females,	20	{ 1st May. 1st Nov.	9	19th Feb.		

22nd August, 1863,	133	8th April, 1867,	114
20th February, 1864,	122	31st March, 1868,	100
30th October, 1865,	151	3rd September, 1869,	88
17th March, 1866,	137	22nd April, 1870,	84

K 22

North District. Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions, last seven years:—

County of Devon Gaol.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Convictions,	107	96	104	70	73	105	89
Acquittals,	67	51	64	56	72	27	44
Total,	174	146	168	126	145	132	133

Proportion of males and females in the above return:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Males,	132	102	145	106	115	270	86
Females,	42	44	23	20	30	22	12
Total,	174	146	168	126	145	292	98

Committal of drunkards:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	(11 months). M. F.
To the Gaol,	26 41	33 22	38 69	34 28	35 40	76 57	63 54	41 66
To the Bridewells of the county,	81 112	63 31	68 31	46 43	55 51	65 42	47 37	
	107 154	101 63	106 71	80 71	90 91	141 100	110 90	
	261	164	177	170	181	241	200	

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1859.

	M. F.
Solitary confinement,	37 3
Total,	37 3

From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M. F.
Solitary confinement,	53 1
Total,	53 1

I found in custody on the day of my inspection, 29 male and 21 female prisoners, including 6 debtors; 2 males and 3 females had been committed for drunkenness, and 3 for trial, or on remand.

Twenty males and 18 females were under sentences as follows:—

The Males.

	18 Months.	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 and 3 Months.	1 month and under.	Total.
For housebreaking, larceny, cattle stealing, &c.,	1	3	1	3	—	—	8
Perjury,	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Man-slaughter and assaults,	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Malignant injury, drunk, and disorderly, &c.,	—	—	—	—	2	7	9
	1	5	2	3	2	7	20

Some of the above were cumulative sentences; 1 male had five sentences, varying from one week to one month, recorded against him for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; and another four sentences, varying from one month to twenty-four hours each.

The females were:—

	12 Months.	6 Months.	3 and 3 Months.	1 month and under.	Total.
For larceny,	2	2	3	—	7
“ loitering for prostitution, drunk, and disorderly conduct,	—	—	7	4	11
	2	2	10	4	18

Prisoners for trial were 1 male for manslaughter, 1 for forgery, and 1 for larceny, besides 2 females also for larceny.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Down
Gaol.

Juveniles.

Twenty-six juveniles were committed to this gaol previously to inspection, in November, 1870—all were males.

Thirteen of those were in charge for assaults, throwing stones, trespass on railway, leaving service and gambling, 12 for larceny, and other offences against property; 2 for poaching, and 1 for refusing to prosecute; the latter was sentenced for three months with hard labour.

Two were sent to reformatories after the period of their punishment in the gaol.

Debtors.

Six were in custody when I visited; 1 for a debt of £7 1s. 9d., which he states was incurred by going security for shop goods for other people—this man has a wife and family; he has since his committal been supported by the rates, at the same time that his family are deprived of his labour for their maintenance; 47 debtors, including 3 females, were placed in custody here for debt previously to my inspection of the gaol in 1870, and a like number were in custody in 1869, of whom 1 was a female.

The quarters for debtors in this prison are in the old prison. They are flagged, damp, cold, and unsuitable; no improvement has been made in them for many years.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

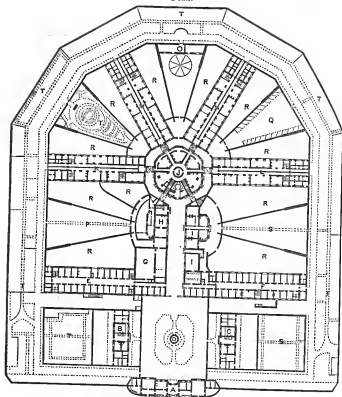
			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	88 102	Shirts, . . .	81 40
of . . .	144	25	Jackets, . . .	78 36	Jackets, . . .	87 72
Sheets, pairs of,	166	30	Vests, . . .	67 38	Petticoats, . . .	109 11
Rugs, . . .	143	48	Trowsers, . . .	73 77	Aprons, . . .	62 39
Bed-ticks, . . .	178	12	Caps, . . .	60 64	Neckerchiefs, . . .	21 24
Bedsteads, . . .	203	-	Clogs, pairs of,	57 30	Caps, . . .	51 38
					Shoes & Slippers, pairs of, . . .	32 10

The bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs, in use in the gaol, are of good quality, and sufficient for present requirements; but stockings do not form part of the prison clothing either for males or females. Although not obligatory under the statute, they now form part of the prison dress in most prisons.

Accommodation.

	N.	F.		N.	F.
Wards, . . .	8	3	Laundry, . . .	-	1
Yards, . . .	9	2	Drying Room, . . .	-	1
Day Rooms, . . .	7	2	Lavatories, . . .	13	7
Solitary Cells, . . .	14	1	Baths, . . .	1	1
Single Cells, 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	150	49	Privies, . . .	14	4
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	14	10	Water-closets, . . .	7	7
Hospital Rooms, . . .	4	2	Fumigating Room, . . .	1	-
Chapel, . . .	1	-	Reception Rooms (Cells), . . .	4	4
Workshops, . . .	15	-	Pumps, . . .	1	1
Workshops, . . .	24	-	Capstan-mill, . . .	1	-
Kitchen, . . .	1	-	Other machines for hard labour—		
Bakery, . . .	1	-	Shot weighing 9 lbs. each, for hard-labour prisoners.		
Store Rooms, . . .	8	4	Tell-tale Clocks, . . .	3	-

Plan.



A, entrance gate; B, female hospital; C, male hospital; D, reservoir for water; E, female wing; F, male wing; G, laundry; H, Governor's house; I, Deputy Governor's house, office, and Board-room; J, kitchen; K, ground floor—Governor's house, principal floor—chapel, upper floor; L, female luncheon hall wing occupied; M, master doctress, half wing occupied; N, male luncheon; O, unoccupied; P, steam-mill; Q, laundry yard; R, stone yard; S, Deputy Governor's garden; T, Governor's garden; V, stations for tell-tale clocks.

Fifty-seven cells in the male prison, and forty-nine in that for females are artificially lighted by gas, and with proper fixtures for separation.

I found the gaol when I made my inspection in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the prison building well kept, properly ventilated, and in sound repair, except the old block used as a marshalsea and for workshops, which is in the same state as when last inspected: the gas-fittings, bells, and appliances in the cells are in good order, and the gaol premises generally in a satisfactory condition. The flagging in the exercise yards, which was found defective when my colleague inspected,

has now been repaired, and other of his suggestions have been carried out. Water for prison use is abundantly supplied from a reservoir outside the prison boundary; whence it flows into the tank, marked D on the plan of the gaol attached to this report, and is conducted into all the cells of the separate prisons, both for males and females, and to the different yards and compartments of the gaol. The sewerage is expensively constructed, but connected with a number of cesspools, one of which is, I understand, close to and in front of the Governor's house. My colleague in his report for 1869, I, also, in my reports for 1866 and 1868, explain why we do not consider it satisfactory.

My colleague likewise remarked in his report on the faulty condition of the punishment cells; they are very small, four feet by six, not heated, and without bells or other appliances which this law requires—one is flagged.

There is an excellent laundry belonging to the female prison with twenty cells, hot and cold water, and tables for folding and ironing; there is also a good drying-room with eight horses attached. Baths, with hot and cold water, are placed in the reception cells, which are well situated at the entrance to the separate prison. There exist, however, many structural defects in this gaol which were pointed out in former reports, but which it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate; as, in the present uncertain state of the law with regard to prisons in this kingdom, I do not suggest that any expense not absolutely necessary be incurred.

Unlock is held in this gaol at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter, the prison being locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and 4.30, in winter. The tell-tale clocks are now properly protected by locks—Clubb's patent.

The ventilators, found faulty by my colleague on his visit, in May, 1869, are still in the same state as when he visited.

All classes of inmates, except debtors, and those in the school, the kitchen, and the hospital, are subjected to the discipline of the separate system under the Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 44; and I find that the 9th rule of sec. 109 of the Prisons Act, which directs that all prisoners shall have free access to the bath, is now carried out.

Earth closets have been put in the hospital, and a famigating apparatus on a good principle in the male prison; but the female clothing has not hitherto been famigated, only washed, it should either be boiled or famigated, the germs of disease do not lose their vitality unless subjected to boiling heat.

Since last inspection a photographic room has been erected in the gaol, at a cost of about £45, and one of the turnkeys was sent to Dublin to learn the art of photography, as there was no person in Downpatrick capable of taking the photographs of prisoners. A portion of the outside walls of the prison has lately been pointed with Roman cement, in order to keep out the damp; no other improvement has been made in the prison buildings since my colleague's inspection, but the gaol is now well kept; the kitchen utensils and brasses which were found faulty when he visited are now well attended to and bright. The chapel has been freshly painted, and tickets placed over each prison cell, with the name, crime, sentence, age, and religion of the inmates. No improvement has been made in the chapel beyond painting; the steps are on the outside and still inconvenient and dangerous for old persons, especially in winter. The water-closets in the prison are now all in good order and properly attended to, and the general management is satisfactory. The windows in the cells are high, a short ladder is fixed in each of the cells of the female prison in order that they may be opened; one movable ladder is used by the turnkey in the male prison for the purpose. This is a clumsy arrangement, and there would be no difficulty in making such an alteration that the windows could be opened from the floor of the cells.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

Gas is supplied to every cell of this prison. The crank-pump near the entrance gate is worked by two men on each side, and three relays—the cistern is covered.

No escape was made from this gaol or either of the bridewells of the district in 1869 or 1870.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	37	3	Dark or Refractory Cells,	53	1
Total,	37	3	Total,	53	1

These punishments were all inflicted by authority of the Governor; and the record of them was duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings, when it was signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill, 4 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tailoring,	2	Prison duties,	3
Breaking stones,	7	Picking oakum,	2
Carpentry,	1	Sewing,	10
Cooking,	2	Washing,	3
Schooling,	3		
Prison duties,	2		
Picking oakum,	3		
Total,	20	Total,	18

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	4	—
Industrial labour,	20	18
Sick,	—	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	5	—
Awaiting the inspection of the surgeon,	—	1
Total in custody,	29	21

Employment of prisoners.

Hard Labour.

	H.	M.
Shot drill from 7 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.	1	30
Do. 10 A.M. to 12 noon,	2	0
Total shot drill,	—	—
Industrial from 12 noon to 2.30 P.M. }	3	30
Do. 4 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. }	4	0
Total hard labour and industrial employment,	7	30

Employment of prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

	H.	M.
Industrial employment from 7 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.	1	30
Do. 10 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.	4	30
Do. 4 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.	1	30
Total industrial employment,	7	30

In winter all the prisoners are employed in their cells from 4 o'clock till 6 o'clock, p.m., picking oakum by gas light.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1867, . £5 16s. 10d. | 1868, . £12 10s. 1d. | 1869, . £17 14s.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

Little industrial employment is carried on in this gaol, the labour of the male prisoners being principally of a punitive character—shot-drill for three and a half hours, daily, in the summer, and working the capstan-mill during the winter season; but the mill is not turned to any useful purpose, as I am informed it would require a force of from thirty to forty men to apply it for grinding corn. Two tailors were, on the day of my visit, at work making clothing for the prison, and other prisoners were employed at carpentry, stone-breaking, and picking oakum. Three women were in the laundry; others were picking oakum, sewing and sprigging muslin.

Male prisoners act as cooks and assist in the lukehouse. No money is paid to those not sentenced to hard labour, as proportion of profits under the 107th Section of the Prisons Act, but occasionally small sums are given under the 11th Section of that Act to enable prisoners to return to their homes after discharge.

My colleague in his report for 1869, called attention to the fact that the gardens of the Governor and Deputy Governor are laboured by prisoners, contrary to the express directions in circular No. 161. Since that report was published, the Board of Superintendence met to consider his recommendation, when they passed the following resolution:—

“Board-room, Down Gaol, 26th March, 1870.

“In reference to the observations of the Inspector-General as to the cultivation of the Governor's and Deputy Governor's gardens, the Board having heretofore sanctioned the cultivation of the garden of the Governor by prisoners, see no reason to withdraw their sanction now.

“(Signed), R. HANCOCK, Chairman.”

I cannot agree with the Board in the propriety of this resolution.

The private washing for the families of the Governor, and Deputy Governor, and for the matron, assistant matron, and the hospital nurse is done by prisoners in the laundry of the gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan. 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	22	35	39	47
Average daily number of pupils,	2.04	3	3.14	8
Number of days on which school was held,	234	360	181	280
Aggregate number of attendances,	932	1,375	110	222
<i>School hours.</i> —Males, 10 A.M. to 12 M. Females, 12 M. to 2 P.M.				

The schoolmaster, although not a trained teacher, had been employed in teaching a school for a considerable time before his appointment to the school of the prison. School is held in a double cell of the criminal prison, and is without suitable appliances; none but juveniles attend school.

Dietary and Contracts.

Diet regulated and issued in conformity with Circular No. 245, dated 2nd March, 1868. The only deviation is, when potatoes of good quality cannot be procured in summer, bread is substituted for potatoes.

Dietaries for Male Prisoners.

1. Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new-milk. Dinner.—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2. Males under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—Not less than 8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—4 oz. of brown bread.

2. Dietary for prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors.—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper.—6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk.

Class 2. Males under 15 years of age.—Breakfast.—5 oz. of oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—5 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk.

North
Instructor.
—
County of
Down
Gaol.

Dietaries for Female Prisoners.

1. Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—Class 2. Females.—Breakfast.—7 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—12 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3. Females under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—4 oz. of brown bread.

2. Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors:—

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast.—7 oz. of meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—12 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of new milk. Supper.—5 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk.

Class 3. Females under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. of oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—5 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs. Roman Catholic prisoners on first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 8d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 1½d.; newmilk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 13s. 7½d.; turf, per load, 4s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 8d.; soap, white, per cwt., £1 12s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 6s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 3.09d. | 1868, . 4.6d. | 1869, . 4.77d.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, no complaint was made to me by any. I tasted the food prepared for the use of the prisoners, it was of good quality; bread is baked on the premises, and is excellent; the potatoes are cooked on the most approved principle, they are weighed in nets, and steamed in a wooden barrel. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the food supplied, and in general favourably; on a few occasions I observe they remark that the milk "is thin," or "not as good as it should be."

Books and Accounts.

All the various books and registries directed by superior authority to be kept are in use here, and are carefully attended to; the superior officers have journals, and the Local Inspector and Governor carefully record in their journals any occurrences in the gaol which they consider noteworthy. The Local Inspector makes monthly reports which he reads to the Board. The Officers' Conduct Book is now properly kept.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £2,233 4s. 6d. | 1868, . £2,209 5s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,964 13s. 4d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £1,187 2s. 1d. | 1868, . £1,101 16s. | 1869, . £1,030 4s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £32 7s. 9½d. | 1868, . £25 0s. 11½d. | 1869, . £26 9s.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £5 19s. 6d. | 1868, . £4 9s. 0d. | 1869, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £10 4s. 7d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £184 3s. 1d. | 1868, . £157 12s. 6d. | 1869, . £138 12s. 10d.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.						Resident.					WEST DISTRICT.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
B. N. Johnston, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Turnkeys	{	Adam Young, Carpenter,	35	0	0	County of Down Gaol.	
Rev. G. M. Ritchie, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0			J.C. McCartney, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	35	0	0		
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0			Major L. J. Thompson, Governor,	200	0	0		
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0			John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	120	0	0		
John K. Macdonald, Surgeon,	—					Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, Miller,	35	0	0		
E. F. Nelson, Apothecary,	27	13	10			Eliza Davidson, Matron,	30	0	0		
Elisha Jackson, Tailor,	37	10	0			Harriet E. Jackson, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0		
Hugh Jennings, Shoemaker,	45	0	0			Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	18	5	0		
Samuel Malone,	35	0	0								
John Crawford,	35	0	0								

Vacancies.

Eliza Gibson, lunatic nurse, resigned; vacancy not filled up—not required. James Kearney, turnkey and schoolmaster, resigned; John C. McCartney, appointed. William Magee, turnkey, resigned; vacancy not filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident officers are supplied with fuel and gas; no food rations are given. The turnkeys are supplied with one suit of clothing yearly.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	170	157
Chaplain, Established Church,	181	163
Presbyterian Chaplain,	246	280
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162	185
Surgeon,	142	141
Apothecary,	178	178

The preceding table shows that all the extern officers in the prison were regular in their attendance to their duties during the year. None of the turnkeys are capable of giving instruction in any trade. There is no mess-room for officers in the gaol.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870. (To day of inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	13	9	11	2	20	1	5	3
No. of days therein,	620	449	493	36	623	56	196	108
Average daily number,	1.70	1.23	1.35	0.10	1.71	0.15	2.39	0.32
No. of deaths,	4	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£1 14s. 6d.		£4 13s. 10d.		£7 6s. 7d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to the day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates:—

1869.—One; 1st December. 1870.—None.

There are good and roomy hospital buildings in this gaol, but without fixed baths or water-closets; the hospitals are, however, seldom occupied by prisoners, and earth-closets have been placed in them, one in each. One female only was in hospital on the day of my visit.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. John F. Gordon.	Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.	D. S. Ker, esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Robert P. Maxwell, esq., J.P.	James Bailie, esq., J.P.
Robert Heron, esq., J.P.	Samuel Murland, esq., J.P.	R. F. Gordon, esq., J.P.
Col. Forde, M.P., J.P.	James Cleland, esq., J.P.	Hon. Capt. S. Ward, J.P.

The Board meets regularly on the last Saturday of each month for the transaction of business, when accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by a draft drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor, and accounts at the next meeting of the Board for the disbursements which he has made.

NORTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.			
County of Down.	—	Newtownards.		Newry.	
Bridewell.	—	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year.		19	9	202	125
Of whom were Drunkards.		3	6	44	31
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.		19	11	95	39
Of whom were Drunkards.		4	5	6	6
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly in this district.			—	
Commitments, whether regular.	A few remands, signed by one Justice, are for more than three days.			Some illegal remands for seven days, signed by one Justice. Lunatics are sometimes committed here for assault.	
Registry.	Correctly kept.			Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order.	In good order and repair, yards now gravelled.			In good order and repair.	
Security.	Security of yards imperfect; for although walls high, the doors are not sufficiently secure.			Secure with care, but down pipes from roof; a little boy, in August, 1870, climbed by them to roof, but was unable to escape over walls.	
Accommodation.	Four cells for each sex below; large day-rooms, with wash-house off them, above.			Seven cells for each sex, with two large day-rooms, and exercising yard. Lavatories, off day-rooms, well supplied with water.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	There is no bed or bedding in one of the cells for each sex; there are ten bedsteads in the Bridewell, one should be removed into each of the empty cells, and supplied with bedding. One pair of blankets and rugs required.			Sufficient for the number of prisoners committed to the Bridewell.	
Water, how supplied.	By force pump to Lavatory, off day-room.			Ample; supplied from town main.	
Sewerage.	Stated to be sufficient.			Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Dry, clean, and well ventilated; cells boarded.			Dry, clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Males, 4d.; females, 3½d.; only two meals are given.			For males, 3-70d.; for females, 2½d.	
Salary of Keeper.	£33 10s; wife as matron, £5.			£50; and wife as matron, £6.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary, £8.			None.	
Statutable Inspection.	15th September, and 26th September, 1870.			9th September, 1870.	
Remarks.	In September I found a deserter, and a prisoner for an assault on his wife, in charge; and in November a man charged with fowl stealing.			One boy on remand from 6th to 13th September, and four females for transmission to county gaol.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1870.NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	1	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	14	2	16	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody from 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	{	Convicted—Summarily, Committed for trial, All first committals.	M. F.	
			M.	F.
			6	—
			—	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	21	11	1868,	13	7
1868,	20	9	1870 (day of Inspection),	14	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	—	1870, up to and including		
1868,	2	—	day of inspection,	1	—
1869,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	—	—

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
County of
Perth and
Guthrie.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	55	11	41	15	19	9	—	—	7	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	7	—	2	1	14	1	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Receiving stolen goods,	14	20	13	9	9	7	4	2	2	2
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Perjury & subornation of perjury, Military offences,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	7	3	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the person,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence, Against property, without vio- lence,	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal trespass,	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Game Laws,	4	3	6	2	7	1	—	—	—	—
Disorderly conduct in work- house,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to animals,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other misdemeanors,	3	4	2	7	4	—	3	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	103	49	81	44	76	21	10	2	12	6
Drunkenness,	82	45	81	36	94	32	1	—	—	—
Debt,	8	1	8	1	11	—	2	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination, Total,	16	8	18	10	12	8	1	—	1	1
	211	103	168	91	193	61	14	2	13	7

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan. 1870, to day of Inspection.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	1	—
Criminals,	89	34	—
Drunkards,	81	36	—
Total,	128	91	—
		Total,	193
			61

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	126	53
Twice "	8	10
Thrice "	6	4
Four times "	2	—
Five times "	—	1
Twelve times "	1	—
Thirteen times, "	—	—
Total,	143	68

	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	121	42
Twice "	15	6
Thrice "	6	1
Four times "	—	1
Five times "	—	—
Twelve times "	—	—
Thirteen times, "	1	—
Total,	143	50

No. of above committed for first time, 84 36

No. of above committed for first time, 93 29

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	13.4	6.96	—	14.08	8.95	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	33		14th Oct.	37		2nd July.
Lowest ditto,	13		24th June.	10		9th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time,	23		10th Oct.	27		2nd July.
Ditto, of females,	12		10th Dec.	13		21st Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		25th Feb.	7		9th Nov.
Ditto, of females,	2		16th Aug.	2		11th Nov.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1870:—

12th January, 1863,	55	11th July, 1867,	48
16th November, 1864,	48	28th January, 1868,	33
8th September, 1865,	47	14th October, 1863,	28
17th September, 1868,	48	2nd July, 1870,	37

Population 105,768 inhabitants; area 457,185 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions,	56	63	36	39	37	20	25
Acquittals,	52	51	22	45	13	11	19
Total,	88	114	58	84	50	31	44

Comparative number of males and females for trial during that period:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	70	85	34	61	31	22	37
Females,	18	31	24	23	19	9	7
Total,	88	114	58	84	50	31	44

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (10 months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	73	8	76	16	137	57	106	23	109	32	62	45	81	36	94	32
To the Bridewell at Newtownbutler,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
	73	8	77	16	138	57	107	28	109	32	63	47	84	36	—	—
	83	8	80	14	145	53	113	141	139	120						

NORTH DISTRICT. Known thieves, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants at large on September 14th, 1868, within the county:—

County of Fermanagh Gaol.		1868.				1869.			
		Under 16.		Above 16.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	2	2	19	15	2	4	23	36
	Prostitutes,	—	1	—	34	—	—	—	—*
	Suspected persons,	10	6	14	40	8	9	24	55
	Vagrants,	19	17	30	39	—	—	—	—*
		31	26	73	128	—	—	—	—

Here, as in other parts of Ireland, the vagrant children far exceed in number those of the criminal and suspected classes together.

On the day of inspection 14 males and 2 females of all classes were in charge in this gaol, including 1 master, and 1 pauper debtor; 1 man charged with deserting his wife; and 1 with fraudulent enlistment, on remand.

The convicted prisoners were males—5 for larceny and cattle stealing, and sentenced, 1 to imprisonment for two years; 1 for fifteen; 1 for thirteen; and 1 for twelve months; the fifth for three months.

One male was sentenced for two months for cruelty to animals, and 4 for drunkenness and gambling in the streets, were under sentences of from two to seven days.

The only two females in the gaol had been tried for larceny, and sentenced for twelve and three months respectively.

Two males in custody for robbery and cattle stealing are notorious offenders; one, A. M., a returned convict, now sentenced to imprisonment for two years, has been traced, through photography by the Governor under six different aliases, to a number of gaols throughout the kingdom. He was convicted of robbery at Antrim quarter sessions in October, 1850, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation; and at Londonderry, for picking pockets on three different occasions, he was twice summarily convicted before magistrates, and sentenced to imprisonments of from one to three months; his third sentence was for six months. He was also on two occasions summarily convicted of picking pockets before magistrates at Ballymote petty sessions, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; and again, in the county Mayo, to one month's imprisonment. He was also tried before the Judge at assizes in that county, in the summer of 1866, for larceny from the person, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment; and again, in this county he was twice convicted of larceny, and on one occasion sentenced for twelve months.

The other prisoner is an equally notorious criminal. At Cavan spring assizes in 1866, he was convicted of larceny from the person, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years in that associated gaol. Soon after his discharge in 1868, he was again found guilty of robbery with violence, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, at the summer assizes in that year. Again, in Armagh, in 1869, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a like offence. This man when under a sentence of two years on one occasion, volunteered to act as executioner, and had his sentence commuted to twelve months in consequence. On another occasion he escaped from Cavan gaol, and was only recaptured after a desperate struggle.

I enumerate the career of these two men in order to illustrate the very defective system pursued in this country. Thirty-eight gaols are scattered over the kingdom, to which grave offenders are sentenced to

* No return was made of vagrants or prostitutes in this year.

various terms of imprisonment for a long series of years, and wander from one gaol district to another, according as their antecedents are ascertained. When in custody they pass their time, if permitted, as cook or wardman, and with a thorough knowledge of the ways of the prison they make themselves useful by acting as petty officers, and assisting the warders in the gaol.

One of the two men above mentioned when he escaped from Cavan gaol was not even locked up in his cell as the other prisoners were during dinner hour, so that after he had served the prisoners with their dinner, he ate his own in the kitchen, where he was acting as cook, and then went into a warder's room, broke open the box in which the prison keys were kept, let himself out of the gaol by a back gate, and was not missed for some hours afterwards.

In the great majority of the gaols in Ireland, the cooking of the provisions is done by male prisoners; generally two are employed, and habitual offenders are frequently selected for the reasons above stated, because they are conversant with the prison rules, and save trouble to the officers of the gaol.

For many years my colleague and I have protested against this system, which being an encouragement to crime, entails a heavy expense on the rates of the country. The entire number of offenders sentenced in 1869, for periods over six months in Ireland, were 429 males and 81 females. Mountjoy Government Prisons are more than half empty; and if the Legislature would grant power to the Executive to transfer all long-sentenced prisoners (over six months) to Government prisons, all habitual offenders would become known to the prison officials, and on their re-conviction the judicial bench should be compelled to increase the term of the previous sentence, we would then no longer witness the anomaly of a man sentenced to penal servitude or two years' imprisonment for robbery, and on his discharge and re-conviction receive only a sentence of perhaps six months or less for a repetition of the crime.

Some difficulty has been felt with regard to the treatment of short-sentenced prisoners, and whether they should pass through an intermediate prison. Prisoners so sentenced might, on their first conviction, be discharged at the end of their imprisonment in the central dépôt; but should they relapse and be recommitted to the prison, the Judge before whom they are a second time convicted should be compelled to pronounce longer sentences, attended with a proportionate amount of ticket of licence. I believe this system could easily be worked out, and would reduce crime. When also the law of debtor and creditor is assimilated to that in England, and imprisonment for debt abolished, much of the present cost of penal repression in Ireland would be saved to the country.

Debtors.

Two debtors were in custody: one a master debtor, the other a pauper, committed for a debt of £10 19s. 6d., and supported out of the rates at a cost to the county of £48 18s. 2d. yearly.

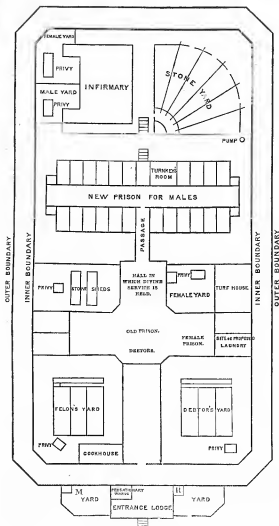
Juveniles.

Five males and 1 female under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1870, previously to my inspection; 2 were workhouse offenders; one, P. B., twelve years of age, an orphan. One boy was sent during the year to a reformatory.

In 1869, 8 males and 1 female were committed; 3 males and 1 female were sentenced to imprisonment for one month; 1 other for fourteen days; 2 males and 1 female were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their gaol sentences.

*Appendix to Forty-ninth Report of
Plan.*

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Fermanagh
Genl.



R. reception cell for females.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Store Rooms	3	1
Yards,	3	3	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Drying Room	—	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	—	—	Lavatory,	—	1
Single cells of larger size,	66	36	Baths,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	14	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Fumigating Room,	1	—
Chapel,	one.	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Workshop,	1	—	Pumps,	2	—
Workshops,	20	—	Crank-pump,	1	—
Kitchen,	one.	—	Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.				
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs of,	62	35	Shirts,	32	24	Shifts,	12	10
Sheets, pairs of,	127	40	Jackets,	20	25	Gowns,	25	10
Rugs,	64	24	Vests,	24	30	Petticoats,	24	12
Bed-ticks,	97	20	Trowsers,	20	28	Aprons,	15	12
Bedsteads,	120	-	Caps,	24	20	Caps,	15	10
			Stockings or Socks,			Stockings, pairs of,	7	7
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	14	12	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	6	5

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly; the bedding and prison clothing sufficient and of good quality; the buildings in sound repair, the roof of which having been lately pointed, and all the woodwork of the prison freshly painted. The Local Inspector and Governor accompanied me through the prison, and I found it satisfactorily conducted, but all the structural defects pointed out in former reports of my colleague and myself still exist. The crank-pump has been stalled to prevent communication of prisoners when at work, but the crank has not been altered, and, being still in the condition in which I found it on my inspection two years since, is worked with danger to life; should, therefore, loss of life or injury to prisoners result from working it in its present state, the prison authorities will be open to grave censure after notice on the subject in the 47th and 48th Reports of the Inspectors-General; see pages 146 and 129 Appendix to them. The Board of Superintendence of the Cavan county gaol have now put up a crank-pump which can be worked with safety by prisoners, and I would urge this Board to alter their pump on the same plan.

The supply of water taken from two spring wells and from the lake is abundant.

Gas is supplied to the corridors and passages, to the hospital and officers' apartments, but not to the cells.

The male prison is heated by hot air, but the cells never were certified under the 4th section of Act 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44. They are, however, roomy, well ventilated, and fully meet the requirements of the Act; but the cells in the female prison are very faulty. The attempt to heat them, as has been shown in former prison reports, is futile. They are straggling, flagged, and the upper cells especially far too small for health; under these circumstances, it is quite illegal to keep prisoners in them as at present.

Both prisons are sufficiently supplied with lavatories and water-closets, but not with baths.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

As has been observed in former reports by my colleague and myself, the apartment used as a chapel does not meet the requirements of the 6th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

There is but one tell-tale clock, which is kept in the office, and is not sufficiently protected against tampering; the markings are entered in the Governor's journal and the night watch report book.

The reception cell for females, marked R on the plan, is apart from the quarters for prisoners of that sex. It opens directly into the yard which forms the common passage of the prison to which all the male officers have access. A hell has been fixed from this cell to the hall opposite the matron's apartment, by which the inmate may, if she desires it, alarm the matron during the night; but of course supervision is impossible, and abuses might exist without coming under the notice of superior authority. My colleague suggests that this cell be used for males; this arrangement could easily be carried out and with much advantage, a new reception ward being fitted up in the female prison.

A day-room has been fitted up as a laundry, with three troughs which are stalled; and a drying-room, with a stove and flue across the apartment, with clothes horses.

A fumigating apparatus has been put up in the male prison.

Photography is in use in this prison for the purpose of tracing old offenders and professional thieves. Excellent likenesses are taken of such prisoners as are suspected to belong to the dangerous classes, and with satisfactory results.

This prison is unlocked at six, A.M., in summer, and at daybreak in winter. The cells are locked for the night at six, P.M., in summer, and at dusk during the short days of winter. One turnkey patrols from nine, P.M., to four, A.M., when he is relieved by the next officer in rotation, who remains on duty until unlock in the morning. The Governor, and his Deputy attend lock-up. The keys of the cells, intern doors, and of the hospital are held by the Governor, from nine P.M., until unlock, those of the outer gate and passages from ten o'clock, P.M., when the final rounds are made. The Governor and his Deputy occasionally visit the prison at uncertain hours during the night. No escape was attempted from this gaol in either the past or the present year. A self-registering thermometer is kept in the male prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bread and water diet, . . .	9	2	Bread and water diet, . . .	8	—

All punishments during the year were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and the record laid before the Board at its meetings, when it was signed by the Chairman. As there are no cells specially allotted for punishment, offenders receive punishment diet in their ordinary cells.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mistmaking,	1	—
Breaking stones,	6	—
Washing and sewing,	—	2
Total,	7	2

Summary.				NORTH DISTRICT.	
Industrial labour, . . . . .	.	.	7	2	
Unemployed, . . . . .	.	.	2	—	
Debtors (unemployed), . . . . .	.	.	2	—	
Prison duties, . . . . .	.	.	3	—	
Total in custody,				14	2

County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1867, . £5 5s. 1d. | 1868, . £10 15s. 10d. | 1869, . £17 10s. 8d.

The male prisoners work the pumps, break stones, tease cocoa fibre, and manufacture mats and brushes. When tradesmen are in custody their skill is turned to useful account. The females are employed at washing for the prison, sewing, knitting, and sprigging muslin. The prison clothing is all made and repaired in the gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	94	47	56	25
Average daily number of pupils,	9.5	5.23	8.67	4.81
Number of days on which school was held,	313	313	271	271

School-hours.—Males—From 9 30 to 11, A.M. Females—From 11 30 A.M., to 12 30, P.M.

The teacher was never trained under any public educational body. He teaches the males individually in their cells, and the females for an hour daily, in a day-room, the matron being present.

Dietary.

I.—Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II.—Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and one pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. eat. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coal, per ton, £1; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s.

NORTH DISTRICT. <i>County of Fermanagh Gaol.</i>	Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—					
	1867, .	27d. |	1868, .	4d. |	1869, .	3-67d.

The food prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit, which I tasted, was of good quality, and by reference to the Provisions Inspection Book, I observe that it has been always reported good during the year, except on three occasions when the milk was found to be faulty.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in use here are in the forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, and are kept with care and attention. Prisoners on reception enter their names in a book kept for the purpose. This has led to the identification of handwriting, and so procured convictions of offenders. Besides it shows improvement in writing made during imprisonment. All the superior officers, except the Local Inspector, have journals. The Chaplains and Medical Officer for the most part record merely the duty performed. The Governor's journal is carefully kept; all important incidents in the gaol are recorded in it.

The Governor checks the Dietary Book every night, and the Local Inspector from time to time; but I would suggest that he does so in future at fixed periods not greater than one week, and that he then marks his initials to the page.

The Officers' Conduct Book is found a useful record of the efficiency or otherwise of the subordinate officers of the gaol. The night watchman keeps a journal which the Governor countersigns. In it are entered the markings of the tell-tale clock.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, .	£1,195 3s. 1d. |	1868, .	£1,108 1s. |	1869, .	£1,061 12s. 3d.
---------	----------------	---------	------------	---------	-----------------

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, .	£750 10s. 11d. |	1868, .	£722 11s. 10d. |	1869, .	£722 6s. 7d.
---------	----------------	---------	----------------	---------	--------------

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, .	£37 6s. 11d. |	1868, .	£46 3s. 4d. |	1869, .	£48 18s. 2d.
---------	--------------	---------	-------------	---------	--------------

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, .	— |	1868, .	— |	1869, .	£6 17s. 8d.
---------	---	---------	---	---------	-------------

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, .	£119 3s. 8d. |	1868, .	£60 12s. 5d. |	1869, .	£58 14s. 8d.
---------	--------------	---------	--------------	---------	--------------

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0		Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,	50	0	0
Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0		William Clegg, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
Rev. A. C. MacLachy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0		James Drummond,	36	0	0
Very Rev. James McMeel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0		Joseph Masterson, Cooper,	32	0	0
R. P. Walsh, M.D., Surgeon,	—				John Frith,	28	0	0
					Robert Patterson, Schoolmaster,	34	0	0
					Margaret Morrison, Matron,	35	0	0
					Catherine Greenleese, Hospital Nurse-tender,	21	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>								
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0					

Vacancies.

William Patterson resigned the office of schoolmaster turnkey, and was succeeded by John Spratt, who resigned subsequently, when Robert Patterson was appointed to succeed him.

Officers' Visits.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	157	135
Chaplain, Established Church,	212	180
Presbyterian Chaplain,	188	160
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	171	162
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary,	106	91

I observe from the Officers' Conduct Book that tobacco and bitters were brought into the prison by one of the officers, who, after the discovery, sent in his resignation.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870. (To day of inspection)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	9	17	10	9	7	7	8	4
Number of days therein,	322	490	305	437	111	187	265	259
Average daily number,	·88	1·34	·86	1·19	·30	·51	·83	·81
Cost of medicine,	£7 5s. 0d.		£7 3s. 6d.		£1 6s. 5d.		—	

As has been observed in former reports of the Inspectors-General this is one of the gaols in which the Medical Officer receives no salary for his attendance on prisoners, yet he is very attentive to his duties in it. The hospital building, which is three stories in height, is unnecessarily large. The wards are good and airy, with water-closets at the top of the building, and separate exercising yards for each sex. There are six wards besides a bath-room with good bath.

The medicine for the use of the sick prisoners is supplied from the County Infirmary; an excellent system, as fresh medicines are always obtained, and no waste occurs, besides it enables great economy to be exercised. This practice should be more generally adopted in gaols.

Situated on the borders of the lake, this prison is very healthy. There has been no death in it since 1861.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	M. H. Sankey, esq.	Sir Victor Brodkey.
The Earl of Enniskillen.	Major J. G. Irvine.	William Archdall, esq.
Robert Archdall, esq.	John Brady, esq.	John D. Brien, esq.
M. C. Maude, esq.	John A. Pomeroy, esq.	John A. Wood, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month, when salaries of subordinate officers are paid, and the general business of the establishment is transacted. Contracts and the salaries of superior officers are paid by presentment half-yearly at assizes. When the amount is not inconsiderable each creditor receives a separate cheque. Small accounts are included in one draft drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces receipts at next meeting of the Board. The turnkeys, when they receive their salaries sign a book with the amount opposite each name.

At each assize a committee of the Grand Jury examines and compares the vouchers and accounts, which they certify and recommend what amount is required to carry on the current expenses during the year; their report is signed by three members and countersigned by the Chairman.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

County of <i>Fermagh</i>	No. of Committals in past year, Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	M.		F.	
		7			
Bridewell.	No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	3			
		2			
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2			
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.		Fortnightly in this district. The transmittals regular.			
Committals, whether regular, . . .		Some illegal remands are for seven days, signed by one Justice.			
Registry, . . .		Correctly kept.			
Repairs and Order, . . .		In fair repair and order; roof lately pointed.			
Security, . . .		The yards are insecure.			
Accommodation, . . .		For males, one day-room and three cells; for females, one day-room and two cells. The apartment of the keeper consists of one kitchen and one day-room only; he is permitted to use the day-room for females as a sitting-room.			
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .		Sufficient and of a good description.			
Water, how supplied, . . .		By pump on premises, in order.			
Sewerage, . . .		None; a cesspool behind premises.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.			
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . .		6d. per day for each prisoner.			
Salary of Keeper, . . .		£20 a year, without extra for care of court-house.			
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.		The keeper is Petty Sessions Clerk, for which he receives a salary of £30 a year, to which £10 is added for collection of dog tax.			
Statutable Inspection, . . .		11 November, 1870.			
Remarks, . . .		I found no prisoner in charge at the time of my visit.			

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*County of
Leitrim
Gaol.COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment, . . .	7	—	7	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Total, . . .	13	5	18	1	—	1

No juvenile under 16 years of age was in custody on the day of inspection. NORTH DISTRICT,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :— County of Leitrim Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	9	4	1869,	6	1
1868,	11	3	1870 (day of inspection),	13	5

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	1	1870 (up to and including		
1868,	1	2	day of inspection), . . .	1	1
1869,	—	2	Day of inspection, . . .	—	—

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of inspection) ; also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corres- ponding day in pre- vious year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
&c., to take life,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	4	—	2	—	3	—	3	—
Infanticide,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beggary,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	53	1	36	5	20	4	3	2	1	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
duty,	5	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	4	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
live stock,	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Larceny,	9	4	2	3	2	2	—	—	1	1
Receiving stolen Goods,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Offences against the Currency, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	7	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Against property with violence,	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio-										
lence,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	3	4	3	2	3	—	2	—	—	—
Having unregistered arms, . . .	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Fishery Laws,	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Obstructing the public road, . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Using threats,	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trespass,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total, criminal class,	107	26	67	15	101	12	13	4	6	1
Vagrancy,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	27	36	35	24	8	12	—	—	—	—
Debt,	8	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	26	10	28	4	6	1	—	1	—	—
Total,	168	72	136	43	116	25	13	5	6	1

NORTH DISTRICT. County of Leitrim Gaol.	Commitments.			
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.	M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Debtors, . . .	3	—	Debtors, . . .	1
Criminals, . . .	95	19	Criminals, . . .	107
Vagrants, . . .	5	—	Vagrants, . . .	—
Drunkards, . . .	35	24	Drunkards, . . .	8
Total, . . .	138	43	Total, . . .	116

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Committed	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	107	14	Once within the year, . . .	109	15
Twice " . . .	7	3	Twice " . . .	—	2
Thrice " . . .	2	3	Thrice " . . .	2	2
Six times " . . .	1	—	Six times " . . .	—	—
Fourteen times " . . .	—	1	Fourteen times " . . .	—	—
Total, . . .	117	21	Total, . . .	111	19
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	76	11	No. of above committed for first time, . . .	86	10

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Date.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		Date.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	9.45	2.63	—	11.28	2.46	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	25	—	25th Oct.	67	—	4th March.
Lowest ditto, . . .	6	—	28th July.	7	—	14th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	23	—	25th Oct.	63	—	4th March.
Ditto, of females, . . .	6	—	1st Jan.	7	—	12th March
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	3	—	9th June.	6	—	14th Jan.
Ditto, of females, . . .	—	—	21st July.	1	—	13th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870 :—

26th June, 1863, . . .	73	9th January, 1867, . . .	33
10th January, 1864, . . .	50	17th January, 1868, . . .	44
3rd February, 1865, . . .	27	25th October, 1869, . . .	25
15th April, 1866, . . .	38	4th March, 1870, . . .	67

Population, last Census, 104,744 inhabitants; area, 392,363 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions, . . .	138	67	56	61	48	43	36
Acquittals, . . .	44	58	63	59	38	35	39
Total, . . .	182	125	119	120	86	78	65

Comparative table showing number of persons of each sex sent for trial, as given in the preceding table, during last seven years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males, . . .	163	161	101	105	73	63	56
Females, . . .	19	24	18	15	13	15	9
Total, . . .	182	125	119	120	86	78	65

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870. 8 months		NORTH DISTRICT. County of Leitrim Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
To the gaol.	26	24	38	29	17	19	19	35	41	23	27	26	35	24	8	12	
To the bridewells of the county.	51	9	37	5	35	5	39	1	37	8	28	1	20	5	—	—	
	77	43	65	34	42	24	58	36	78	31	55	27	55	29	—	—	
	129		83		75		94		103		92		84				

Only 117 males and 21 females of all classes of prisoners were committed to this prison in 1869. Several were re-committed during the year, some four and five times. The total number of committals being 133 of males and 43 of females; many of these, especially the females, are old offenders constantly recurrent to the gaol, 42 males have already 186 convictions recorded against them in the registry of the prison, and 10 of the females 113 convictions. Thus, this establishment, which cost the county a net sum of £1,137 16s. 8d. during the past year, is supported for very few malefactors at a cost of £93 8s. 4d. for each individual. On the day of my visit 13 males and 5 females were in charge; 2 males and 3 females were for trial or further examination; 8 males had been convicted by juries before the judge at assizes or chairman of quarter sessions, and 3 males and 2 females summarily by magistrates.

The following were the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody :—

Males—7 for manslaughter and assault; one of whom was sentenced to an imprisonment of 2 years; 1 for 18 months; 1 for 1 year; 1 for 9, 1 for 6 months; and 2 for 1 month each; 2 for appearing in arms at night in a proclaimed district, sentenced to an imprisonment of 12 months each; 1 for an indecent assault, sentenced for 6 months; and 1 for cattle stealing for 12 months.

The females under sentence in the gaol were 2 prostitutes convicted of assaults, and sentenced to an imprisonment of 1 month each.

Had the recommendations of the Inspectors-General in their reports for the last few years been carried out, and all prisoners under sentences of more than six months been transferred to a central depot, under Government management as in Scotland, there would then have been in this gaol on the day of my visit only four males under sentence, two for six months, and two for one month each, besides two females, prostitutes, committed for disorderly conduct, and five prisoners of both sexes on remand or for trial. This is another instance of the impolicy of keeping up large establishments at a great expense where not required.

By reference to Table, page 153, it will be seen that there are very few prisoners committed to this gaol except for drunkenness, assaults, riot, and poor-law offences. During the eight months which preceded my inspection in the present year only two males and two females were committed for larceny, and but one (a female) for obtaining money under false pretences, and but two (males) for cattle stealing, in this large agricultural district.

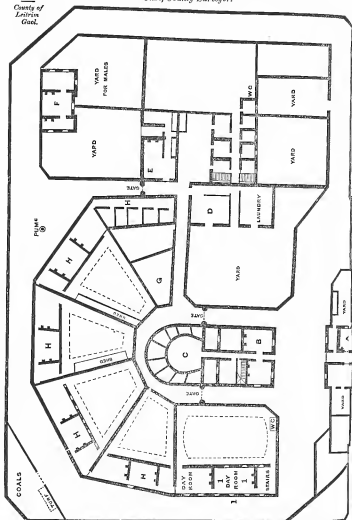
Juveniles.

Only one juvenile (a male, M. C., aged 15 years) was committed to this gaol in 1869. He was sentenced in June, 1869, to imprisonment for twelve months for manslaughter. His father is dead. He is one of four brothers, all belonging to the criminal classes, and if any reformatory would have received him, it certainly would have been for the interest of society that he had been sent to it at the expiration of his sentence. His eldest brother, when only 23 years of age, was sentenced to penal servitude, and his other two brothers to imprisonments of six and eighteen months each respectively. The latter is now an inmate of the gaol. During the eight months which have elapsed in the present year

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Leitrim
Ireland

*Plan of Leitrim County Gaol, prepared by James Butler Pratt, Esq., A.B.,
C.E., County Surveyor.*



A, guard room, A/c, officers' room above; B, Governor's house, Beard-room and Local Inspector's office above; C, chapel; D, female prison, thirty-one cells, school-room and laundry under, debtors' room, Matron's room, day-room above; E, kitchen and storeroom; F, hospital; G, treadmill, tank, bath; H, male prison, fifty-six cells, ten day-rooms, above; I, marshall's, two day-rooms under and two cells above.

no juvenile was committed. In 1868 three were sent to reformatories for larcenies, and one, a letter-carrier, 14 years of age, was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months for opening letters.

Debtors.

Few debtors are committed to this gaol. Only one was in custody in the present year and three in 1869, all males.

Police return of criminal classes in this county on 14th September in the years 1868 and 1869 :—

	1868.				1869.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.,	—	—	5	3	—	—	5	—
Suspected persons,	1	—	12	16	4	—	25	9
Prostitutes,	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Vagrants and tramps,	26	29	48	73	—	—	—	—

Photography, for the detection of grave offenders, is regularly carried out in this gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Yards,	9	3	Laundries,	—	2
Day Rooms,	13	3	Lavatory,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Baths,	1	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	56	19	Privies,	17	4
Single Cells of larger size,	—	2	Water-closet,	1	—
Cells to contain 3 persons,	—	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	—	Pump,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	—	Well,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Chapels,	1	1	Looms,	4	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Flax Mill,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Other Machines for Hand Labour, viz. :—	—	—
Workshed,	1	—	Water Wheel attached to Pump,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings generally in sound repair, but the boundary wall is badly shaken,† and some of the wood work requires to be painted. The cells are sufficiently large, and are properly ventilated. Those in the male prison are flagged, and in the prison for females floored with brick.

The sewerage is expensively constructed, but the openings are not protected by stink traps, and are offensive in summer. I found them so on the day of inspection. At the time of my visit the river was very low, and the open drain from the sewers to the Shannon was choked with weeds and sewage matter. I was informed by the Local Inspector that the medical officer did not wish the drain to be cleaned during the hot weather for fear of fever, and the only method to flush or clean the privies in the prison at that time was by buckets of water thrown into them.

A cut from the Shannon supplies the prison with water, into which the pipe of the pumps, worked by the treadwheel, is inserted, but when I visited the supply pipe was above the level of the stream, and therefore

* No return was made in the statistical tables for 1869 of prostitutes, vagrants, or tramps. See page 9, part I., of report.

† The crack in the boundary wall, which extends through its entire height, to which I refer, is caused by a settlement in the foundation of old standing next the coal yard, and as it is in a place to which prisoners have only access when in charge of an officer, it does not endanger the security of the gaol, and I do not suggest that any expense be incurred to repair it.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Leitrim
Gaol.

the pump was useless.* When I visited, the Governor was absent on leave, but the Local Inspector promised to have the pipe sunk deeper, and to scour the cut to the river. Water pipes from the tank over the treadwheel are laid into every yard.

The machinery worked by the treadwheel requires six or seven men on the wheel (which is partitioned), and when the number of men in the gaol sentenced to hard labour is insufficient to work the mill, a hand pump is used to draw water from a good spring on the premises to supply water to the gaol.

The various defects enumerated in former reports on this prison still exist. The laundry is not partitioned, and the drying-room is not artificially heated. There are no covered lavatories for the use of the prisoners. The only bath besides that in the hospital is in the male prison adjoining the treadwheel. The sittings in the chapel are badly arranged, so that prisoners of different sexes can see each other during divine worship. In a former report it was pointed out that if the altar were removed further back, this defect would be remedied. I observe it stated in the journal of the Local Inspector that a prisoner opened the door of his cell on the 4th of August, 1869, with his spoon when locked up for dinner.† Gas has not been introduced into the prison. The tell-tale clock is not used. There is no fumigating apparatus on the premises. The punishment cells are faulty.

The treadwheel is a lumbering machine which makes much noise when at work, and is not used on the days when the Board meets, yet I find that prisoners sentenced to hard labour are marked in the prison books as having been on the mill on that and other days when it was admitted to me that the mill was not used, and that the entry was contrary to fact; such entries render the book an unreliable record.

My colleague in his report on this gaol for the year 1869, called attention to the unnecessary employment in the kitchen of two male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, to cook the simple dietary now used in county gaols. On the day of my visit two men, both sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months with hard labour, were so employed as cooks for the eighteen inmates of the prison, and were exempt from the hard labour to which they were sentenced by the judge.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	76	38	Shirts, . . .	78	18	
Sheets, pairs of,	111	45	Jackets, . . .	30	28	
Rugs, . . .	73	18	Trowsers, . .	10	45	
Hammocks or Cots, 1	7		Caps, . . .	9	45	
Bed-ticks, . . .	97	54	Shoes, Slippers, &			
Bedsteads, . . .	136	7	Clogs, pairs of,	9	45	
				Clogs, pairs of,	11	7

* From a report from the County Surveyor, forwarded to the Prison Office, it would appear that the supply of water from the river to the treadwheel pumps from the Shannon never failed except on the one occasion when I visited, and that a new pump of best make and constructed to be worked by six men or a lesser number, has now been erected over a deep well near the tank, which will supply water to the prison in case other supplies fail.

† Since the report was printed a communication has been received in the Prison Office, in which it is stated that the door was fastened by a swinging bar, and the warder having neglected to fasten the padlock on the bar, the prisoner lifted up the bar with his spoon.

‡ My visit was on Thursday, and I ascertained that on neither the Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday previous as well as on that day had certain offenders sentenced to hard labour been put on the treadwheel, although entered in the books of the prison as having undergone that part of their sentences, and it was with regret that I afterwards received a communication from the Secretary of the Grand Jury assembled at Spring Assizes, 1871, in which this double default is excused "as a mere clerical error, and scarcely justifying the severity of my remarks, as given in the text of this report."

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Lettin
Gaol.

I found the bedding and prison clothing generally of a good description, except that some bed rugs were worn; but still the supply of good bedding was sufficient. Notwithstanding that my colleague, in his report for 1869, pointed out the illegality of the non-compliance with the requirements of the seventy-eighth section of the Prisons Act, which directs that waistcoats be given to male prisoners, I found that waistcoats are not part of the prison dress in this gaol; one prisoner, however, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months was, on the day of my visit, wearing the waistcoat of his private clothing, thus again violating the Act in this particular.

Several acres of land which lie between the court-house and the Shannon, in part belonging to the gaol, are occupied by the Governor who rents the adjoining field from Mrs. St. George.

In passing round the outside wall which immediately surrounds the prison buildings, but within the gaol premises, I observed that a large quantity of poultry and some cattle belonging to the Governor, were kept on the premises, and having regard to the 10th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, which enacts that no horses, cows, hogs, pigs, cattle, or poultry of any kind shall be kept within the boundary wall of any prison, I felt it my duty to call the attention of the Law Adviser of the Crown to the matter. In this instance, however, the rule does not apply as the boundary between the rented land and that belonging to the prison is merely a dyke, and I informed the Local Inspector that the Governor was acting within the law.

When making my inspection I observed the very insufficient accommodation of the prison warders—six men (three in each room) sleep in two small apartments over the gate entrance to the gaol, and some cook their food in the room where they and others sleep. This is an unhealthy and slovenly practice, and arrangements should be made to have a proper mess-room for the men.

The uniform of the warders is good and suitable, but only two great coats are supplied for the six warders, which is bad economy, and inconvenient. A man on duty on a wet night now hands over the great coat which he has just worn in the rain to the next in rotation. It is then wet and unfit for use, and besides it is nobody's interest to take care of the coat which is common property. Each man should have his coat, and be accountable for the condition in which he keeps it.

The Governor was absent on leave when I made my inspection, but I had the pleasure of meeting Captain Percy, the Local Inspector, at the gaol, who is in constant attendance during the absence of the Governor.

Male prisoners are classified according to the Prisons Act, as felons and misdemeanants, which classes are again subdivided into tried and untried prisoners. The classification of females must necessarily be imperfect, where the only female officers in the gaol are the matron and nurse-tender. Females are seldom committed to this gaol, except for loitering for prostitution in the streets of towns, and for disorderly conduct. The only two women in the gaol under sentence on the day of inspection were for that offence.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in the summer, and at 7, A.M., during the winter months. The cells are locked at 6, P.M., at all seasons of the year. The lockings and unlockings are reported to be carried out under proper supervision; the Governor making occasional visits to the prison after lock-up at unexpected hours; he holds the keys in his bed-room during the night. One watchman, who comes on duty at 6, P.M., patrols until unlock; but his vigilance is not tested by the use of the only tell-tale clock in the gaol, which is kept in the office of the Local Inspector. There is no patrol in the interior of the prison after lock-up. The prison locks are repaired in the prison.

NORTH DUBLIN. No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1869 or up to the time of inspection in 1870.

*County of
Leitrim
Gaol.*

Punishments for Prison Offences.

It appears from the prison records that only one inmate of the gaol was placed under punishment for any prison offence during the year 1869 and one in 1870.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Prison duty,	2	—
Cooks,	2	—
Carpenter work,	1	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Issuing and weighing fuel,	4	—
Pumping water for use of Prison,	2	—
Needlework,	—	3
Total,	12	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	12	3
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed,	—	2
Total in custody	13	5

No profit was derived from sale of work by prisoners in the gaol during the year 1870, or indeed during any of the last three years.

The male prisoners break stones, pump water, and occasionally work the treadwheel. The females wash, sew, and knit. A flax-mill, purchased at the Dublin Exhibition, in 1853, is in the gaol, but is not used.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	61	18	41	5
Average daily number of pupils,	4.62	1.24	5.90	1.20
Number of days on which school was held,	287	255	187	147

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.; females, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.

The male teacher, who is also clerk to the Board, has charge of the prison books; he is untrained as a teacher, is an extern officer, and keeps an hotel in the town of Carrick-on-Shannon. The school-room is partitioned with eight separate stalls and desks. One of the turnkeys acts as an assistant to teach the males.

The school is not in connexion with any educational public body, but the books of the National Board are used. The matron gives instruction to the female prisoners in a school-room which is not partitioned. The approved form of school registry is kept.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary.—In strict accordance with Circular No. 235, under the head of "Dietsaries."

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; bread, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coal, per ton, 11s. 9d.; turf, per box, 11d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 7s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 3'35d. | 1868, . 4'00d. | 1869, . 3'92d.

North
District,
County of
Leitrim
Gaol.

No extra diet unless to patients in hospital, has been given to prisoners since the new dietary has been adopted; but the medical officer occasionally orders a change from brown to white bread, and an extra supply of milk. I tasted the food provided for the prisoners on the day of inspection, it was good, except milk, which was inferior, and I observe that it is reported to be occasionally below standard. With this exception, the Chaplain's reports on the quality of the provisions are favourable. The contractor was three times fined for giving inferior milk during the year. I questioned all the prisoners in custody—no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are generally kept with care and attention. The various forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use. The Governor enters in his journals the different occurrences in the gaol which he considers noteworthy. The Chaplains and the Medical Officers keep journals.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £1,190 7s. 7d. | 1868, . £1,249 9s. 4d. | 1869, . £1,137 16s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £766 11s. 11d. | 1868, . £811 3s. 8d. | 1869, . £800 6s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £49 7s. 6'45d. | 1868, . £61 4s. 4'62d. | 1869, . £93 6s. 4'34d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £0 14s. 7d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £84 15s. 6d. | 1868, . £61 2s. 0d. | 1869, . £40 19s. 8d.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.		Resident.	£	s.	d.
John A. Percy, esq., L.L., .	100	0	0		H. Dickson, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Rev. S. H. Lewis, Protestant					William Douglas, <i>Glazier</i>			
Chaplain,	30	0	0		and upholsterer,	35	0	0
Very Rev. P. Dawson, Roman					Martin Maguire, <i>Porter</i> ,	35	0	0
Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0		Hugh Tonycliff,	35	0	0
Robert Bradshaw, esq., M.D.,					William Quinn, <i>can teach</i>			
<i>ex-officio</i> ,	—				<i>carpenter work</i> ,	35	0	0
Abraham Swayne, esq., Phy-					Francis J. McKenna, As-			
sician,	40	0	0		sistant Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Mr. Wm. Hely, Apothecary,					John Irwin, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	35	0	0
Mr. C. Jamison, Clerk and	20	0	0		M. A. Bowers, <i>Matron</i> ,	35	0	0
Schoolmaster,	40	0	0		Bridget Farrelly, <i>Nurse-tender</i> ,	20	0	0

Vacancies.

William Peyton, esq., L.L., resigned; John A. Percy, esq., appointed in his place. Margaret M'Culla, nurse-tender, retired on superannuation; Bridget Farrelly appointed in her place.

North
Dunstable.

County of
Leitrim
Gaol.

Officer on Gaol Allowance.

Bridget Farrelly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	211	152
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	116	94
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	113	80
Physician,	146	114
Apothecary,	67	59

It appears from the preceding schedule that neither of the Chaplains of this gaol paid during the past year the number of visits which the 69th section of the Prisons Act directs, viz., that each Chaplain shall visit at least twice in the week, exclusive of his attendance on Sunday.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870. (To day of inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . .	36	8	52	6	17	1	15	2
Number of days therein,	417	140	559	57	172	7	267	39
Average daily number,	4	4	5	02	04	—	04	—
Number of prisoners medi- cally treated out of hos- pital,	115	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of deaths in gaol, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cost of medicine,	£7	14s. 6d.	£6	10s. 0d.	£6	2s. 4d.	—	—

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates:—

One, on child of female prisoner, on 22nd August, 1870.

The hospital accommodation in this gaol is ample, the wards are roomy and well ventilated; but there are no water-closets annexed to the wards; a bath is placed between the wards for males and females, but it is seldom used. A boiler has been put up to heat water, should a hot bath be required. The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory. The only prisoner in hospital on the day of my visit, was one man, under a long sentence of eighteen months.

One prisoner, committed in July, 1870, on remand, was a confirmed lunatic, and was removed to the asylum soon after.

Board of Superintendence.

W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.	A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq.	Major-Gen. Pottinger, C.M.
Hugh L. Montgomery, esq.	John La Touche, esq.	John T. Byrne, esq.
Francis La Touche, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.	William Peyton, esq.
John R. Dickson, esq.	Hugh O'Brien, esq.	A. L. Tottenham, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when accounts are examined and settled by draft, in the aggregate, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor and produces vouchers at next meeting. Previously to each assizes the gaol accounts, audited by the Board, are printed in full and again examined by a committee of the Grand Jury, before the presentments are finally passed. All officers receive their salaries monthly, except the medical officer, who is paid half-yearly, at the assizes.

[BIRDWELLS.

STATE OF BRIDEWELL.

	Manorhamilton.		Ballinacree.		North District, County of Leitrim, Bridewell
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year,	20	7	30	6	
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	3	14	2	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	8	2	9	-	
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	1	6	-	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Manorhamilton, but in some parts of the district monthly.		At Ballinacree fort-nighly, on every second Saturday.		
Commitments, whether regular,	Some illegal commitments on remand to Bridewell are signed by only one Justice.		Some illegal remands for seven days, signed by one Justice. A lunatic kept here for several days.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order.		In fair repair and order.		
Security,	Sufficient.		Yards quite insecure, walls very low.		
Accommodation,	Males: day-room, with cell containing four beds adjoining, above are two cells with three and four beds. Females: day-room, with cell containing five beds. Large exercising yards.		Males: day-room, yard, and two cells, with two beds in each for males. Females: day-room, and cell with one bed; yard for exercise. The window of one of the cells for males looks into the yard where the females exercise.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, Water, how supplied?	Good and sufficient. By pump, in good order; and a pipe from cistern to yard. Effective, to river.		Good and sufficient. Pump out of order.		
Sewerage,	Clean, and well kept; ventilationsufficient, but one cell very damp.		Stated to be effective. Clean and orderly.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.					
Cost of dietary per head per day,	4d. for males; 3½d. for females.		3½d. for females; 4d. for males.		
Salary of Keeper,	£40, and uniform.		£40, and uniform.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper, without salary.		
Statutable Inspection.	35th September, 1870.		3rd September, 1870.		
Remarks,	No prisoner was in charge at the time of my visit.		No prisoner in charge at the time of my visit.		

JOHN LENTAGH, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Londonderry Gaol.COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	4	4	8	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	18	3	21	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	4	6	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	40	15	55	—	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	39	14	1869,	37	9
1868,	52	13	1870 (day of Inspection),	40	15

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	—	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	—	1
1868,	—	2	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1869,	—	2			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

North
DISTRICT.
County of
London-
derry Gael.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection)		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	5	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	2	—
&c., to take life,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	70	6	96	10	114	13	11	3	6	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	2	—	4	—	8	1	3	—	2	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers	2	—	3	—	30	2	5	—	1	—
on Duty,	—	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	—	—	1	3	2	3	—	—	1	1
Robbery,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	2	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	30	33	32	13	23	5	3	2	9	2
Receiving stolen goods,	7	1	—	2	1	3	1	3	1	1
Embezzlement,	1	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	—	21	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Naval offences,	26	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to animals,	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	5	1	14	—	9	3	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	21	2	19	2	29	2	1	2	—	—
Trespass, and stealing crops, . . .	11	2	12	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
Leaving service without leave, . .	10	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Detaining linen yarn,	8	4	5	—	7	—	—	—	1	—
Trespass in pursuit of game, and illegal fishing,	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	221	54	296	31	263	38	20	11	27	5
Vagrancy,	7	6	3	1	3	5	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	96	194	98	126	141	143	2	4	2	3
Debt,	35	—	33	1	29	—	8	—	4	1
Remanded for further examination,	17	11	34	18	46	7	1	—	4	—
Total,	375	265	424	177	482	193	40	15	37	9

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Commitments.

County of London- derry Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	33	1	29	—
Criminals,	290	49	309	45
Vagrants,	3	1	3	5
Drunkards,	98	126	141	143
Total,	424	177	482	193

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.						
Committed		M.	F.	Committed		M.	F.		
	Once within the year,	277	45		Once within the year,	334	49		
	Twice	31	12		Twice	37	14		
	Thrice	0	7		Thrice	12	4		
	Four times	3	2		Four times	1	2		
	Five times	1	2		Five times	1	5		
	Six times	-	1		Six times	-	3		
	Seven times	-	3		Seven times	-	1		
	Eight times	1	-		Eight times	-	2		
	Nine times	-	1		Nine times	-	1		
Total,			322	75	Total,			385	82
No. of above committed for first time,			228	31	No. of above committed for first time,			245	45

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Date.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		Date.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, .	36.12	8.92	—	32.31	11.13	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, .	68		20th March.	67		5th July.
Lowest ditto,	28		29th Dec.	24		4th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	57		20th March.	54		5th July.
Ditto of females, . . .	16		23rd Jan.	17		23rd Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	22		29th Dec.	19		4th Jan.
Ditto of females, . . .	4		9th Dec.	5		4th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

27th February, 1863,	83	13th February, 1867,	66
4th June, 1864,	82	24th November, 1868,	56
29th April, 1865,	97	20th March, 1869,	68
8th March, 1866,	100	5th July, 1870,	67

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	12	—	—
Whipping,	—	—	—
Total,	12	2	—

* Sailors and marines from H.M.S. *The Folgar*, under Naval Discipline Act.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last nine years:—										SOUTH DISTRICT. <i>County of London-Derry Gaol.</i>
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
Convictions,	73	59	85	90	68	76	52	38	93	
Acquittals,	33	73	84	63	37	45	37	22	41	
Total,	106	132	169	153	103	121	89	78	136	

Comparative table showing the proportion of males and females committed for trial last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	134	110	75	100	77	63	124
Females,	35	43	28	21	12	15	12
Total,	169	153	103	121	89	78	136

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	89	184	72	186	108	182	72	43	86	179	98	194	98	190
To the workhouse of the county,	92	39	78	44	59	38	58	47	60	49	67	38	61	35
	181	223	150	230	167	220	130	119	146	219	165	232	159	161
	378		380		387		249		365		374		320	

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, vagrants, and tramps at large, in the county on the 14th September, 1868:—

	Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.,	20	12	56	43	76	55
Suspected persons,	4	3	46	37	50	40
Prostitutes,	—	2	—	70	—	72
Vagrants and tramps,	23	24	67	50	90	74
	47	41	169	200	216	241

Three hundred and twenty-two males and 75 females were committed to Derry gaol in 1869, of these 228 males and 31 females for the first time, and 94 males and 44 females were old offenders, who had previously been in custody—of these 15 males and 1 female were under sixteen years of age. These 94 males and 44 females have—the males 905 and the females 934—committals recorded against them on the books of this gaol; and I find that 3 of the males and 9 of the females have been upwards of twenty times inmates of the gaol under criminal charges.

Two males and 1 female were sentenced to penal servitude during the year 1869; 1 female to imprisonment for eighteen months, and 3 males and 1 female for twelve months, 1 male for nine months, and 8 males and 3 females for six months.

On the day of my visit, besides 8 debtors, 32 males and 15 females were in charge under criminal committals, viz., 5 males and 1 female on remand or for trial, 4 males and 4 females who had been tried by jury at assizes or quarter sessions, and 23 males and 10 females (including 2 males and 4 females for drunkenness) summarily before magistrates at petty sessions. One male was under a sentence of eighteen months for cattle stealing, and another of twelve months for receiving stolen goods; 2 had been sentenced or twelve months for manslaughter and assault, 3 for four months for assault, and 1 for three months for larceny, the rest for shorter periods.

One female was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment of two years, and 3 others of twelve months, for robbery and receiving stolen goods;

NORTH DISTRICT. 2 had been sentenced for three months also for larceny—the other female prisoners in charge had been convicted of assaults, disorderly conduct, and like offences.
County of Londonderry Gaol.

Juveniles.

Eighteen juveniles (1 a female) were committed to this gaol previously to inspection in 1870. The female was just sixteen years of age, and received a sentence of seven days for an assault.

Three boys, aged respectively ten, thirteen, and fifteen years of age, were sentenced to a reformatory at the end of their sentences of punishment in the gaol for larceny; and 2, aged twelve and thirteen, to be whipped, with sentences of fourteen days and twelve hours imprisonment, also for larceny.

In 1869, 15 males and 1 female were in charge. The young girl was three times committed in the course of the year; 2 males were twice and 1 three times convicted; 2 males were sentenced for three months, and 2 others and the female for one month—the rest for shorter periods. The female was sent to a reformatory.

Debtors.

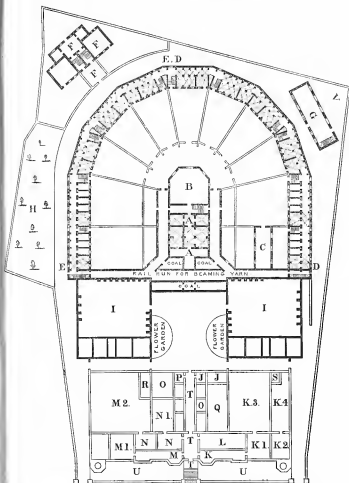
Twenty-nine debtors (males) were inmates of the gaol previously to inspection during 1870, and 33 males and 1 female in 1869. In former reports on this gaol, and elsewhere, I have endeavoured to show the evils which result from the present law with regard to imprisonment for debt in Ireland, and that the whole system requires revision. I meet when on inspection frequent cases of hardship from that cause in the gaols which I visit.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	—	Kitchen,	—	1
Yards,	13	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Day Rooms,	5	—	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, 136	30	—	Lavatories,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Baths,	4	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Privies,	5	—
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Water-closets,	16	7
Chapel,	1	—	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Workshop,	1	—	Pump,	1	—
Workshops,	30	—	Well,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	178	102	Shirts,	104	74	Shifts,	68	—
Sheets, pairs of,	166	45	Jackets,	111	62	Gowns,	70	—
Rugs,	1	17	Vests,	111	79	Petticoats,	90	—
Hammocks or Cots,	41	18	Trowsers,	100	28	Aprons,	71	—
Bed-ticks,	177	130	Caps,	52	—	Neckchiefs,	126	—
Bedsteads,	86	84	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	57	—	Caps,	96	—
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, 132	—	—	Stockings, pairs of,	33	—
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, 29	—	—



AA, Governor's house; B, chapel, with board-room above; C, new school-rooms erected; DD, male prison heated and adapted to separate system; EE, male prison, non-heated, unseparated; FF, hospital, male and female; G, new store; H, Governor's garden; II, work yards and sheds; JJ, provision stores; K, female prison; K 1, laundry; K 2, cooking kitchen; K 3, female exercising and laundry yard; K 4, cooking kitchen yard; L, door-keeper's room; M, master debtors' room; M 1, master debtors' kitchen; M 2, master debtors' exercising yard; NN, pauper debtors' room; N 1, pauper debtors' exercising yard; O, water-tank supply yard; P, prisoners' visiting rooms; Q, Deputy Governor's apartments; R, photography house; S, provision trap from female cook-room to male prison; TTT, front entrance and large hall; U, grass plots in front of prison; V, manure place; X, boiler.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
London—
deputy Gaol.*

On my inspection of this gaol I found the buildings in sound repair, very clean and orderly, the prisoners apparently well cared, and all suitably dressed. Stockings form part of the prison dress for both males and females. The heating apparatus appears to work well (thermometer showed 56° in the corridor). The cell fixtures for hells are all in good order, except in the punishment cells for females; there are no hells in the punishment cells for males. I am aware that prisoners under punishment break all fixtures if they can, but, by the use of a spiral* spring, this can be prevented.

Here was first established the separation of prisoners in school, on a plan which is being adopted with advantage in other places.

I found one prisoner in bed in his cell, suffering from a cut on his leg, which he received when in the police lock-up of the town. I afterwards visited that lock-up, in company with the Local Inspector. It consists of two dungeon-rooms, flagged, with a long guard-bed, and a stone seat for a privy in each. They are lighted by grated apertures in the wall; I am informed that when a number of men, mad with drink, are placed together in them, frightful riotings occur. The place should be remodelled.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the supply of bedding and clothing for the prisoners sufficient for the requirements, with a quantity of new clothing for males on hands.

In 1868 the Local Inspector called the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the condition of the outer wall of this prison, which is extremely insecure on the north and north-east sides by reason of sheds and walls placed against it, between the Governor's garden and the city police office, so as to afford easy access from the outside to the top of the wall; and he suggests that a piece of ground, twenty feet wide, be purchased on the north-east side of the gaol, from Bishop-street to Bennett-street, to insulate and surround by an outer wall, thirty feet high, the present building, and to leave a small space belonging to the gaol outside the wall, on which no building would be erected. The purchase of the ground would cost about £1,000, and the building of walls, &c., about £1,350 more. Pending legislation on the subject of prisons in Ireland my colleague and I do not recommend any considerable expense to be incurred, but the matter should not be lost sight of.

During ordinary years there is an abundant supply of water to the prison from a well, 89 feet deep, in No. 10 yard, in the prison grounds, from which the water is pumped into the general cistern, marked "O" on the ground plan of the gaol, which is also supplied from the town water-works. From that cistern, water goes by its own pressure to every part of the gaol, except to the water-closets in the female prison, which are supplied directly from the town reservoir. A rent of £30 a year is paid to the Corporation for the water, and an additional tank for water is to be put up in order to insure an unfailing supply during the dry season.

There is an excellent laundry, divided into three stalls, and a small drying-room, of three horses, which is quite sufficient for the establishment, and is economically heated. There is also a good wringing machine, which does not injure the clothes. Steam from the laundry is brought to the kitchen, and is used for cooking the provisions for the prisoners, from which whatever food is required for the male prison is removed to the small room marked "S" on the plan, and afterwards taken into the prison for males. The reception rooms for females have hot and cold baths.

The school-room is partitioned, and is one of the best in any county gaol in the kingdom.

The arrangement of sittings in the chapel, objected to in former reports of Inspectors-General, are being changed, and the apartment will now be

* See pages 362-391, Appendix, Report of the Inspectors-General for 1869.

fitted up in a suitable manner. The accommodation for female debtors, pending an alteration in the law, has not been improved since my visit in 1866.

A sufficient number of cells are furnished with bells and are heated by hot water pipes and lighted by gas; five of these have extra locks of a superior description for important prisoners, and there are baths, water-closets, and lavatories on each corridor in both male and female prison. Prisoners are bathed on reception, and monthly afterwards.

The prison cells are unlocked at six o'clock, A.M., and locked for the night at the same hour, P.M., during all seasons of the year. Each officer locks the cells of his respective class in the presence of the Governor, who counts the prisoners, and also attends the second rounds, to satisfy himself of the presence of each occupant in his cell, by the insertion of a lantern through the trap. He again visits at ten o'clock, P.M., when the keys of the prison are deposited in an iron safe in his bed-room until morning. Occasionally he tests by personal inspection, at late and uncertain hours, the vigilance of the watch, which patrols the court yards and insulating area, from ten, P.M., until six, A.M., next morning. The accuracy of the night-watch is marked by three tell-tale clocks, which are pegged from the outside to prevent tampering.

Photography is here turned to good account, consequently few old offenders escape detection, and several grave criminals have been brought to justice, traced through photographs taken in this gaol.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1869 or 1870.

Three turnkeys do duty in the separate prison during the night, being locked up inside the prison, and can by an alarm bell communicate with the night guard on duty outside. The third tell-tale clock was put up on the recommendation of my colleague in 1869.

Gas has been introduced into the cells of the female and the occupied portions of the male prisons. It is kept lighting in them until half-past six, P.M.

There is a good mess-room for the warders, which is found conducive to order.

Convicted prisoners, whose conduct is satisfactory, are allowed to receive visits once in three months; there is a suitable place, properly fitted up, where visits to prisoners are made.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869. | From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stoppage of diet,	73	9	Stoppage of diet,	27	110

These punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the record of punishments regularly submitted to the Board at its meeting. One female was nine times, 2 males three times, and 3 males twice punished during the year.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Weaving mats,	3	—
Weaving matting,	2	—
Making mats,	18	—
Picking oakum,	9	7
Darning,	—	1
Sewing,	—	2
Knitting,	—	4
Cooking,	—	1
Pauper debtors picking oakum and gaol duties,	4	—
Total,	36	15

* Two males three times; three males twice.

† One female nine times.

North
Dunfermline,
County of
London-
derry Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	36	15
Debtors (unemployed),	4	—
Total in custody,	40	15

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1867, . £229 1s. 11d. | 1868, . £228 18s. 9d. | 1869, . £156 7s. 3d.

The large receipts from the industrial employment of the prisoners in this gaol show that their labour is not wasted, but is turned to useful account to lighten the burden on the ratepayers. One turnkey, who is skilled in matmaking, instructs the prisoners in the work, and mats of a very superior description, which command the highest price in the market, water brushes for grooms, and other remunerative works are carried on. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at stone-breaking and the weaving of heavy mats in large mat looms. Prisoners also pick oakum.

The females are employed in the cooking of the food for both male and female prisoners in the laundry, and at knitting and sewing.

The skill of artisans, when in custody, is turned to the best account.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	250	27	365	28
Average daily number of pupils,	32	4.147	27	5.6
Number of days on which school was held,	167	193	218	229
School-hours.—Males—11½ to 12½. Females—10½ to 11½.				

One hour's schooling is given daily. The male teacher instructs prisoners of both sexes, a matron being present when the females are at school.

The present teacher was never trained, but was monitor in a National school, he also taught in a Roberston school. The turnkeys assist him. All the chaplains visit the schools, and enter their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

The school fittings are on an excellent plan, which has been adopted in other prison schools with advantage.

Dietary and Contracts.

No. 1.—Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

No. 2.—Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.

Class 1 (Males above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 2 (Females above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner, on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Class 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper, on those days.

The meal directed in the above tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup should be made according to the following formulae:—Add to one gallon of boiling water, 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water; 2 lbs. of turnips, peeled and sliced; 4 oz. of onions, cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable. When boiled for one hour it is fit for use. Parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread is to be made of whole meal, or equal parts of second flour and whole meal. The tea is to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Butter-milk may be used instead of new milk once a day, either at breakfast or dinner, if the surgeon approve of the change; and the equivalents shall be, for every half pint of new milk one pint of buttermilk.

Costs.—Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 3d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; new milk, per gallon, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 12s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; soap, per cwt., £1 14s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . . . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1868, . . . 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1869, . . . 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The food provided for the prisoners on the day of my visit, which I tasted, was of good quality; and I observe from the reports of the Chaplains, which are in the tabular form recommended for their use, that the provisions supplied to the gaol during the year, except on two or three occasions when the milk was found faulty, met their approval. I questioned the prisoners in custody; no complaint against their treatment in the gaol was made to me by any.

This is one of the few prisons in Ireland in which female prisoners cook for the inmates.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £1,806 0s. 9d. | 1868, . £1,904 6s. 1d. | 1869, . £1,883 16s. 1d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £1,021 17s. | 1868, . 1,025 2s. 2d. | 1869, . £1,053 5s. 6d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £34 14s. 7d. | 1868, . £38 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1869, . £37 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £0 13s. 0d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . £0 12s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £10 19s. 0d. | 1868, . £47 12s. 0d. | 1869, . £41 2s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £3 4s. 0d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . £4 6s. 3d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £182 15s. 1d. | 1868, . £154 5s. 2d. | 1869, . £172 14s. 3d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
London
derry Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
London-
derry Gaol.

The various registries of discipline, statistics, and finance appear here to be kept with much care and attention. The Local Inspector, who devotes much time to the management of the gaol, looks particularly after this branch of his duties. The issue of provisions and of stores are now checked daily by the Governor, and the Local Inspector tests monthly the accuracy of all accounts before being submitted to the Board for payment.

The Local Inspector and Governor both keep their journals in a very satisfactory manner, and with care. The Medical Officer and Chaplains also keep journals; the latter officers likewise visit the schools, and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose. The other gaol books are correctly kept, but the Dietary Book was two days in arrear on my visit. I have explained how the Officers' Conduct Book should be kept. It will be found a valuable record of the good conduct, as well as neglect in the discharge of their duties of members of the subordinate staff, by which to guide the Board when making promotions, and likewise an incentive to vigilance and attention.

I approve much of the proposed alterations in the chapel.

The markings of the tell-tale clock is entered in the State of Prison at Locking Book. Dietary Check Book not kept. A deputation of the Grand Jury at each assizes inspects the gaol and report.

All the books recommended by the rules of the Queen's Bench and the Inspectors-General are in use, with the exception of the Work Ledger and Daily Employment Book.

The Governor enters in a book in his own office when he leaves the prison.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector,	110	0	0	Marcus Mooney, Clerk,	65	0	0
Rev. T. L. Scott, Episcopalian Chaplain,	46	3	1	George Ewing, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1	Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, teaches Mat-			
Rev. Michael Tracey, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	making,	40	0	0
William Miller, esq., Surgeon,	—			(Robert Casack,	50	0	0
				(Robert Mortimer,	36	0	0
				(Alexander Foster,	30	0	0
				(Joseph M'Elvenny,	30	0	0
				Jas. Campbell, Night Watchman,	30	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Miss M. Stirling, Matron,			
Captain Conolly Skipton, Governor,	200	0	0	assists in schooling,	42	0	0
Thos. Locky, Deputy Governor, Stone-mason,	100	0	0	Miss M. Barber, Assistant-Matron,	36	0	0
				Mrs. Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	22	0	0

* Turnkeys assist in teaching school.

Vacancies.

Rev. William M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. Michael Tracey, appointed. Fourth turnkey, Thomas Boyd, resigned; Joseph M'Elvenny, appointed. Night watchman, Joseph M'Elvenny, resigned; James Campbell, appointed.

The subordinate officers are supplied with coal and gas but no ration allowance. They wear a neat uniform, and have carbines and revolvers.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	265	225
Chaplain, Established Church,	197	139
Presbyterian Chaplain,	201	156
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	160	119
Physician and Surgeon,	283	228

The preceding schedule of the visits of the extern officers show that they have all been attentive to their duties. The Medical Officer, who, being also surgeon of the county infirmary, receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol; has attended during the past year between five and six times in the week; the Local Inspector and the Presbyterian Chaplain also very frequently.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
London-
derry Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	5	2	7	1	4	6	6	2
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	23	9	74	9	41	93	129	17
Average daily number in hospital,	-	-	20	-	11	26	39	-
Number of prisoners medi- cally treated out of hos- pital,	146	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of deaths in the gaol,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£23 2s. 9d.		£19 11s. 2d.		£23 13s. 3d.		-	-

The hospital was unoccupied by prisoners on the day of my visit. The wards are well ventilated and commodious. I found them clean and well kept. They have water-closets off each. There are also good baths adjoining the lower wards. The exercising yards for convalescent patients are small. One of the warders and his wife, who is hospital nurse, sleep in the hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir H. H. Bruce, bart., M.P.	James Murray, esq.	Walter Groen, esq.
Sir F. W. Heygate, bart., M.P.	George Skipton, esq.	S. M. Alexander, esq.
Sir John Hill, bart.	Conolly T. M. Causland, esq.	Capt. William E. Scott.
John B. Bessford, esq.	William C. Gage, esq.	The Mayor of Derry.

The Board meets regularly on the third Wednesday of each month for the transaction of business, when small accounts and the salaries of the subordinate officers are paid. The Governor receives his salary quarterly, and the externs half-yearly, at assizes. Creditors are paid by separate cheques drawn in favour of each.

The Rev. William McClure, the active and intelligent Presbyterian Chaplain of the gaol, has addressed to me a letter in which he points out the hardships under which Irish prison officers labour when compared with those in England. According to the 15th section of the English Prisons Act, 28 & 29 Vic., cap. 126, prison officials, if not less than sixty years of age, may retire on two-thirds of their salaries after twenty years' service, while in Ireland they must serve forty years to obtain the same scale of superannuation; Mr. McClure asks that the clause in the English Act should be adopted in future legislation on Irish prisons, and that the presentment for superannuation should pass the Grand Jury without being submitted to the Presentment Road Sessions of the county. Both these suggestions meet the approval of my colleague and myself. Mr. McClure also considers that prison officers who have faithfully discharged their duties for thirty years, and who have reached a certain age (say sixty-five), should be allowed to retire on a pension, which should be mandatory, not optional.

At the conclusion of Mr. McClure's letter, he makes some observations with reference to the office of prison chaplain, which he holds; and as,

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
London-
derry Gaol.

from his long experience in the office, his suggestions are entitled to consideration, I append them to this report :—

"The provisions of the 11th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 68, instead of being, as it was intended, a relief to prison chaplains, has had the very opposite effect in places where it is attempted to be enforced. To carry out its provisions to the letter is impracticable. A Board of Superintendence meets usually once a month. During that month many unforeseen casualties might occur that may render it impossible for the chaplain to attend to the week-day, and especially to the Sunday duties.

"There are various ways in which this grievance could be removed. A distinction might be made between conducting Divine service on Sunday (where the principal difficulty lies), and visiting the prison during the week. In the former case, I think any recognised clergyman of the same denomination as the chaplain ought to be admissible to conduct Divine service on Sunday, but to have further access to any of the prisoners. The following is an extract from the bye-laws of one of the largest and best conducted gaols in the Kingdom. Its adoption, with some slight modifications, in the forthcoming Act, extending it to all prisons, would in a great measure relieve the chaplains, and not interfere in any way with prison discipline :—

"'In the event of sickness or other unavoidable causes, the chaplains are permitted to appoint substitutes (being regularly licensed clergymen), specifying in their journal the name of the substitute and cause of absence, and giving notice thereof to the Local Inspector, who is to report the circumstance to the Board of Superintendence at their next meeting.'

"There are other modes that might be adopted, such as that the names of two or three clergymen should be submitted to the Board for their sanction—any one of them being admissible in case of necessity; or that a Committee of members of the Board, residing in or near the county town, might be appointed with authority to sanction any temporary substitute; but the first plan suggested would, I think, upon the whole, be more satisfactory.

"Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM M'CLURE, Presbyterian Chaplain.

"London, January 11th, 1871."

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Londonderry.
Bridewells.

	Coleraine.		Magherafelt.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year. . .	65	23	74	30
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	26	9	28	26
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding Inspection, Of whom were Drunkards, . .	19	8	20	8
	17	4	10	7
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Magherafelt fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Maghera on the last Saturday of the month.	
Committals, whether regular?	The remands are all illegal, signed by one Justice, for more than three days.		Remands illegal, for seven days, signed by one Justice.	
Registry, . . .	Very well kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In excellent order and repair.		Generally in fair repair, except in one part where plaster has fallen off over stairs.	
Security, . . .	The walls of the exercising yards are of sufficient height for security, but the roof of the privies, which are built against the boundary wall, interfere with the security of the prison.		Insufficient, more especially in the exercising yard for males.	
Accommodation, . .	Two day-rooms and eight cells, each with one bed; those on the ground floor damp.		Males, day-room and two cells with one bed in each, besides a room with three beds on the ground floor; day-room up stairs with one small cell off it; one cell below badly ventilated and unhealthy; the keeper's apartment insufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Very good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	A pump in each yard, and force-pump to fill tank of water-closets.		By pump; one in each yard.	
Sewerage, . . .	There is a water-closet in each yard and three in the house.		Bad, in consequence of defective drainage of the town of Magherafelt.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated; lower cells damp.		Clean and well ventilated except one cell.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5d. for each prisoner; only two meals are given.		5d. for each prisoner; only two meals given.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20; wife as matron, £5; keeper is given a suit of clothes.		£20; wife matron, £5; a suit of uniform given.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £4.		Court-keeper; salary £4.	
Statutable Inspection, Remarks, . . .	25th November, 1870. One male in charge for deserting his wife, committed on 27th November until Petty Sessions on 30th November.		28th November, 1870. Two males in charge—deserter and absconding apprentice.	

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of
London-
derry.

Bridewells.

		Newtownlimavady.	
		M.	F.
No. of Commissions in past year, .		34	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .		7	—
No. of Commissions in the Quarter preceeding Inspection, . .		13	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .		2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	At Newtownlimavady fortnightly; at Dan- given every three weeks.		
Commissions, whether regular?	Generally regular; but I found remands for more than three days signed by only one Jus- tice; one man for deserting his wife, kept from 23rd June to 12th July on remands.		
Bagistry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	In excellent order and repair.		
Security,	Sufficient with care.		
Accommodation,	Males, three cells, one with two beds, has a fireplace, another three beds—a cell for drunkards with guard-bed and bedding. Females, a cell with fireplace has three beds —a drunkard's cell with guard-bed and bed- ding. They open directly into the yard. The cells for drunkards have only windows in the doors.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Very good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied? . . .	An abundant supply from town reservoir is conveyed by pipes to the tank in the bride- well.		
Sewerage,	A good sewer with syphon mouth.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion,	Clean, dry, and properly ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	Two meals only are given to prisoners, at the cost of 5d. per day.		
Salary of Keeper,	£20; wife as matron, £5; keeper receives also a salt of clothes.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-keeper; salary £4.		
Statutable Inspection, . . .	25th November, 1870.		
Remarks,	One male prisoner in charge for drunkenness.		

JOHN LESTAIRNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
26TH DECEMBER, 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Longford
Gaol.

State.

Description of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	—	1	1
„ further Examination, . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	14	3	17	2	1	3

Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

	M.	F.
10 years and under. { Convicted summarily,	2	—
{ Committed for trial (remand),	1	—
{ Committed once,	3	—
{ Sent to Reformatory,	1	—
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted summarily,	4	1
{ Committed once,	1	1
{ „ six times,	1	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	18	8	1868,	8	3
1868,	22	6	1870 (day of Inspection),	14	3

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	1	1868,	1	—
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	—	1870 (up to day of In- spection),	7	2
1868,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1869,	1	2			

N 2

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Longford
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870; also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870.		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-
Infanticide.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, and other carnal offences.	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common Assaults.	77	14	69	12	62	15	2	-	1	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm.	13	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty.	23	1	15	-	20	-	4	-	1	-
Other Assaults.	11	-	7	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery.	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock.	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny.	19	5	12	7	10	2	-	-	2	-
Receiving stolen goods.	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Forgery.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Offences against the currency.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	15	1	32	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act.	9	3	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without violence.	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace.	13	4	16	3	19	10	-	1	-	-
Loitering for prostitution.	-	26	-	12	-	8	-	-	-	1
Threatening language.	-	-	3	1	3	2	1	-	2	-
Other misdemeanors.	19	3	25	7	12	1	-	-	-	-
Whiteboy attack on dwelling-house.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class.	201	58	179	52	171	44	13	3	8	3
Vagrancy.	-	-	20	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness.	55	18	69	20	80	26	-	-	-	-
Debt.	6	-	4	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination.	41	14	47	8	49	3	-	-	-	-
Total.	303	90	319	81	313	73	14	3	8	3

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors.	4	-			6	-	
Criminals.	226	60			220	47	
Vagrants.	20	1			7	-	
Drunkards.	69	20			80	26	
Total.	319	81			313	73	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			NORTH DISTRICT, County of Longford Gaol.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Committed—			Committed—			
Once within the year,	236	39	Once within the year,	218	37	
Twice „	23	7	Twice „	20	6	
Thrice „	4	3	Thrice „	8	2	
Four times „	—	—	Four times „	1	—	
Five times „	—	1	Five times „	1	1	
Six times „	1	1	Six times „	1	1	
Seven times „	1	—	Seven times „	—	1	
Eight times „	1	1	Eight times „	—	—	
Ten times „	—	—	Ten times „	1	—	
Total,	266	52	Total,	250	48	
No. of above committed for } first time, }	184	27	No. of above committed for } first time, }	167	28	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	23.13	5.12	—	21.09	3.67	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	52		10th April.	41		6th May and 4th July.
Lowest ditto, .	10		7th Dec.	12		1st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	46		22nd April.	38		4th July.
Ditto of females, .	10		25th Jan.	7		12th June, and several times in Sept. & Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	6		7th Dec.	11		20th Jan., 11th Nov., and 18th to 21st Dec.
Ditto of females, .	1		27th July.	—		28th May to 3rd June, inclusive.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870 :—

23rd April, 1863,	62	19th November, 1867,	33
16th January, 1864,	70	16th July, 1868,	49
16th June, 1866,	47	20th and 22nd April, 1869,	52
26th February, 1866,	41	6th May and 4th July, 1870,	41

Population, 71,694 inhabitants ; area, 269,409 acres.

Convictions and acquittals during last nine years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions, .	72	112	95	36	43	20	41	59	60
Acquittals, .	31	86	39	42	22	15	26	36	25
Total, .	103	198	135	78	65	35	67	95	85

Comparative table, showing the number of prisoners of each sex sent for trial in the above-mentioned years:—

NORTH DISTRICT. County of Lancaster Gaol.			1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	Males,	Females,	96	176	112	63	59	27	54	81	71
			7	22	23	15	6	8	13	14	14
	Total,		103	198	135	78	65	35	67	95	85

Committals for drunkenness:—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
38	3	46	11	31	8	35	8	30	6	39	4	55	18	69	20
														80	26

The committals of females for drunkenness were, I understand, solely of prostitutes in the town.

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants at large in the county on the 14th September, 1868:—

	Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods,			7	10	40	33
Suspected persons,			14	13	32	30
Prostitutes,			—	—	—	11
Vagrants and tramps,			26	37	12	83
Total,			47	60	144	157
					194	217

From this return it appears that all classes of thieves and other depredators, suspected persons, and prostitutes at large in the county, on the 14th September, 1868, were 96 males, and 94 females, while the vagrants and beggars amounted to 98 males, and 120 females; and although the beggars and vagrant females numbered 120 in that year, the entire number of individual females committed to the gaol during the entire of 1868 was only 57, and 53 in 1869.

On the day of my visit, 14 males and 3 females of all classes were in custody. The males—1 a debtor, 6 untried prisoners, under criminal committals; 3 convicted at assizes, and 1 at quarter sessions, besides 3 summarily at petty sessions, for being drunk and disorderly and for assaults.

No convicted female prisoner was an inmate of this gaol on the day of inspection; but 3 were for trial at quarter sessions, 2 (sisters), M., for larceny, and 1, B., for disorderly conduct. She, I am informed, is also a pickpocket. The two women, M., sisters, above referred to, although only twenty-two and thirty years of age respectively, have been for many years constantly recorrent to this and other prisons; one, B. M., has twenty-nine convictions recorded against her on the books of this gaol, and her sister, M. M., six, since December, 1869, besides convictions elsewhere. I find three convictions against her on the registry of Westmeath county gaol at Mullingar. Since my visit, B. M. has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and M. M. to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months; but at the suggestion of the Governor she was removed by order of the Lord Lieutenant to Grangegorman prison, where the separate system is strictly carried out, in order that the other persons in this prison should not be corrupted by association with her.

Although only 52 individual females were in custody during the past year, 1869, I find that 27 of these are continually in custody, and have 291 commitments against them on the books of this prison.

The 4 males sentenced at assizes and quarter sessions were, 1 for

forgery, sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months, and 3 (2 for assaults, and 1 for cattle stealing) for twelve months each. One prisoner summarily convicted at petty sessions had been sentenced to imprisonment for six, and another for two months, for disorderly conduct and assault on the police.

North
District.
County of
Longford
Gaol.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in charge on the day of my inspection. Seven males and 1 female were committed previously to my visit, in the course of the present year, 1870. One boy had been six times committed; a boy of nine years of age was sent to a reformatory for larceny. All the others were committed for assaults, disorderly conduct, and drunkenness.

In 1869, 9 males under sixteen years were committed—no girl; 2 had been sentenced to imprisonment for two months each, and 3 for one month, 2 were sent to reformatory schools.

In this gaol proper clothing for juveniles to be sent to reformatory schools is provided—great-coats for the boys, and cloaks for the girls, which are used when travelling, and brought back to the prison by the officer who is in charge.

Debtors.

The only debtor in the gaol on the day of my visit, was on pauper allowance, supported out of the county rates—his debt was £26 18s. 9d.; the average cost of each prisoner in the gaol in 1870 was £48 14s. 3d., and the ratepayers have a just cause of complaint, that a tax is fixed on them for the support of a class of persons not criminals now no longer committed to prison in England or Scotland.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

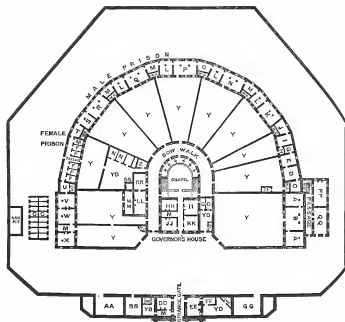
		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	98 26	Shirts, . . .	123 62	Shifts, . . .	6 49
Shirts, pairs of, . . .	123 15	Jackets, . . .	7 59	Jackets, . . .	2 70
Rugs, . . .	110 25	Vests, . . .	7 48	Petticoats, . . .	4 42
Hammocks, or Cots, . . .	53 3	Trowsers, . . .	7 51	Aprons, . . .	4 54
Bed-clothes, . . .	87 26	Caps, . . .	7 35	Neckerchiefs, . . .	2 19
Bedsteads, . . .	53 -	Shoes, Slippers, &		Shoes, Slippers, &	
Pillows, . . .	98 20	Clogs, pairs of, . . .	7 36	Clogs, pairs of, . . .	2 36

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	8	7	Workshops, . . .	16	-
Yards, . . .	8	3	Kitchens, . . .	-	One.
Day Rooms, . . .	8	-	Store Rooms, . . .	4	1
Solitary Cells, . . .	3	1	Laundry, . . .	-	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, . . .	-	-	Drying-Room, . . .	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	-	4	Lavatories, . . .	5	5
Single Cells of smaller size, . . .	48	12	Baths, . . .	1	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	2	-	Privies, . . .	8	2
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	6	2	Water-closets, . . .	3	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	5	-	Fumigating Box, . . .	1	-
Hospital Rooms, . . .	2	1	Reception Rooms, or Cells, . . .	1	1
Chapel, . . .	One.		Pumps, . . .	1	1
School Rooms, . . .	1	1	Well, . . .	1	-
Workshops, . . .	5	-	Tread-wheel, . . .	1	-
			Tell-tale Clocks, . . .	2	-

[PLAN.

Ground Plan of Longford Gaol.



A, G G, Q Q, and R R, stores; B, pauper debtors' day-room; C, dead-house; D, hospital day-room; E and M, stairs; F, female prison; G, S, and T, baths; H, I, and J, reception wards for males; K and N, for untried males; L, turnkeys' rooms; O, dark cell; P, Q, and R, for convicted males; U, inventory for females; V, furnace room; W, female reception ward; X, mistress debtors' room; Y, exercising yards; Z, well. A A, forge; B B, mill; C C, cells for stonebreakers; D D and K K, Deputy-Governor's apartments; E E and F F, Gate-porter's apartments; H H and I I, Governor's apartments; J J, prison office; L L, prison kitchen; M M, laundry; N N, treadmill; O O, pantry; P P, carpenter's shop; S S, oven; Y D, small yards.

The prison for males is managed under the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. The prisoners are in association in day-rooms according to their classes, and the evils of association must exist even under the best management which the system will permit.

I found this gaol, when I inspected it, in as satisfactory a condition as the very imperfect construction of the buildings will allow. The prison in good order, clean, well ventilated, and for the most part in sound repair. The woodwork requires painting, which should be done when the weather permits; the bells in the female prison are all in good order, and the heating satisfactory. There is a sufficient supply of good bedding, blankets, sheets, pillows, and prison clothing, to meet the requirements of the establishment, besides some in store.

The supply of water for this gaol is taken from the well-hole marked Z on the ground plan, and raised by the power of the tread-wheel into the large tank over it, whence it is distributed to the different yards and sections of the establishment. It is ample.

Since last inspection twelve new stone sheds have been formed, the doors of the old sheds built up, and a passage made in the centre through the partition, in order that the warder on duty may have proper supervision over the men at work.

In a former report on this gaol I called attention to the fact that the main sewer from the privies in the sections runs through the yards within about forty feet of the pump-hole, from which the entire supply of water for the gaol is obtained, and care should be taken that no filth is permitted to accumulate in the sewer. I then suggested that an arrangement be made to have it flushed, which, I am informed, has been done. The stone seats of the privies in the yards of the male prison have been covered with wood, but not in the female prison; there are, however, five water-closets in the female prison, which are quite sufficient.

Covered lavatories of wood have been erected in the yards of the male prison. It is suggested that a bath be put up in the reception ward for males; this would be an improvement, and could be fixed at a small cost, as there is a boiler on the spot, and the place is arched over to hold the tank.

There are now baths in both male and female prisons, supplied with hot and cold water. The tread-wheel is partitioned, and a shed has been erected to protect the warder on duty, when in charge of the prisoners who work it.

The solitary cells for males are flagged, have not bells, and are not heated; those for females are heated and have bells. The laundry is partitioned, the drying-room has merely a stove for drying the clothes, but it is stated to answer the purpose intended.

The padlocks on the cells and the night locks on doors of corridors are all of Chubb's make, and the keys of these locks always remain with the Governor. An iron chest has been provided for the keys of the prison, and, as a further security, the following regulations have been adopted by the Board of Superintendence:—

"I. The Governor or Deputy-Governor shall be present at the locking up, test the lock of each cell, and take up the key after the locking of the class.

"II. He shall again visit each prisoner between 9 and 10 P.M., accompanied by the night-guard, or Matron when visiting the females, re-examine the locks, bolts, and bars, and enter the state of same in his journal.

"III. All the keys of the prison, the pass keys of the officers excepted, shall be in the Governor's possession when the final round has been completed.

"IV. The Governor and Deputy-Governor shall each make a circuit of the prison once at least in each week, between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M.

"V. Each tell-tale clock shall be secured with Chubb's patent lock.

"VI. The keys of the prison shall be kept in an iron chest by the Governor in his bed-room.

"VII. An additional lock shall be placed on each door leading into the female prison, and double locked by the Governor and Matron at the final round, and an alarm bell provided for the Matron.

At present prisoners are locked in their cells at 6 P.M., and during the winter months remain in darkness there until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

Convicted prisoners receive visitors once in three months, those not yet tried twice in the week.

Photography is in use here, and the Governor can take photographs. There is also, I am informed, a good photographer in the town of Longford.

The males are classified according to the 7th section of the Prisons

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
County of
Lancashire
Gaol.

Act, viz., felons and misdemeanants, each subdivided into the tried and untried, with a further classification of old offenders and others not previously in custody; but all such attempts at classification are futile, and the only true system for prisoners is perfect separation of each individual. The male prisoners here sleep singly, but take their meals in the day rooms.

Cellular separation is carried out for females in 16 cells, heated and fitted up with bails and appliances for the purpose, but the cells are scattered, and not under proper supervision, owing to the faulty construction of the building. Unlock is held at 6.30 A.M. in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter. The turnkeys parade at 10 A.M., when the books are examined. The lockings are held at 6 P.M. in both summer and winter.

The turnkeys keep watch in rotation at night, and their vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, placed at the ends of corridors in the prison, and pegged every half-hour.

No escape from this gaol was attempted in 1869 or 1870.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	24	5	Dark or Refractory Cells,	19	2
Other Punishments,	1	—	Other Punishments,	—	—
Total,	25	5	Total,	19	2

The punishments inflicted during the present and past year were all by the sole authority of the Governor; no punishment exceeded one day on bread and water.

The record of punishments was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings for approval.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, 3 males.
(When off the wheel, employed at industrial labour.)

Industrial Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Cooking,	1		Washing in laundry,	2	
Cleaning Prison,	2				
Issuing fuel,	2		Total,	2	
Total,	5				

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	3	—
Industrial labour,	5	2
Sick (in hospital),	2	1
Unemployed (unable to work),	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	—
Total in Custody,	14	3

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1867, . £4 17s. 2½d. | 1868, . £6 9s. 0½d. | 1869, . £2 13s. 11d.

The tread-wheel pumps water for the use of the gaol.

There are good workshops in this prison, but formerly little industrial work was carried on, and the profits derived from the labour of the prisoners has hitherto been very trifling. The Governor is now anxious to promote industrial employment to lighten the expenses of the establishment.

One of the warders is a carpenter by trade, and the skill of artizans when in custody is utilized for the benefit of the prison.

Some good mats are made. Ten prisoners were trained to this branch of industry during 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Longford
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	162	24	141	22
Average daily number of pupils,	11.6	4.5	11.56	3.63
Number of days on which school was held,	201	62	189	118

School-hours.—Males, 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.; females, 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

There has been no change in the school since last inspection. The warder who teaches was trained in the schools of the National Board. The females receive instruction from the Matron, who is not trained. All the Chaplains visit the school and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography are taught.

If gas were introduced into a day-room, fitted up with compartments as a school-room, scholastic instruction might be given in the evening from 6 to 8 o'clock before the prisoners are removed to their cells.

The schools are not inspected by or in connexion with any public educational body. There is a good supply of books in the school. The approved forms are in use. The male school teacher has also charge of the gaol kitchen.

Dietary and Contracts.

I.—Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II.—Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—8 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic Prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 4d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 9d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 7s. 6d.; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 10s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 3.23d. | 1868, . 4.76d. | 1869, . 4.10d.

Seldom extra diet is ordered, unless a change from brown to white bread. I tasted the provisions provided for the use of the inmates on the

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Longford
Gaol.

day of inspection and found them of good quality. The Chaplains, also, who make their observations in the tabular form recommended for their use, almost always report favourably of the quality of the food submitted for their inspection; on one or two occasions they have taken exception to the milk as being "watery," and also to the stirabout as being "too thin." The inspection of provisions by the Chaplains is made by each in rotation on alternate weeks, which they find more convenient, and which is in accordance with the provisions of the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and no complaint was made to me by any.

The cooking of provisions is by male prisoners, but one only acts as cook with one to assist him in the morning.

It is suggested to introduce gas into the cells—this is very desirable, but it is more necessary to have it in the day-rooms. At present the men sit in the dark until six o'clock in the day-rooms, and go to their cells by the light of the warder's lamp, and undress and make their beds in the dark. The day-rooms, stairs, and corridors should be lighted, and the prisoners should not be left in the flagged unheated cells from six o'clock at night until seven on the following morning.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1867, . £1,306 6s. 1½d. | 1868, . £1,429 17s. 6½d. | 1869, . £1,384 8s. 1½d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1867, . £810 11s. 7½d. | 1868, . £797 10s. 6d. | 1869, . £822 8s. 8d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1867, . £57 7s. 9½d. | 1868, . £43 6s. 6-96d. | 1869, . £48 14s. 5-36d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . — | 1868, . £1 15s. 6d. | 1869, . —

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1867, . £43 10s. 10d. | 1868, . £55 13s. 9d. | 1869, . £70 14s. 5d.

All the superior officers have journals; that of the Governor is kept with much care, and in it he fully enters all occurrences in the gaol which he considers worthy of note. Such as are specially for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence are marked in red ink, in order that they should not be overlooked. He also marks in red ink the record of extra visits which he makes to the prison after lock-up, and initials the Dietary Book, which he checks each day, and the Local Inspector occasionally. The Local Inspector, who is also anxious to do his duty, carefully records in his journal all matters which specially come within his department. The warders likewise have journals, which are initialed by the Governor every Monday morning at parade. The Officers' Conduct Book is kept. The Chaplains and Medical Officer occasionally enter remarks in the journals which they keep.

The various registries of discipline and finance are here well and carefully kept, and the Governor deserves credit for his attention to this department. He is assisted by the Deputy-Governor, who acts as clerk. The markings of the tell-tale clock by the night patrol are regularly entered in "The State of the Prison at Lockings Book," and proper checks, which were necessary, have been introduced at the gate.

Formerly three registries were kept of prisoners on committal, on conviction, and drunkards, but now all are included in one general registry with index.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Longford
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				George Roblison, Deputy Governor,	53	0	0
James Henry Dopping, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Patk. McGrath, Schoolmaster,	38	0	0
Rev. Frederick Foster, A.B., Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	Robert McNally, Gatekeeper,	44	0	0
Rev. Samuel McCutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6	John McCredon,	33	0	0
Rev. Francis O'Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6	John Bruen,	33	0	0
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, County Infirmary,	—			Robert Palmer,	33	0	0
				William Maguire, Carpenter,	40	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
Thomas Lucas Murphy, esq., Governor,	200	0	0	Anna Maria Fife, Assistant Matron,	27	0	0

Vacancies.

Thomas Jackson, Carpenter-Warder, dismissed; William Maguire, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowances.

Resident officers receive fuel and light only.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,*	114	106
Chaplain, Established Church,	234	219
Presbyterian Chaplain,	202	213
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	207	229
Surgeon,	227	238

All the extern officers have been very regular in their attendances to their duties in the gaol during the past and present years. The old firearms formerly supplied to the warders have been removed, and revolvers supplied in their place.

I met the Chaplain of the Established Church and the Presbyterian Chaplain when I visited; both expressed themselves well satisfied with the general management of the establishment, and I observe that the Roman Catholic Chaplain in his journal expresses a like opinion; indeed, I see no reason to doubt the zeal of the superior officers, and the efficiency of the Governor of the gaol.

The turnkeys are all provided with uniforms; the matron and her assistant also are given each a suitable dress.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	6	5	14	13	35	9	25	7
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	296	73	177	191	505	112	560	146
Average daily number in hospital,	62	02	48	52	14	307	153	4
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	49	31	68	41	64	26	71	16
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£23	9s. 2d.	£30	3s. 6d.	£22	16s. 6d.	—	—

* The Local Inspector was absent in 1869, pending the adjustment of his difference with the Board, and he was absent in 1870, by permission, for the benefit of his health.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Longford
Gaol.

Two males and 1 female were in hospital on the day of my visit. The hospital wards for the sick of both sexes are here separate. There are two wards for males which are commodious and well ventilated; they have water-closets off each. One ward, with three beds and water-closet, on the top range of the female prison, is allotted for invalids of that sex. They have no special place for exercise, but when female invalids are ordered exercise they take it in the front or entrance yard, all others in the laundry yard.

The Medical Officer being also Surgeon to the county infirmary, receives no remuneration for his professional services in the gaol, yet his visits are frequent, and far exceed the minimum limit fixed by the Prisons Act. The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory. I found a water-closet in the hospital in a filthy state when I visited.

The Medical prescriptions are compounded by an apothecary in the town of Longford, whose account is checked by the Medical Officer of the Gaol before being paid.

Board of Superintendence.

The Hon. L. H. King Harman, J.P.	Mathew W. O'Connor, esq., J.P.	Henry O'E. Gregory, esq., J.P.
Capt. L. L. B. Fox, J.P.	Geo. W. W. Slater, esq., J.P.	St. George R. Johnston, esq., J.P.
Captain William Bond.	Ambrose Bole, esq., J.P.	Thomas Bond, esq., J.P.
Huband G. Gregg, esq., J.P.	Richard E. Fox, esq., J.P.	
	Alex. C. Kingston, esq.	

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday of each month, unless the first of the month should fall on a Saturday, when the meeting is postponed to the following week. The Board at its meetings examine accounts and discharge liabilities by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, except when the amounts are small, in which case they are paid in the aggregate to the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. Intern officers receive their salaries monthly; the extern officers half-yearly at assizes.

There are no bridewells in this county.

JOHN LÉNTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
17TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

Normal
DISTRICT.
County of
Louth Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	1	1	—	—	—
" Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
" further Examination, . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	8	1	9	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	10	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	5	6	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	33	8	41	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years old and under.	Summarily convicted, . .	—	—	1	—
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Summarily convicted, . .	1	—	4	1
Total,		1	—	5	1
All first committals.					

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	34	13	1869,	30	11
1868,	39	8	1870 (day of Inspection),	33	8

NORTH DISTRICT.		Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—			
County of South Coast.		M.	F.	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection).	
1867,		—	—	3	1
1868,		3	1	1	1
1869,		3	—	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870, (including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
Manslaughter,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Concealing birth of Infants,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Common assaults,	69	19	56	6	40	6	9	—	12	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	1	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	—	5	1	14	1	1	—	—	—
Other assaults,	3	—	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Robbery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Larceny,	30	20	27	12	25	6	4	—	7	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Military offences,	13	—	13	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	4	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property without violence,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Disorderly, loitering, and abusive language,	38	29	23	31	19	36	—	1	1	1
Refused to go to sea in ship <i>Insula</i> ,	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing his person,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enter a railway carriage in motion,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms without licence,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	178	68	152	56	130	39	33	2	29	7
Vagrancy,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	66	92	79	81	73	73	1	5	2	2
Debt,	10	1	10	—	6	1	4	—	—	—
For trial,	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Remanded for farther examination,	62	13	36	16	44	6	4	—	—	—
Total,	320	178	283	154	254	120	33	8	33	10

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	10	—			6	1	
Criminals,	192	73			175	46	
Vagrants,	2	—			—	—	
Drunkards,	79	81			73	73	
Total,	283	154			254	120	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection				NORTH DISTRICT. County of Louth Gaol.	
		M.	F.			M.	F.		
Committed	Once within the year,	176	44	Committed	Once within the year,	161	41		
	Twice	26	14		Twice	26	7		
	Thrice	7	2		Thrice	7	8		
	Four times	6	3		Four times	1	3		
	Five times	—	3		Five times	2	2		
	Six times	—	—		Six times	—	1		
	Seven times	—	3		Seven times	—	—		
	Eight times	—	2		Eight times	—	—		
	Twelve times	—	1		Twelve times	—	1		
Total,		215	72	Total,		197	63		
No. of above committed for first time,		138	37	No. of above committed for first time,		132	29		

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24.6821	10.3261	—	22.7071	9.0560	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	51		3rd Nov.	50		3rd March.
Lowest ditto,	16		10th Jan.	22		28th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	37		10th Nov.	38		24th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	17		2nd Nov.	15		9th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12		11th Jan.	15		2nd July.
Ditto, of females,	4		14th May.	4		22nd Sept.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors,) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870 :—

1863, 40	1866, 43	1869, 51
1864, 43	1867, 106	1870, 50
1865, 47	1868, 52	

Population 75,973 inhabitants; area 201,434 acres.

Total number of prisoners tried at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convicted,	21	23	23	23	39	29	44
Acquitted,	23	22	23	23	12	13	24
Total,	44	44	46	46	51	42	68

Proportion of males and females for trial during the above period :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	29	37	40	44	45	36	53
Females,	15	7	6	2	6	6	13
Total,	44	44	46	46	51	42	68

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Louth Gaol.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 10 months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	63	111	72	126	66	82	68	84	79	78	64	32	79	81	78	23
To the bridewell at Ardee,	83	18	88	17	113	19	112	18	162	23	224	26	182	36	—	—
	146	129	160	138	179	101	175	102	241	101	288	118	261	116		
	265		288		230		277		243		407		377			

On the day selected for inspection of this gaol, besides 4 male debtors, 29 males and 8 females of all classes were inmates of this gaol. Of these 23 males and 7 females were under sentences of imprisonment.

The following were the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge :—

	Males.							Total.
	Sentences of imprisonment.							
	2 years.	18 months.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	3 months & under 3.	2 months and under.	
For fraud and larceny,	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	8
Perjury,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Having unlicensed arms,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rape,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poor law offence,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Assaults, drunk and disorderly,	—	—	1	1	—	1	8	11
Total,	4	1	2	1	1	2	12	23

The females were 1 under a sentence of two years' imprisonment for concealing birth, and 5 for loitering for prostitution, drunkenness, &c., sentenced, 1 for three months, the rest for short periods.

Male prisoners for trial were 1 for larceny, and 4 for assaults.

One female was for trial for larceny; she is a returned convict, having been sentenced to three years' penal servitude in 1863, thence she was transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, from which she was discharged at the end of her sentence. She has been fifty-one times an inmate of this gaol under various sentences of imprisonment. She is now under her fourth committal in the present year. Five of the 7 females in charge on the day of my inspection have 542 convictions recorded against them in the books of this gaol. Some are seldom many days discharged when they are recommitted for drunkenness, larceny, and disorderly conduct, and 21 women committed during the year have been altogether 927 times inmates of this gaol. These women will seldom enter a work-house, and when not in prison they hang about the military barracks of the town of Dundalk until they fall prematurely victims to hardship and disease.

Many males, also, are constantly recurrent to this gaol for assaults, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. I have a return from the authorities which shows that 18, who were inmates of the gaol during the present year, have 201 convictions recorded against them on the books of the prison, and were 43 times committed; during the ten months which elapsed previously to my visit in 1870, thus a few, and the same individuals, occupy year after year the prison, which entailed a net expenditure on the county of £1,462 15s. 9d. during the past year for maintenance of the establishment, or an average of £41 7s. 4d. for each individual.

One man in charge for drunkenness on the day of my visit is a trades-

man in the town of Dundalk, and his son, a boy of eleven years of age, was also under sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment and five years in a Reformatory for robbery.

One of the males in custody is a returned convict; another has a son undergoing seven years' penal servitude, and who (the son) had been previously a convict.

The number of individual males committed to this gaol in 1869 was 215; the number of individual females 72, of these latter 37 were recommitments.

Juveniles.

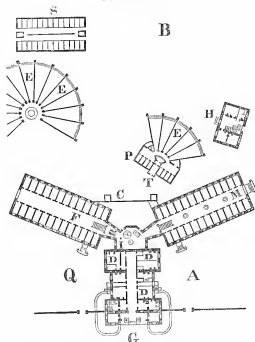
Five males and 1 female under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol previously to inspection in 1870. One boy was aged ten years; another of eleven years was in charge at the time of my visit under sentence to be sent to a Reformatory for five years, after his punishment in the gaol; his father, although possessed of property in the town, is a confirmed drunkard, and was in charge for that offence when I visited; the son, with such an example before him, fell into bad company and has become a confirmed thief.

All the children committed during the year were for larceny; 4 were convicted and 2 discharged; 1 male was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, 2 for fourteen days. The only female juvenile committed in 1870, C. T., had previously been in custody for larceny (in June, 1869), for which offence she was then sentenced to imprisonment for one month. On the present occasion she received a sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing a shawl, and was discharged. She is an orphan, and almost illiterate, only knowing the alphabet, although between fourteen and fifteen years of age. In the prison records it is stated that her father had been before his death in prison, and it would appear that there was a fit case for a Reformatory School. Under present circumstances there is good reason to fear that she will add another to the list of unfortunate creatures described above who are constantly recurrent to the gaol.

Accommodation.

	M. F.		M. F.
Wards,	3 1	Kitchen,	one.
Yards, on separate system, .	18 for all.	Store Room,	one.
Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors, .	1 1	Laundry,	one.
Solitary Cells,	2 2	Drying Room,	one.
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, . . .	83 2	Lavatories—there is a Basin in each cell at water pipes for washing.	
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	2 1	Baths,	1 1
Sleeping-rooms for master and mistress debtors,	2 1	Privies,	eight.
Hospital Rooms,	4 2	Water-closets,	seven.
Chapel, on separate system, . .	one.	Fumigating Apparatus in Laundry,	
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel used for the purpose.		Reception Rooms or Cells, . .	4 6
Workshops—Prisoners generally work in cells.		Pumps—two pumps connected, and one hand pump.	
Workshops,	24 -	Wells (connected),	two.
		Tell-tale Clock,	one.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Louth Gaol.



G, entrance to offices; D D, debtors' prison; A, garden where the debtors take exercise; I, inspection hall; F, female prison; M, male prison; C, large coal stores, capable of holding 60 tons, which can often be procured in Dundalk at a cheap rate when taken in large quantities; P, pump, worked by a crank and prison labour; T, tank, placed on a tower whence the prison is plentifully supplied with water; E E E, exercising yards for prisoners; H, hospital; S, stone-breakers' sheds; B, back-gate and depot for stones; Q, quarry, now filled up. The Governor's house, chapel, and school-room are placed over the building G D D; and the kitchen and offices, punishment cells, &c., underneath.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	77	35	Shirts, . . .	27 53	Shifts, . . .	8 31
Sheets, pairs of,	77	55	Jackets, . . .	27 44	Jackets, . . .	8 22
Rugs, . . .	77	44	Vests, . . .	27 51	Petticoats, . . .	8 59
Hymenecks or Cots, 108			Trowsers, . . .	27 24	Aprons, . . .	8 41
Bed-ticks, . . .	77	36	Caps, . . .	27 26	Neckercloths, . . .	8 40
Bedsteads, . . .	25		Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	27 50	Caps, . . .	8 31
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	- -	Stockings, pairs of, . . .	8 27
					Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, . . .	8 15

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Louth Gaol.

The bedding is good and sufficient, but I do not approve of the plan practised in this gaol of covering up the sheets and blankets in the coats during the day; they should be exposed to the air and ventilated for health.

I found this gaol when I made my inspection very clean and well kept, the woodwork of the cells freshly painted by prison labour, and the walls lately whitewashed. The roof is in perfect order, but still the damp, which cannot be got rid of, shows itself on the walls, especially in the hospital which is for that cause unfit for human habitation, notwithstanding that some expense has been incurred in endeavours to render the walls impervious to the damp, which everywhere still appears on them during moist weather.

The cells are well ventilated, artificially lighted by gas, and the fittings in good order; but as my colleague has remarked, the bell pulls are inconveniently placed, too high, and might tempt a prisoner to commit suicide.

Water with a basin is in every cell, and water-closets are on each corridor, but baths are only in the basement of the prison (one for each sex). The reception cells are not heated, they likewise are in the basement; in it also workshops are fitted up for shoemakers, tailors, and other artisans when in custody.

There is an abundant supply of water to the gaol from two well-holes, united by blasting the rock between them; water is raised from the wells into a large tank by the power of a crank-pump, which is worked by the prisoners on a principle which is perfectly safe, and which has been highly approved wherever adopted. The machinery requires some improvement; the cog-wheels are too large, and there is no register to record the number of revolutions of the wheel. The cost of putting up such a register would be attended with a very trifling expense, and would insure regularity at the work.

There is a good laundry, properly stalled, in connexion with the female prison, but the drying-room has no heating apparatus beyond an ordinary fireplace; ropes are hung across the room on which the clothes are placed. The prisoners' clothing are here disinfected by means of steam at a high temperature. This is an excellent arrangement, which should be adopted elsewhere. The clothes of prisoners on admission are by this means thoroughly freed from the poison of disease which they may contain. Such specific poisons, when exposed to the purifying action of hot steam, lose their vitality and are rendered innocuous.

The sewerage in this gaol is not satisfactory, and occasionally offensive smells are observed. There is an abundant fall from the prison grounds, but the sewers of the borough do not reach them, and those from the prison are discharged into a large cess-pool in front of the building, from which a drain flows into the demesne on the opposite side of the road. The fault could be easily remedied by the adoption of a process in use in some public institutions, or by conducting earthen pipes from the prison to the sewerage of the town.

My colleague has suggested that from the position of the kitchen, next the laundry, females might be employed as cooks; this, I think, would be a desirable arrangement.

One, the greatest, defect in this gaol is, that there is not sufficient separation between the male and female prisons, and facilities are given for gross abuses, which have been proved to have arisen in other prisons. The other defects are:—The stalls of the chapel are ill-constructed. The prisoners in the back rows, when on their knees during Divine worship, cannot be seen by the officers in charge. The marshals are faulty, as has been shown in former reports, and the punishment cells, which are in the basement of the prison, are flagged and not heated.

Individual separation is strictly carried out with all prisoners criminally

NORTH DISTRICT. committed, except those employed in the kitchen, or such as are exempt, for sanitary reasons, by the special directions of the Medical Officer in each case.

County of South Gal. Lock-up is held at 6 P.M. in winter and 7 P.M. in summer, and the prisoners are unlocked in the morning at 6 in summer, and at 7 during the winter months. Gas is not lighted after lock-up in the cells of the criminal prison, except for a short time, to enable the prisoners to make their beds, and it is extinguished soon after.

The prison keys remain in the Governor's office until 10 P.M., when they are removed to his bedroom for the night.

A night watchman patrols the interior of the prison. The sub-warders each take the duty in rotation; their vigilance is tested by only one tall-tale clock in the central hall, the markings of which are recorded in the State of Lockings' Book.

Some additional shelves in the stores would be desirable; the materials are in the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	8	—	Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	—
Stoppage of Diet,	—	—	Stoppage of Diet,	5	—
Total,	8	—	Total,	11	—

These were all inflicted on the sole mandate of the Governor, without magisterial interference. The Punishment Book was regularly submitted to the Board for inspection at its meetings and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Pumping water by crank pump, and stone-breaking,	17	—
Matmaking,	1	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Cooking and cleaning,	2	1
Knitting and sewing,	—	4
Total,	21	5

Industrial Labour.

Picking oakum,	8	3
--------------------------	---	---

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	21	5
Industrial labour,	8	3
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Pauper debtors,	2	—

Total in custody, 33 8

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1867, £41 5s. 4d. | 1868, £26 1s. 2d. | 1869, £91 10s. 8d. | 1870, £25 2s. 8d.

The crank pump, which is stalled, is the only punitive labour, with stonebreaking, in the gaol. A considerable profit is obtained by the latter work. Oakum is picked at a profit of 8s. per cwt. for an extensive merchant in Dundalk. There are good workshops in the basement of the prison, including a carpenter's shop and forge. Matmaking, tailoring, and shoemaking, are carried on when skilled artisans acquainted with these trades are in custody. One of the warders is a shoemaker by trade. The Governor deserves credit for the increased industry which he has introduced into the prison. The profits from prison labour during the past year amounted to £91 10s. 8d.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. County of Louth Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	60	27	66	22	
Average daily number of pupils,	9	5½	8½	5	
Number of days on which school was held,	217	308	202	266	

School hours :—Males—from 11 to 12 o'clock; Females—from 10 to 11 o'clock.

The chapel is used for secular instruction in this prison, contrary to the requirements of the 4th section of the Prisons Act. The schoolmaster is a ropemaker by trade, he also acts as clerk. The females are taught by the assistant matron. The Sisters of Charity occasionally give religious and moral instruction to the prisoners of their own faith, who constitute the great majority of the inmates. The Chaplains now occasionally visit the school.

Dietary and Contracts.

Third Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk, or 3 lbs. of potatoes and 1 pint new milk. Potatoes are used three days in each week. Supper—6 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk, or 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with same allowance of milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 3d.; coals, per ton, 16s.; straw, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., yellow, £1 3s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1867, . . . 4·5287d. | 1868, . . . 5·2d. | 1869, . . . 4·3791d.

The food for the use of the prisoners which I tasted on the day of my visit was of good quality, and I observe from the inspection of Provisions Book that the provisions are stated by the Chaplains to be almost always good. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, one man only lodged a complaint, he is under a sentence of imprisonment for two years, and he stated that the prison diet which he received was not sufficient. I called the attention of the Medical Officer to his case.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1867, . £1,521 12s. 10d. | 1868, . £1,580 16s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,462 10s. 9d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1867, — | 1868, — | 1869, . £801 4s. 7d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1867, . £34 2s. 10d. | 1868, . £41 6s. 1d. | 1869, . £41 7s. 4·775d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1867, . £33 6s. 0d. | 1868, . £33 9s. 11d. | 1869, . £16 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, — | 1868, . £3 19s. 10½d. | 1869, —

NORTH DISTRICT, County of Louth Gaol.	Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—		
	1867, .	£89 11s. 4d.	[1868, . £71 15s. 9d. [1869, . £127 16s. 10d.

Mr. Shekleton, the Secretary of the Grand Jury of the county Louth, is also Secretary to the Board; he exercises a supervision over the expenditure, and the system which has been adopted now for many years is said to work well. I found the various registries of discipline and finance duly entered up and carefully kept. All the superior officers have journals, which are submitted to the Board at its meetings.

The Local Inspector was absent when I visited, and I did not see his journal. That of the Governor is well kept. The Chaplains merely state the duty performed. The Medical Officer enters observations in his journal when necessary. I regret to observe that the Officers' Conduct Book is not in use. It is a valuable record of the good or bad conduct, neglect, or inefficiency of the members of the subordinate staff, and should be adopted and carefully filled.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			Resident.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Edward Tipping, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0 0	Mr. Henry Noble, Governor,	120	0 0
Rev. Robert Hamilton, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18 6	Joan M'Dowell, Tailor, Chief Warder,	50	0 0
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18 6	Hugh Davidson, Rope-maker, Schoolmaster, and Clerk,	35	0 0
Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18 6	Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,	35	0 0
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,	—	—	James M'Dowell,	35	0 0
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary,	20	0 0	Thomas Watt,	35	0 0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25	0 0	John M'Fadden,	35	0 0
			Robert Coulter,	35	0 0
			Harriet Hughes, Matron,	35	0 0
			Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,	20	0 0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident gaol officers are supplied with fuel and gaslight; each warder with a suit of uniform clothing; the Matron and her assistant with clothing. An allowance of 3d. per day in lieu of rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	108	89
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	150
Presbyterian Chaplain,	170	148
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	189
Surgeon,	275	259
Apothecary,	326	285

I have again to call attention to the unremitting attendance to their duties in this gaol during the past year of the Surgeon and Apothecary, the latter of whom attended 326 times in the course of the year.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of Inspection).
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
Average daily number in hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 19
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	2	—	—	—	1 —
Cost of medicine,	£18 9s. 5d.		£21 6s. 11d.		£2 9s. 1d.		—

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870 :—

One; on 25th May, 1870.

As has already been observed, the Hospital, although erected at considerable cost, is useless from damp; prisoners are therefore necessarily treated medicinally in their cells. A prisoner arrested for drunkenness died in the police lock-up during the night of the

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. Lord Clermont.	William Ruxton, esq.	Michael Kelly, esq.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart.	John Murphy, esq.	Fredk. J. Foster, esq.
Lieutenant J. C. W. Fortescue.	John George Coddington, esq.	John C. Kieran, esq.
	John A. Haig, esq.	John J. E. Bigger, esq.
		Burton Brabazon, esq.

The Board meets on the first Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when the ordinary monthly payments are made. General contracts are settled and paid for half-yearly, at assizes, by separate cheques for each creditor. Warders and matrons receive their salaries monthly, the superior officers half-yearly. Quarterly meetings are held by the Board for a thorough examination of the prison.

STATE OF ARDRE BAIREWELL.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	209	47
Of whom were Drunkards,	182	35
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	68	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	56	1
Petty Sessions,	Held fortnightly, within this district; Ardre on Wednesdays; Callan on Thursdays.	
Commitments,	Some illegal, one man committed on remand, signed by one Justice, from 24th August to the 19th September following.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	In good repair.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and three cells; one below for drunkards without bedding, only straw on floor. Females—day-room and two cells. A door which I suggested in report for 1868, never has been opened.	
Bedding and Furniture,	Bedding good and sufficient; a guard-bed, with bedding, required in cell for drunkards.	
Water,	Water pipes in each yard, supplied by force pump into a cistern placed over the water-closets in the yards, with pipe to flush them.	
Sewerage,	A good sewer now made.	
Cleanliness and ventilation,	Very clean, and well kept; ventilation good.	
Dietary,	Males, 4½d.; females, 4d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£50 with uniform, and 3d. per day for rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	
Official inspection,	29th August, 1870.	
Remarks,	Two male prisoners in custody, one for assault, the other a drunkard.	

On the 4th March, 1871, as this report was passing through press a prisoner committed suicide in this bridewell, but no blame appears to attach to the keeper.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 30TH AUGUST, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To imprisonment,	1	1	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	7	11	—	—	—
Vagrants,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	11	10	21	—	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	7	7	1869,	4	4
1868,	7	7	1870 (day of Inspection),	11	10

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	—	1869,	—	—
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	2	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	7	1	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1868,	1	3	Day of Inspection,	—	1
1869,	1	2			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corres- ponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	6	3	2	—	4	2	—	1	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other assaults,	2	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	2	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, Riot, rescue, &c.,	12	3	17	7	5	5	2	2	2	—
Military offences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences— Against property, without vio- lence,	4	2	2	—	5	4	2	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, Idle prostitutes loitering on the streets,	—	42	—	23	—	14	—	5	—	3
Act of indecency,	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Having arms in a proclaimed dis- trict,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Attempting to commit suicide,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Total criminal class,	37	52	34	33	38	30	7	10	2	3
Vagrancy,	—	3	4	—	3	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	42	12	52	21	50	27	2	—	1	1
Det.,	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	38	7	26	6	16	1	—	—	1	—
Total,	124	74	118	60	108	59	11	10	4	4

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	2	—	Debtors,	1	—
Criminals,	60	39	Criminals,	54	31
Vagrants,	4	—	Vagrants,	3	1
Drunkards,	52	21	Drunkards,	50	27
Total,	118	60	Total,	108	59

Committals of drunkards.—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870. 8 months.	NORTH DISTRICT. County of Drogheda Gaol.
Males,	64	69	48	65	64	42	52	59	
Females,	33	21	17	18	27	12	21	27	
Total,	97	81	65	83	91	54	73	77	

The preceding table shows an increase in the number of drunkards within the borough during the present, and the past year.

I found in custody on the day of inspection (30th August) 11 male and 10 female prisoners under criminal committals; of these 2 had been tried by juries before the Judge at assizes, the remainder by justices at petty sessions, or in the borough court of the jurisdiction.

Referring to the male prisoners, I observe that the only offender of that sex tried at assizes in custody, was a youth nineteen years of age convicted of burglary, and sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve calendar months with hard labour. This young man is a native of Drogheda, but his mother was deserted by her husband some years since, who left her with a large family and without means of support—the son driven by poverty at home into bad courses, and now past the age when he could be sent to a reformatory school will, I fear, become a permanent burden on the rates.

Amongst the prisoners summarily sentenced, I observe J. H., a soldier discharged from the 18th Regiment, who, since his return to Drogheda, has twice within the last year been convicted of larceny; he has now been sentenced to four months' imprisonment by the magistrates, and appears to belong to the class of habitual offenders. The other male prisoners were 1 for larceny of clothes, 6 for drunkenness, assault, disorderly conduct, and 2 for seeking relief from the workhouse out of their district. The sentences of imprisonment were—2 for three months, 2 for one month, and 5 for one week.

Four of the male prisoners in custody belonged to the district of Drogheda, the others were strangers from Dublin, Galway, and Meath. One of these has been twenty times in prison, another seven, and 1 six times; 2 are not of sane mind; one has been within the last twelve months an inmate of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. One female in custody was a returned convict. Amongst the female prisoners 2 had been sentenced to imprisonment for six months, both with previous convictions recorded against them; 1 was only nineteen years of age, and her brother, a lad between twelve and thirteen years, was tried with her at petty sessions and sentenced to imprisonment for two months.

All the other female prisoners in the gaol were for assaults, attempt at suicide, and 5 for loitering for prostitution, sentenced from the Mayor's office; one of these has been 134 times under sentence in this gaol—she had also undergone three years' penal servitude; another was fourteen times, and a third eighteen times convicted, and 2 five times. The female under sentence for attempted suicide was twice previously in charge for a like offence, and five times for drunkenness—she and another woman are now under sentence of one month; one other was sentenced for three months, the remainder for one week.

Constabulary return of number of known depredators, suspected persons, and vagrants and tramps who slept in the district on the night of the 14th September, 1868:—

	Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods, .	15	—	34	27
Prostitutes,	—	10	—	26
Suspected persons,	26	24	32	46
Vagrants and tramps,	32	21	109	43
	73	58	175	142
	131		317	

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

The preceding table would tend to show the large number of the vagrant classes, more especially of juveniles in this town, and a stranger is struck with the number of young neglected children, boys, in the streets of the town who do not appear to attend any school.

Juveniles.

Five juveniles (males) were in custody here previous to inspection in 1870. One of these, a little boy of seven years of age, sentenced from the Mayor's office for begging; he was committed with his mother, also a beggar, and it appears to me that such cases are suited rather for industrial schools than for prisons. Another, thirteen years of age, convicted with his sister of picking pockets, was sentenced for two months; a third implicated in a grave burglary was admitted as a Crown witness and discharged; a fourth was a workhouse offender; the fifth was for larceny.

Some of the prisoners in charge appeared to me to be of less age than they register themselves when admitted, evidently to escape being sent to reformatory schools. A girl, B. R., stated to be nineteen years of age now in custody, is certainly much younger; yet she is an habitual offender, known as such in Grangegorman prison, now convicted with her brother of picking pockets, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Her brother, only thirteen years of age, was not sentenced by the magistrates at petty sessions here to a reformatory, but at the end of his imprisonment will leave the gaol to complete his training as a thief under the instruction of his sister, and qualify for a convict prison.

It is to be regretted that the magistrates of this district will not avail themselves of the advantages of the Reformatory Schools Act—no criminal children having been sent from Drogheda to these institutions during the past or present years, and only one since November, 1864.*

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	1	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	3	2	Store Rooms,	2	—
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—433 cubic feet,	24	8	Drying Room—Slides in Laundry, Lavatories,	3	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Baths,	3	2
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	—	Privies,	3	2
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Water-closets,	3	1
School-room,	1	—	Fumigating Room,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	5	—	Pumps,	1	1

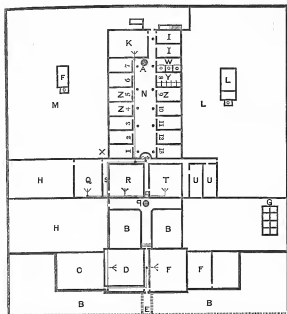
Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	31 16	Shirts,	24 5	Shifts,	12 6
Sheets, pairs of,	44 16	Jackets,	10 10	Gowns,	16 12
Rugs,	30 7	Vests,	10 10	Petticoats,	12 6
Hammocks or Cots, 18	—	Trowsers,	10 10	Aprons,	14 5
Bed-ticks,	23 15	Caps,	12 12	Neckerchiefs,	12 —
Bedsteads,	19 —	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	12 12	Caps,	12 8
		Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12 6	Stockings, pairs of,	10 6
				Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8 6

* Since my visit the magistrates of the borough have learned to appreciate the value of Reformatory and Industrial Schools. Three boys were ordered, in September, 1870, to be detained in a Reformatory School after the period of their punishment in the gaol; and a fourth boy will, I am informed, be also so sent.

Plan.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.



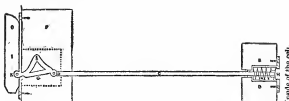
A, circular stairs; Z Z, separate cells for prisoners; Y, lavatory; E E, entrance; B B, grass plots; C, coal-yard; D, office; F F, turakays' rooms; G, sheds for stone-breakers; H H, male and female hospital and master debtors' yards; P, pumps; Q, male hospital on ground floor, marshalees over head stairs; R and T, female hospital and board-room, governor's apartments overhead; U U, solitary cells not used; female debtors' room overhead; L, female exercising ground, with laundry and straw-house; M, male exercising ground, with fumigating store in centre; N, centre hall of separate prison; I I, baths and store; K, kitchen, with lavatories and water-closet overhead, and chapel and tank on third story; W, water-closet; X, door into male exercising ground, an insecure spot, where a prisoner escaped in 1867.

I found this gaol when I made my inspection, as on former occasions, very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair, and the supply of bedding and prison clothing sufficient and of a good description. One lad, committed on the previous day for asking relief, was in his own clothes which are in rags, and should be supplied with clothing from the store during his imprisonment.

The bells and fittings of the cells at the time of my visit were all in good order, with the exception of two in the punishment cells which should be repaired with spiral springs, as in the following diagram :—

[DIAGRAM.]

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.



A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

If the fixtures are properly arranged, the gong will not sound so long as the tell-tale hangs down. A prisoner under punishment could not then break the bells of his cell, nor disturb the prison by repeatedly sounding them. It is illegal to keep a prisoner in separation, unless the cell in which he is confined is furnished with means by which he can communicate with an officer of the prison if necessary.

My colleague in his report for 1869 pointed out the necessity to render the wall separating the laundry and store yards more secure. This could, I believe, be accomplished by *chevaux-de-frise* which, if movable, would prevent a prisoner from escaping from it to the boundary wall. It would be better not to raise the cross wall, as there are such facilities to climb to the roof by down pipes from the yards.

Another matter to which he referred is the want of perfect separation between the prisons for males and females which would best be remedied by giving up the middle tier of cells to male prisoners, and extending the cells for females in the top range into the space now occupied by the chapel. By this arrangement the female prison would consist of eighteen cells on the top range, as in Naas gaol. This number is more than would be required under ordinary circumstances for females, as at no period in 1869 were more than ten prisoners of that sex in custody at any one time. In 1868 there were fifteen, which was the largest number in charge for many years. The chapel might be removed to the end of the second range where there is an empty space. All intercourse between the two prisons would then be cut off, the winding stairs being removed to the female compartment of the new chapel which should be sufficiently separated from that for males. If this suggestion were adopted, there could be no possible intercourse between the prisoners of the different sexes, and the provision of the 6th section of the Prisons Act would be carried out.*

There is, under ordinary circumstances, an abundant supply of water to this prison from a deep well at P on the prison grounds. On one day only, during the very dry season of the present year, it was deficient. There are good baths with hot and cold water, lavatories, and

* Since my inspection in August the alterations suggested have been completed, by which eight additional cells have been added to the female prison. The schoolroom has also been enlarged and improved. The alterations have been made at a cost of upwards of £200. They are well done, and I feel it my duty to state that the Board of Superintendence have liberally carried out the suggestions of the Inspectors-General. It is also proposed to introduce gas into some of the cells of the prison.

water-closets on every range, which are sufficient for the accommodation. The pump is worked with a double crank handle by two prisoners. The cistern has now been removed to the roof of the prison from under the seats of the chapel.

An iron fumigating apparatus, in which the prisoners' clothes are purified when necessary, has been put up in the exercising yard for males.

Photographs of habitual criminals are taken by a person in the town of Drogheda when required.

There is no night watch after ten o'clock in this prison and no tell-tale clocks, but the Governor states that from his room he can hear the least noise in the prison.

The matron sleeps at a distance from the female prison which is objectionable, and there is no second female officer to attend to prisoners in her absence. The Governor has a bell from his bedroom by which he can call the matron during the night. Gas has been introduced into the general hall of the prison, the debtors' quarters, the passages and offices, but not into the cells, which are only lighted after dark through the trap openings of the cells which are left open for the purpose; but the introduction of gas into the cells, as suggested by my colleague, would be a great improvement.

The kitchen being on the ground floor where the males are placed, it is found difficult to employ females in it. This defective arrangement is in most Irish prisons, even on the most improved construction, and with few exceptions the males are employed as cooks.

The sewerage is now sufficient; the sewer which was recommended has been made. The heating apparatus is found to answer; it is by hot water.

No escape was attempted from the prison during the past or present year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869. From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	2	Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	1

These were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the record submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking and pumping water,	6	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	3	8
Sewing,	—	1
Laundry and prison duties,	—	1
Total,	3	10

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	6	—
Industrial labour,	3	10
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed,	1	—
Total in custody,	11	10

P

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1867, . £18 17s. 6d. | 1868, . £17 8s. 7d. | 1869, . £16 3s. 10d.

The only punitive labour in this gaol is the breaking of stones and working the pump. The prisoners are also employed in planting potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the inmates on every spot of land within the gaol where a crop can be obtained. The male prisoners also make mats and brushes of cocoa fibre and bass. The females wash the prison clothing and linen, sew, knit, and tease cocoa fibre. Some cells are fitted up as workshops for shoemakers and tailors, and when an artisan is in custody his skill is turned to account for the benefit of the establishment.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	58	—	57	12
Average daily number of pupils,	4.1	—	5.2	4
Number of days on which school was held,	311	—	305	30

School-hours—Males, 12 to 2 in summer; females, 12 to 1; and 4 to 6 in winter.

School for males is held for two hours daily in a room of the male prison, which has I understand been improved since my visit. It is not inspected by the officers of any educational board. This is a great defect; and I would urge the Board to at once place the schools in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. All males but those committed for drunkenness attend school. The clerk is also schoolmaster. Since July, 1870, the matron gives educational instruction to the female prisoners for one hour in the day, but prostitutes committed for loitering in the streets should not be associated at school with females who do not belong to their class. I remarked to the Governor that the little girl already referred to would be totally corrupted by such association, and he will not permit this evil in future.

The Sisters of Charity visit the prison and instruct the Roman Catholic female prisoners, and have expressed a wish to instruct the men also. I see no objection if the Board approve of their doing so. It is the custom in gaols on the continent of Europe and in a few of the Irish gaols.

Dietary and Contracts.

Over seven days. Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal and 3 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—3 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Prisoners seven days and under get no supper. The males get 1 pint, and the females $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of vegetable soup at dinner.

Potatoes substituted for bread at dinner three days in each week; males, 3 lbs.; females, 2½ lbs.; and juveniles, 2½ lbs. each.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2s. 8d.; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 2s. 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 13s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1867, . 2'76d. | 1868, . 3'59d. | 1869, . 3'6d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1867, . £420 2s. 10d. | 1868, . £420 13s. 3d. | 1869, . £382 1s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1867, . £307 6s. 3d. | 1868, . £306 14s. 0½d. | 1869, . £299 11s. 4½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1867, . £29 15s. 2½d. | 1868, . £32 18s. 3'75d. | 1869, . £42 4s. 4'6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . £3 8s. 0d. | 1868, . £1 19s. 0d. | 1869, . £0 10s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1867, . £41 18s. 7d. | 1868, . £24 8s. 6d. | 1869, . £20 6s. 2d.

I tasted the food prepared for the inmates on the day of my visit, it was of good quality, the potatoes particularly so; they were grown on the prison grounds, having been planted by the labour of the prisoners, and according as they are dug out cabbages are put in their place. The Governor deserves credit for his anxiety to utilize the ground as much as possible. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, no complaint was made to me by any. I observe that the Chaplains generally report favourably of the provisions which they inspect, but the Governor at once returns to the contractor any provisions of an inferior description sent in, without waiting for the inspection of the Chaplains, and he enters in his journal his action thereon. On the day previous to my visit he returned the bread for not being properly baked.

Books and Accounts.

The journal of the Governor is well and carefully kept. The Local Inspector being also Medical Officer to the prison has one journal for both offices, in which he enters his visits only. The Chaplains also merely enter their visits in their journals. All the various books and registers of finance and discipline are carefully kept by the Governor, assisted by the clerk and schoolmaster. The Governor in this as in the other branches of his office discharges his duty to the best of his ability.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870, (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of days therein, . . .	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average daily number, . .	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prisoners medi- cally treated out of hos- pital,	35	7	29	13	17	9	10	6
Cost of medicine,	£9 12s. 7d.		£8 3s. 1d.		£6 14s. 7d.		—	

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries.

	Non-Resident.		Resident.	
County of	Robert Pentland, esq., Local In-	£10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	£80
the Town of	pector,		William Tottenham, Turnkey, &	
Drogheda	Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant	30	Wheeler,	20
Gaol.	Chaplain,		Nicholas Furlong, Turnkey,	20
	Rev. James Powderly, Roman Ca-	30	Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster,	
	tholic Chaplain,		Assistant Turnkey, and Clerk to	
	Robert Pentland, Surgeon,	—	the Board,	25
			Margaret Bourke, Matron,	15

The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and allowances of coal, gas, and soap.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1899.	From 1st Jan., 1898, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	116	66
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	159	105
Surgeon,	116	68

Board of Superintendence.

Robert B. Daly, esq. Mayor,	Patrick Mathews, esq.,	Henry Hamilton, esq.
Chairman.	J.P.	Henry Hull, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Ternan, esq., J.P.	George Knaggs, esq.
George Harper, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.
James Mathews, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.	

The Board meets on the first Friday in each month, and there is generally a full attendance of members, when the prison books are examined and accounts audited. All liabilities above £2 are paid by cheque drawn in favour of each creditor; smaller sums are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. The officers are paid their salaries half-yearly, at assizes, after audit by a committee of the Grand Jury.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND OCTOBER, 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Mayo
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Imprisonment,	6	3	9	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	2	10	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	7	13	—	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Revenue Laws,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	28	18	46	—	2	2

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 18 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at assizes,	—	—	1	1
" quarter sessions,	—	—	—	1
" summarily,	4	—	7	3
Committed for trial,	1	—	2	—
Total,	5	—	10	5
Included in the preceding:—				
Workhouse offenders,	2	—	1	—
Committed once,	5	—	9	4
" twice,	—	—	—	1
" thrice,	—	—	1	—
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	3	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	33	13	1869,	32	7
1868	47	11	1870 (day of inspection),	28	19

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

County of Mayo Gaol.	1867.	M.	F.	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	M.	F.
	1868.	3	7	Day of inspection,	2	2
	1869.	3	4			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in previous years.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	4	1	7	—	3	1	—	—	2	1
Infanticide,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rape and other carnal offences,	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	117	24	133	19	134	37	6	6	7	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	32	4	24	3	11	2	2	2	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	—	4	1	5	—	1	—	1	—
Other assaults,	2	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	2	—	2	—	7	6	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	9	1	7	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
Larceny,	30	23	31	23	30	20	5	5	6	2
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	9	1	38	1	2	2	—	—	2	—
Military offences,	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
Naval offences,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	9	8	5	4	7	4	—	1	—	—
Revenue offences,	5	7	10	—	21	8	—	1	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	49	8	38	10	16	2	3	—	1	—
Affecting the public peace,	13	18	10	20	39	23	—	1	4	—
Misdemeanors (unspecified),	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedition,	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Felony,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impounding cattle,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	326	102	328	83	304	110	25	17	27	7
Vagrancy,	2	6	2	4	7	3	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	85	22	92	17	73	29	—	1	4	—
Debt,	9	—	19	—	6	—	1	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	27	3	41	7	21	4	2	—	—	—
Total,	449	133	482	111	411	146	28	18	32	7

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	19	—	Debtors,	6	—
Criminals,	369	90	Criminals,	325	114
Vagrants,	2	4	Vagrants,	7	3
Drunkards,	92	17	Drunkards,	73	29
Total,	482	111	Total,	411	146

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Mayo
Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	304	77	Committed { Once within the year,	352	93
Twice,	18	11	Twice,	17	13
Thrice,	3	4	Thrice,	5	—
Four times,	5	—	Four times,	1	3
Five times,	—	1	Five times,	—	3
Total,	419	92	Total,	375	112
No. of above committed for first time,	355	64	No. of above committed for first time,	315	84

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	38.08	9.49	—	36.99	10.51	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	62	—	4th Feb.	69	—	15th March.
Lowest ditto,	25	—	18th Nov.	32	—	19th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	55	—	10th Jan.	60	—	15th March.
Ditto, of females,	16	—	29, 30, 31 July	19	—	19 April, 8 July
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18	—	14th Nov.	26	—	19th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	5	—	5 & 4 May.	4	—	28, 29, 30 Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

30th January, 1863,	164	20th March, 1867,	93
24th January, 1864,	121	22nd February, 1868,	64
24th September, 1865,	109	4th February, 1869,	62
4th March, 1866,	134	15th March, 1870,	69

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	—	—	Solitary confinement,	3	—

Population, 252,796 inhabitants; area, 1,363,882 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions,	137	122	108	121	95	68	93
Acquittals,	196	142	69	83	73	90	92
Total,	333	264	177	204	168	158	185

Comparative number of prisoners of each sex sent for trial during the above period:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	262	204	122	168	137	126	160
Females,	91	60	55	36	31	32	25
Total,	353	264	177	204	168	158	185

NORTH DISTRICT.	County of Mayo Gaol.	Committals of drunkards:—											
		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	To Castlebar Gaol.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	To the Bridewells of the county.	45	18	45	10	47	14	87	15	78	12	85	22
		53	15	88	12	112	9	95	13	168	12	41	12
		138	28	132	22	149	23	182	28	181	24	126	34
		156		155		194		210		203		163	

Daily average number of prisoners in custody last seven years:—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
63	28	61	25	53	22	40	17	32	13	33	9	36	10

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants at large, in the county on the 24th September, 1868:—

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.,	2	3	25	15	25	18
Suspected persons,	4	4	25	25	29	29
Prostitutes,	-	-	-	24	-	24
Vagrants and tramps,	38	42	79	73	117	115
	44	49	127	137	171	186
	93		164		357	

The preceding table shows a large amount of beggars and vagrants in this county, and while the number of thieves and suspected persons were 54 males and 47 females, the vagrants amounted to 117 males and 115 females; the large number of 93 children, vagrant and begging through the county, deserves consideration.

Four hundred and nineteen male and 93 female individual prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1869, of whom 30 males and 2 females were juveniles, 355 males and 64 females had never before been in custody, 64 males and 28 females were previous offenders, some of whom are constantly recommitted, 21 males and 13 females underwent from two to five convictions during the year, and it appears from the returns in the prison office that 59 of the males and 38 of the females have been in custody in this gaol, the males 256 times, the females 257 times.

When I made my inspection 28 males and 18 females of all classes were in charge; of these 1 male was a debtor, and 2 males were on remand. The convicted prisoners were 3 military prisoners, 16 males and 6 females found guilty by juries at assizes and quarter sessions, besides 6 males and 8 females who had been summarily convicted before magistrates at petty sessions.

Referring to the periods of the sentences of imprisonment of the prisoners in association here, on the day of inspection, I find 1 male under sentence for two years, 4 males for periods of from fifteen to eighteen months, 2 males and 1 female for twelve, and 3 males and 1 female for nine months; besides 8 males were under sentences of six months each.

It thus appears that 20 prisoners were under long sentences in association here for periods of six months and upwards.

I found also in the gaol 1 male and 2 females under sentences of seven and four years penal servitude, waiting for removal to the convict depot.

The prisoners under short sentences, summarily convicted, were 2 males, sentenced to three months imprisonment for illegal fishing, and 4

for assaults and impounding of cattle, sentenced for one month and fourteen days. The short sentences on females were 2 for three, and 2 for two months, the remainder for seven and fourteen days.

I am informed that at a town on the railway in this county is held the principal rendezvous of a large gang of thieves and shoplifters of both sexes, who distribute themselves through this and the neighbouring counties, attending fairs and markets in different guises, where they carry off money or property according as opportunities occur. The convict reformatory at Golden Bridge, and the reformatories for juveniles have thinned their ranks, but they are recruited in associated gaols, such as this is. The establishment of the separate system in prisons throughout the country, although in itself not reformatory, protects from moral contagion prisoners committed for trifling offences, and in a frame of mind most likely to be contaminated. Industrial schools lately introduced into the country will do much as a preventive, but so long as association in prisons, especially of females, continues, no radical improvement can be expected.

I have already observed that, besides several returned convicts now under short sentences of imprisonment, no less than three of the inmates of the gaol when I inspected were under sentences of penal servitude. Two were young girls, B. C. and M. R., each sentenced to five years penal servitude; the third, A. P. (male), sentenced for larceny to penal servitude for seven years.

B. C., the daughter of a pickpocket, then twelve years of age, was when her mother was sentenced to penal servitude in 1865, placed in the Galway workhouse, where, I am informed, she remained till May, 1869, since that period she has been twice under sentence in Galway gaol, and now, although not yet seventeen years of age, has been sentenced to five years penal servitude for larceny from the person. M. R., although only sixteen years of age, belongs to a gang of pickpockets—she is known as such in the gaols of Cavan, Monaghan, and Longford. She has also been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for larceny from the person. Her brother is a notorious thimble-rigger and pickpocket. The family of A. P. are, I am informed, all pickpockets; his father and one brother were sentenced to penal servitude; his two sisters are stated to be old offenders; his mother is now in gaol under sentence of imprisonment for three months, and he has already undergone a sentence of penal servitude. It was inter alia to rescue children from such surroundings that the Industrial Schools Act was passed.

The Governor deserves credit for bringing the antecedents of these persons under the notice of the presiding judge.

Referring to cases similar to that of B. C., I would wish to call attention to the 3rd paragraph of the 11th section of the Act, 31 Vic., cap. 25, which enacts that "any person may bring before two justices a child under fourteen years of age, found destitute, and having only one parent, who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment, and the justices at petty sessions may send such child to an industrial school."

M. A. C., now under sentence of imprisonment for two months in this gaol, was, when only fourteen years of age, sentenced to penal servitude for larceny, and since her discharge has been living a life of crime; she is now thirty years of age, and will most probably continue a burden on the public in and out of prison for many years. Another woman, M. M. D., summarily convicted of stealing a shawl, and sentenced to imprisonment for three weeks, had been sentenced to penal servitude for five years, in January, 1863, and discharged on the expiration of her sentence, was also in custody on the day of my visit, and M. F., now in custody, the mother of the man under sentence for penal servitude, had formerly been a convict.

North
District.

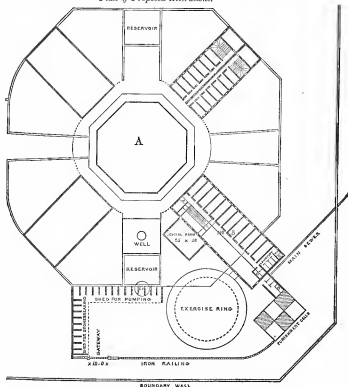
County of
Mayo
Gaol.

Juveniles.

Fifteen males and 6 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol before I made my statutable inspection in November, 1870; several were orphans or their parents were in America; and the parents of others were well known in this gaol as old offenders. Seven males were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their punishment in the prison in 1869.

Since last inspection no structural alteration or change has been made in the prison buildings, but a presentment to adapt one block to the separate system of prison discipline was passed by the grand jury, in 1864, which then received the approval of the architect of the Board of Works. The presentment was respite until the wishes of Parliament are ascertained, but as the plan may yet be carried out I repeat the observations which I made in reference to it in a former report on this prison:—

Plan of Proposed Alterations.



NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Mayo
Gaol.

"The building so altered can at any time afterwards be enlarged by uniting it and another block similarly remodelled to the central building A."

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Mayo
Gaol.

"The following is an extract from the report of the architect of the Board of Public Works on this plan when submitted for his consideration:—'The new arrangement would afford a corridor with thirty-six cells, with suitable convenience, an enclosed ring for exercising, a crank pump, and stone-breaking sheds for hard labour, all easily inspected by one officer, and a school-room.' He suggests a slight alteration in the method of admitting the light into the school-room, which, however, does not interfere with the plans, and can be adopted when the work is being carried out."

The supply of water from the well, which is (including a jumper hole of 30 feet) 136 feet in depth, is abundant, but the sewerage is very defective, and although, in the present unsettled state of prisons' legislation, I do not suggest that any expense be incurred, yet, in a sanitary point of view, the matter should not be lost sight of. I therefore repeat observations made in my report on this gaol in 1866:—

"The sewerage of this establishment is supposed to deliver itself into a quarry on the grounds of the lunatic asylum adjoining; but although the deep drain from the area round the central block acts sufficiently, the latrine sewerage of the prison, which is at a higher level, and connected with cesspits in the yards, being ineffective, no discharge of the filth from the privies is discernible, and the water impregnated with the foul matter, which accumulates in the imperfect drainage and cesspits, must, of necessity, infiltrate through the soil of the surrounding area within the prison boundary. The Governor informs me that he has partly filled up the cesspits with yellow clay, but the sewerage matter is apparently not discharged and must accumulate, vitiating the sanitary condition of the gaol."

"Whenever an effective system of drainage is adopted, the lie of the ground will offer peculiar advantages for having one well-devised scheme of drainage for both the gaol and lunatic asylum which adjoins."

"The evils which result from a system of imperfect sewerage, such as exists here, is admirably pointed out by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their Report in 1861 on the sanitary condition of the military barracks and hospitals in the United Kingdom. At page 163 in that report they recommend a plan which I am satisfied might be carried out here with advantage, and ultimately effect a saving to the county."

Since that report was written a system somewhat analogous to earth-closets has been introduced into this gaol, which prevents the further accumulation of latrine deposit in the sewers.

This gaol was, when I made my inspection, as on former occasions when I visited it, in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The grounds are kept with care and attention, the entrance being tastefully planted with flowers. The buildings are properly ventilated and now in sound repair, except that the central block still shows marks of damp from the roof over the chapel. A notice of the penalties incurred by any person introducing prohibited articles into the prison, or aiding in an escape, is placed over the entrance to the gaol, so that no person can pretend ignorance of the law on these subjects. This is a practice which should be more generally adopted elsewhere.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Kitchen,	One.	
Yards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	7	3	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Drying-room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high—432 cubic feet,	—	—	Lavatories,	7	—
Single Cells of smaller size,	98	30	Baths,	10	2
Cells to contain three persons,	14	4	Privies,	12	5
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Panorating rooms,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms or cells,	1	1
Chapel,	One.		Pump,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Workshops,	2	—	Other Machines for hard labour—9 lb. Shot,	—	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>		NORTH DISTRICT County of Mayo Gaol.
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	164	911	Shirts, . . .	47 18	Shifts, . . .	19 21	
Sheets, pairs of,	70	591	Jackets, . . .	21 29	Jackets, . . .	7 27	
Rugs, . . .	172	51	Vests, . . .	24 10	Petticoats, . . .	8 19	
Bedticks, . . .	173	118	Trowsers, . . .	23 24	Aprons, . . .	8 3	
Bedsteads, . . .	222	12	Caps, . . .	27 14	Neckkerchiefs, . . .	8 4	
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	22 571	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9 10	

I found the clothing of the prisoners of both sexes, the bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs in use sufficient for the requirements, and some in store. I observed that some in cells, not generally in occupation, were very damp, from the state of the atmosphere during the wet season of the year. This must necessarily happen in buildings of limestone, which are not heated, and I suggested that the bedding in cells, which are seldom or never occupied, be removed to store, and there kept until required. There must always, however, be a sufficient number of cells furnished for such prisoners as may be committed.

Large iron gates have been put up between the male and female prison, and an American cooking apparatus in the kitchen.

The solitary cells are not heated, they are too far from the prisons. There is no supervision over them, or means to communicate with a prison officer if necessary. This is peculiarly objectionable in the case of females, who are there placed at a distance from the quarters for females without a female to attend to them; and it is illegal to keep a prisoner in an unheated place of confinement during the winter. I therefore suggest that heated punishment cells be fitted up with proper appliances in both male and female prisons. These will be also found of advantage in the case of soldiers, sentenced by courts-martial to solitary confinement, during periods of their sentences. At present soldiers so sentenced remain by themselves in a day room, with fire in winter, but this is no punishment, and very different from being confined in a heated cell in isolation under the separate system.

Since last inspection lavatories have been fitted up at the foot of the stairs in every compartment of the male prison. The work is well done by prisoners' labour. Three baths for the male, and one for the female prisoners have been erected, but only supplied with cold water. If hot water is required for the baths it must be carried to them from the cook-house.

The apartment next the laundry has been fitted up with stove, pipes, and horses for a drying-room, and 14 stone-breaking sheds have been put up of timber in the yards. They have no backs, because the prisoners remaining in the yards during the day (the Governor considers), might hide behind them and so escape supervision. Of course in a properly constructed prison under the separate system, this could not happen; and it is to be regretted that the Governor, who is zealous, and anxious to discharge his duty, has not the opportunity to manage a prison on an improved system.

Untried prisoners are permitted to see visitors twice weekly if required. Tried prisoners seldom, and only by order of the Local Inspector, who reports his reasons for the permission being granted at next meeting of the Board.

The males are classified as prescribed under the Prisons Act, and the females nominally in three divisions, but with the very limited staff in the female prison supervision must be imperfect; at the same time I

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Mayo
Gaol.

believe the Governor would, if in his power, carry out an efficient system. The prisoners sleep separately, and during the summer months they take their meals in their cells, but not in winter, as the cells are not heated. Although gas is used to light the town of Castlebar, it has not been introduced into the gaol, and the prisoners are in darkness, without employment, during the long nights of winter. The main passages of the prison are artificially lighted until 10.30 p.m., but not by gas, after that the only light in the prison is in the guard-room.

In summer the prison cells are unlocked at 6 a.m., and locked for the night at 6 p.m., but in winter the hours of lockings and unlockings depend on the hours of daybreak and dusk in the evening. The Governor attends at unlock. The Governor and Deputy-Governor both assist at lock-up, each in a different part of the prison, and at 10 p.m., exchanging divisions, they see each male prisoner in his cell. When grave criminals are in charge, the Governor, wearing noiseless shoes, makes frequent and unexpected examinations of the cells in which they are confined during the night. Three turnkeys form a night patrol until 10 p.m., when the watchman comes on duty, and remains in charge until unlock in the morning; his vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, placed so that they cannot be tampered with; one in the office, the other in a cell, both secured by Chubb's locks, the string of each passing to the outside of the buildings. The locks are repaired in Dublin.

Photography has been introduced into this gaol, a photographic gallery and dark chamber have been built since last inspection, and the Governor applies himself specially to the detection of habitual offenders through photography.

Schools.

No schools are held in this prison, but Sisters of Mercy give moral and religious instruction to Roman Catholic females under direction of the Chaplain.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.</i>			<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	5	1	By Magisterial authority,	—	—
Dark or refractory cells,	7	4	Dark or refractory cells,	8	4
Other punishments,	—	—	Other punishments,	1	—
Total,	12	5	Total,	9	4

All punishments during the present year were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the record duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel,	11	—
Stonebreaking,	7	—
Whitewashing and cleaning,	—	4
Total,	18	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Glazing,	1	—	Sewing,	—	6
Carpentry (and in solitary),	1	—	Washing,	—	4
Masonry,	1	—			
Painting,	1	—	Total,	48	10
Whitewashing,	4	—			

* Some of the above men were also employed at punitive labour during part of the day.

Summary.

	M.	P.		M.	P.	NORTH DISTRICT.
Punitive labour,	18	4	Discharged (before labour hours),	—	2	County of
Industrial labour,	8	10	Debtors (unemployed),	1	—	Mags.
Sick,	—	2				Gal.
Unemployed,	1	—	Total in custody,	28	18	

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last four years:—

1867, £3 0s. 11d. | 1868, £4 3s. 11d. | 1869, £3 2s. 8d. | 1870, £2 6s. 4d.

As the vast majority of the prisoners in custody here are agricultural labourers, and unskilled in any trade, it is difficult to find employment for them. They work the tread-wheel, which is not partitioned, and they break stones. Several prison paths, edged with hammered stone, were made by prison labour. Some carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking is carried on when artisans are in custody, and a few prisoners were instructed in trades during the year. The females sew, wash, knit, and spin muslin. Two of the turnkeys are artisans, a shoemaker and tailor, but their skill does not appear to be generally turned to a useful account, as they are discipline officers, and have many duties to perform.

Prisoners' clothes are furnished after admission into the prison.

Dietary and Contracts.

For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3.—Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners, and for pauper debtors who do not maintain themselves.

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 3.—Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days of the week in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; class 2, 2½ lbs.; class 3, 2½ lbs. 1 pint butter-milk equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk at breakfast. Meal consists of half Indian and half oatmeal mixed.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 2d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; turf, per box, 7d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per lb., 8½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s. 4d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . . 2-65d. | 1868, . . 3-14d. | 1869, . . 3-58d.

The Chaplains report in the tabular form recommended for the purpose on the quality of the food for the use of the prisoners, and occasionally exception is taken to the quality of the milk, both sweet milk and butter-milk, furnished by the contractor, which is then rejected, and a proper substitute purchased at his cost. Samples of the provisions remain in the board-room for inspection by the Board and other authorities. I found the food, which I tasted, on the day of my visit, of good quality, except the milk, which was rather thin.

North
District,
County of
Mayo
Gaol.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any.

Here, as in most county prisons in Ireland, male prisoners act as cooks, but the Governor does not, as in some other prisons, employ grave offenders in the office; on the day of my visit the two men sentenced for illegal fishing were acting as cooks.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1867, £1,639 3s. 2½d. | 1868, £1,576 1s. 7d. | 1869, £1,528 13s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1867, . £1,139 6s. 2d. | 1868, . £1,078 5s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,086 18s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1867, . £26 16s. 7½d. | 1868, . £31 18s. 7d. | 1869, . £34 5s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . £1 18s. | 1868, . — | 1869, . 9s.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . £1 13s. | 1868, . — | 1869, . £2 14s.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . £9 12s. | 1868, . £12 5s. 7d. | 1869, . £8 13s. 2d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1867, . £254 11s. 5d. | 1868, . £190 7s. 3d. | 1869, . £150 9s. 5d.

The Governor's journal is well and carefully kept, and all observations specially demanding attention are marked with red ink in the margin. The Local Inspector also has a journal, he occasionally during the week checks the accounts and the issue of provisions, and makes a general examination of the books and registries in the prison. The Chaplains and Medical Officers likewise keep journals. The money of prisoners, when they are sentenced on admission, is at once entered in the gate-keeper's book, and then handed to the Governor, who initials the entry and gives receipts to the prisoners. The various forms of books recommended by superior authority are in use.

The markings of the tell-tale clock have not hitherto been duly recorded. A book is kept in which fines on officers are entered.

In one instance a prisoner was employed by one of the warders, which coming to the knowledge of the Governor and the Board, he was reprimanded and put on further probation.

The Governor's family consists of three persons, who reside in the prison. The gatekeeper and his wife, who is female searcher, have six children; the assistant matron two; and the nurse's husband, a former officer, who resides with her, is bedridden; they have one daughter.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			North District.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
John C. Larminie, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0 0	Thos. B. Armstrong, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	35	0 0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10 0	John Lynch, Clerk & Turnkey,	35	0 0
Rev. M. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10 0	Michael Bourke,	30	0 0
Edward Knott, esq., M.D.,	50	0 0	Pat Lyons,	30	0 0
A. T. Sullivan, esq., Apothecary,	30	0 0	James Devine, Tailor,	30	0 0
Resident.			Thos. Rogers, Shoemaker,	30	0 0
Davis R. Young, esq., Governor,	250	0 0	John Deasy,	25	0 0
Henry McClung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0 0	Matthew Hughes, Gatekeeper,	40	0 0
			Johanna Latham, Matron,	40	0 0
			Rebecca Laying, Assist. do.,	30	0 0
			Mary Cunliff, Hosp. Nurse,	20	0 0
			Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,	5	0 0

Vacancies.

John Deasy appointed Warder, vice John Macken superannuated; John Deasy resigned, and re-appointed by Board.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers (save Governor and Deputy), receive money allowance monthly in lieu of food rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	178	103
Chaplain, Established Church,	179	120
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	177	132
Physician,	290	162
Apothecary,	369	292

The preceding schedule shows that all the extern officers of the gaol are attentive in the discharge of their duties, the Medical Officer more especially. The Governor holds four acres of land adjoining the prison boundary; the Deputy-Governor has a farm of about twenty acres.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	232	898	184	343	560	459	755	234
Average daily number in hospital,	6356	2446	502	937	133	125	206	641
Number of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	537	281	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£6 10s.	—	£3 10s. 11d.	—	£1 7s. 1d.	—	—	—

There are good hospitals in this prison. The wards are roomy and well ventilated, with water-closets attached, and have baths. No death had occurred in the gaol previously to inspection in 1870 or since 1867. On the day of my visit the hospital for males was unoccupied, but two females were inmates of the hospital for that sex.

Medicines are purchased in Dublin and made up by the apothecary in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord John T. Browne.	Anthony Ormsby, esq., J.P.	Geo. J. O'Malley, esq., J.P.
Sir Robt. L. Blosse, bart.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq., J.P.	Luke A. Norman, esq., J.P.
Sir George O'Donnell.	Neal Davis, esq., C.P.	Thos. A. McDonnell, esq., J.P.
Chas. L. Fitzgerald, esq., J.P.	John C. Walsh, esq., J.P.	Neal O'D. Browne, esq., J.P.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Mayo
Cool.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month for the transaction of business, when the inferior officers are paid and the accounts are examined. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. Each creditor is paid by cheque drawn in his favour, unless the amounts are small, when all are included in one draft, and paid by the Local Inspector, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewells.

I have referred in former reports to the very wretched building used as a bridewell at Belmullet, for which a high rent is paid by the county, and I beg again to call attention to the condition and circumstances of this the worst bridewell in Ireland, the cost to the county for rent and maintenance of which is unnecessarily great. At page 213-14, Appendix to the Forty-fifth Report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, I have fully entered into this subject, and as there appears to be no desire to change the present system, it is useless for me to recapitulate the defects which I have already so frequently enumerated without result.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Belmullet.	
	36.	37.
No. of Commitments in past year,	37	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	-
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	-	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Belmullet fortnightly on Saturdays, but attendance of Magistrates irregular. Ballycroy on Thursdays.	
Commitments,	Some illegal.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	The roof of the building used as a Bridewell is sound, but the apartment of the Keeper and that for males very damp. Sashes of two windows rotten, plaster falling off walls of lower cell, and dashing off yard walls, as well as apartment of Keeper. The lock of front gate very insecure, the wind or a finger can open it. The shoots from roof recommended by my colleague never put up.	
Security,	Still insecure, but has been improved; the wall at privies has been built and the doors of building have new locks.	
Accommodation,	Above is a day-room with sleeping-rooms having two beds off it intended for females, below is like accommodation for males but very damp.	
Furniture and Bedding,	Bedding sufficient, but buckets much required; new ones should be sent.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises. The Keeper pays, out of his salary of £15 yearly, 1d. per bucket for water.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool between privies.	
Cleanliness and Dryness,	Clean and orderly, but lower rooms and Keeper's apartment dangerously damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	5d. for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15; allowance for straw, fuel, and light, £6.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	The Clerk of Petty Sessions, who is landlord of the premises, is also paid as court-keeper. The Bridewell-keeper has a pension of 1s. per day.	
Date of Inspection,	20th October, 1870.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody on day of inspection.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Mayo,
Bridewells.

	Ballinrobe.		Westport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	48	15	12	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	13	2	12	2
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	11	1	16	6
Of whom were drunkards,	2	—	5	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly at Ballinrobe, but fortnightly in other parts of the district.		Weekly at Westport, on Thursdays; at Newport on second Tuesday; at Achill on last Thursday of the month.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Re-commitments illegal, for seven and eight days, signed by one Justice.		Some remands for more than three days signed by one Justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair order and repair; but none of the suggestions by my colleague have been carried out; the woodwork not yet painted.		In good repair, lately painted, new lead put on roof; floor not yet repaired, as my colleague suggested.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		Sufficient with care; but privies too near outer wall.	
Accommodation,	Males: day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; females: day-room upstairs, and one large cell with four beds.		Exercising yard, a day-room, and three cells for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None; pump out of order, although water of a good description.		No water on premises; river is about 500 yards distant.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool under each privy; sewage matter carried out through house; a large privy, with stone seat, in each yard; it was wet, and dropping from roof when I visited.		None; a cesspool under each privy.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Very clean and orderly, but lower cells very damp.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	5½d. per day.		4d. per day for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15; £6 for straw, light, and fuel.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Is Petty Sessions clerk, for which he has a salary of £90 per annum.	
Date of Inspection,	24th October, 1870.		22nd October, 1870.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge at time of inspection.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

North District.		Ballina.		Swinsford.	
County of Mayo.					
Bridewells.	No. of Commitments in past year.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Of whom were Drunkards.	31	4	39	10
	No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.	32	4	19	6
	Of whom were Drunkards.	52	18	23	5
		35	4	7	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?		Weekly in Ballina; supposed to be fortnightly at Kilbala on Wednesdays, but very irregular, often three or four weeks before held. Crossmolina fortnightly.		Fortnightly in this district.	
Commitments, whether regular?		Some remands illegal, for seven days signed by one Justice.		Remands, signed by one Justice, are for eight days; all illegal.	
Registry.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order.		In fair order, except front door, unsound; a grate required for female day-room.		Roof in good repair, but outside door at entrance rotten; some other repairs required; I am informed that a contract has been entered into to have them made.	
Security.		Not sufficient; a down pipe from roof into yard would facilitate escape.		Yards could be made secure at a trifling cost.	
Accommodation.		Two day-rooms and six cells for all prisoners. Keeper's apartment quite inadequate; he uses one of the day-rooms as a kitchen.		Day-room and three cells for each sex. The keeper has a room in the bridewell, but his family live in the court-house.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.		Good and sufficient.		Bedding sufficient, but no tables in day-rooms; a form in day-room for males, a broken one, with only one leg, in that for females; no fire in female day-room.	
Water, how supplied?		None on premises, or within a quarter of a mile.		None in bridewell, or within 300 yards.	
Sewerage.		A cesspool.		None; cesspool under privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.		5d. for all prisoners per day.		5d. per day for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper.		£15; £6 allowance for fuel, straw, and light.		£15 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.		None; has a pension of £20 a year.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Date of Inspection.		19th October, 1870.		19th October, 1870.	
Remarks.		No prisoner in custody. Two children of Bridewell Keeper in scarlatina when I visited.		I found an old woman in male day-room with three men, but one of them was her son.	

JOHN LENTAINNE, Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL AT TRIM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS,
7TH MAY AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Meath
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For further Examination, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	—	5	4	—	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	2	9	—	—	—
Criminal Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
In default of bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	23	5	28	4	—	4

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	—	—		7	—
Committed for trial,	—	—		1	1
“ once,	—	—		8	1
Sent to reformatories,	—	—		1	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	14	1	1869,	26	3
1868,	21	5	1870 (day of Inspection),	23	5

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	—	1869,	1	—
1868,	7	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	2	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	—	1869,	8	1
1868,	8	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	2	1	1870 (up to and including		
1868,	2	3	day of Inspection),	4	—
1869,	2	3	Day of Inspection,	1	—

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories:—

Up to and including day of inspection, 1 male | Day of inspection, 1 male.

North
District,
County of
Meath
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (Including day of Inspection).		In Custody on				
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Con- spiring, &c., to take life, .	1	—	19	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., .	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants, .	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, & other carnal offences, Common assaults,	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
Other assaults,	40	15	54	15	59	17	4	—	5	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., Robbery,	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	—
Larceny,	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	20	8	13	7	15	5	6	—	6	—	—
Arson, and attempts to com- mit arson,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	6	4	—	—	6	2	2	1	—	—	—
Other offences— Against the person,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with vio- lence,	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, Prostitution,	9	2	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed arms,	6	1	1	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	—	20	—	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	2
Absenting from Reformatory Criminal Lunatics,	—	—	2	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	104	53	119	38	143	38	21	5	19	2	
Vagrancy,	10	—	113	4	68	6	2	—	7	1	
Drunkenness,	19	4	9	1	19	5	—	—	—	—	
Debt,	4	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Remanded for further ex- amination,	26	7	28	1	43	3	—	—	—	—	
Total,	163	64	274	44	278	52	23	5	26	3	

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			North District. County of Meath Gaol.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Debtors, . . .	5	—	Debtors, . . .	5	—	
Criminals, . . .	147	39	Criminals, . . .	186	41	
Vagrants, . . .	113	4	Vagrants, . . .	66	6	
Drunkards, . . .	9	1	Drunkards, . . .	19	3	
Total, . . .	274	44	Total, . . .	278	53	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
Committed	M.	F.	Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	207	25	Once within the year, . . .	223	26
Twice " . . .	28	3	Twice " . . .	16	1
Thrice " . . .	2	2	Thrice " . . .	6	2
Four times " . . .	—	2	Four times " . . .	—	1
Five times " . . .	—	—	Five times " . . .	—	1
Nine times " . . .	—	—	Nine times " . . .	—	1
Total, . . .	237	32	Total, . . .	245	32
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	178	20	No. of above committed for first time, . . .	175	22

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date	M.	F.	Date
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	24.7	4.643	—	26.864	5.398	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	45	—	5th Feb.	55	—	16th Feb.
Lowest ditto, . . .	18	—	16th Aug.	22	—	1st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	41	—	5th Feb.	47	—	16th Feb.
Ditto, of females, . . .	10	—	25th March.	9	—	24th Nov.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	11	—	21st June.	18	—	30th Aug.
Ditto, of females, . . .	1	—	16th May.	2	—	16th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

12th November, 1863, . . .	46	20th June, 1867, . . .	36
25th January, 1864, . . .	35	31st January, 1868, . . .	31
6th July, 1865, . . .	49	5th February, 1869, . . .	45
4th April, 1866, . . .	43	16th February, 1870, . . .	53

Population, 110,609 inhabitants; area, 579,899 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions, . . .	55	44	36	27	31	21	32	17	41
Acquittals, . . .	28	27	40	24	28	19	16	12	16
Total, . . .	83	71	76	51	59	40	48	29	57

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Comparative table of numbers of each sex for trial during the above period :—

County of North Dumfries	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	64	55	33	32	48	32	42	24	49
Females,	19	16	23	19	11	8	6	5	8
Total,	83	71	56	51	59	40	48	29	57

Committals of drunkards last five years :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (11½ mths.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	42	19	40	6	23	8	19	6	10	3	19	4	113	4	68	6
To the bridewells of the county,	132	38	155	26	167	23	145	14	141	15	145	4	85	14		
	185	48	195	32	290	31	264	20	251	17	258	8	198	18		
	227		237		328		284		268		273		216			

I made an inspection of this gaol in May of the present year, and afterwards in December.

On my first visit I found in custody 27 males and 5 females in charge. Thirteen males were under committals for larceny and robbery—1 sentenced for two years, 4 for eighteen, and 2 for six months; the others were for various short periods. Amongst the offenders in charge for crimes against the person, 2 were under sentences of eighteen months—one for rape, the second for a grave assault. One man was in custody for deserting his wife, but all the other male criminal prisoners in the gaol were under committals for having arms in a proclaimed district, firing at, threatening, vagrants, and one for refusing to give evidence in the case of two men, sheep stealers, who had attempted to assassinate a magistrate of the district. The female prisoners were 2, habitual criminals, for robbery, one the wife of a male prisoner in custody, the others were for loitering for prostitution, assault, and 1 for arson.

When I made my final inspection of the gaol in December, 23 males and 5 females of all classes were inmates of the gaol. The following were the sentences of the male prisoners in charge :—6 for eighteen, and 1 for twelve months; 1 for nine, and 2 for six months; 5 were under sentence for three, and 5 for one and two months each. The female offenders in the gaol were 2, for robbery, sentenced respectively for twelve and six months each; the others were 2, sentenced for one month for disorderly conduct, and 1 for trial charged with child desertion.

From the preceding schedule of crimes and sentences of prisoners committed to this gaol, it will be seen that some habitual criminals frequent this district, who under an improved prison system would be removed to a central depot, as in Scotland, and cease to be a burthen on the county rates, year after year recommitted to an associated gaol such as this is.

I find that during the past year, 1869, the total number of females of all classes, inmates of this gaol, numbered only 32 individuals; 20 of these were but once in custody, while 12 have 322 committals recorded against them on the registries of the prison, showing how completely the female criminal population of this county is confined to a few individuals who are constantly recurrent to prison. The preceding schedule of commitments to the gaol also show the large number of persons committed for vagrancy during the present and past years, amounting to 113 males and 4 females in 1869, and 68 males and 6 females during the eleven months which have elapsed since the commencement of 1870. Another remarkable fact is shown by the police returns of the county, by

which it appears that although female criminals are very few in the district, the number of beggars and destitute persons of that sex is very large indeed. The following is the police return of the number of known thieves, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants at large in the county on the night of the 14th September, 1868:—

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Meath
Gaol.

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.,	2	—	11	12	13	12
Suspected persons, .	1	5	93	15	94	20
Prostitutes, .	—	—	—	11	—	11
Vagrants, tramps, &c.,	23	30	172	93	197	123
Total, .	26	35	376	131	404	166

The preceding table proves that in this, one of the richest counties in Ireland, an unusually large number of the most destitute class of vagrants and beggars, especially females, is to be found, who, although in the greatest poverty, still abstain from crime. The females in the county who had been guilty of any offence for which they could be sent to gaol in 1869 numbered only 33 individuals, yet in the return taken by the police in the previous September 123 beggars and vagrants of that sex were wandering through the district, and the entire number of vagrants of both sexes at large in the county amounted to 320 individuals, including 55 children.

Juveniles.

Six juveniles (males) were committed to this gaol in 1870—1, whose father had been an old offender, was sent to a reformatory; 2, for assaults, were sentenced to imprisonment for two calendar months each with hard labour.

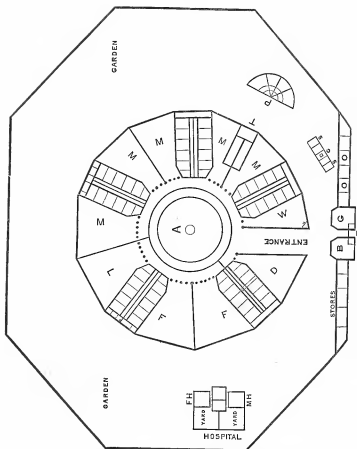
Juveniles in this gaol are in association with adults, and having regard to the antecedents of many of the offenders who become inmates of this prison, it is evident how disastrous must be the intercourse of the young with persons steeped in crime as many of the offenders committed here are known to be. In 1869, 11 males were committed, no female; 2 were sent to reformatories at the end of their gaol sentences.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of less than 432 cubic feet,	50	30	Lavatory,	1	—
Cells to contain three persons,	10	5	Baths,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	—	Privies,	10	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	—	Water-closets,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Room,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
Workshop,	3	—	Pumps,	2	—
Workshed,	1	—	Wells,	2	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Tread-wheels,	2	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

[PLAN.

Plan.



A, Governor's house and offices—chapel over it; B, Deputy Governor's house; C, crank pump; D, debtors' prison; E, entrance to prison; F F, female prison; W, workshops and guardroom; P, punishment cells; T, tread-wheel; S S, stone sheds; G, Gatekeeper's lodge; F H, female hospital; M H, male hospital; L, laundry; M M M, prison for males.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.							NORTH DISTRICT.
		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			County of Meath Gaol.
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs		Shirts, . . .	70	-	Shifts, . . .	10	30
of, . . .	102	Jackets, . . .	23	13	Jackets, . . .	10	19
Sheets, pairs of,	111	Vests, . . .	23	18	Petticoats, . . .	20	15
Rugs, . . .	111	Trowsers, . . .	23	18	Aprons, . . .	20	29
Bedticks, . . .	110	Caps, . . .	23	20	Neckerchiefs, . . .	10	26
Bedsteads, . . .	134	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	23	21	Caps, . . .	10	18
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	25

I found the bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs in the prison of a good description, and, including 30 new rugs ordered, quite sufficient for the requirements of the gaol.

The prisoners' clothing also were enough for the number of inmates in custody.

I regret, however, to observe that stockings are not given to prisoners of either sex. They are not specified in the Prisons Act, but are generally considered part of the prison dress, especially for the females, in well-regulated gaols. The trowsers given to the males in winter are of too thin a material. A warmer description should be supplied. One man complained to me of the want of warm clothing, and I think with reason.

I found this gaol, on both my inspections, in a sufficient condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in fair repair, and the roof in good order, except in one place which admits the damp. The wood-work of a few of the window-frames is unsound from age, and all the prison requires to be painted.

No structural alteration or improvement has been made in the buildings since my last inspection; a new kitchen-range has however been put up, and a bath in a day-room, but there is no means to beat the water when the bath is used during the winter months.

The grounds are well and neatly kept, and the ventilation of the buildings is satisfactory. The sewerage is on an extensive scale, but not on an improved principle—a large sewer with cesspools passes round the prison, connecting the privies, and passes into the Boyne.

There are two wells on the premises, one outside the prison walls, beyond O on the plan, the water from which is pumped by the hand-pump C into the tank above A. Another well-hole under the tread-wheel furnishes the supply to the larger cistern, but from its proximity to the cesspool the water cannot be fit for drinking purposes.

This gaol, completed about the year 1832, at an expense of £22,529, is well placed, but built after a most faulty plan, and is wanting in all the requirements indispensable for a prison on an improved system. The cells are too small for separation, flagged, and not heated—one section has not even window-sashes, merely wooden shutters—supervision is impossible, hence the prison can only be managed at a very great expense; each prisoner cost in 1869 £65 19s. 3d. for maintenance, £53 17s. 4d. in 1868, and in 1867 £76 15s. 11d.

The buildings are composed of five separate blocks, besides the chapel and hospital. The male prisoners are divided into four classes and a reception ward. I found a wardman in each class and a man as cook in the kitchen; besides, the grounds must be cared and water pumped, thus the labour of the prisoners is completely absorbed in prison duties, and the only profit derived from the work of the inmates for several years amounted to but 6s. 11d. There are 3 female officers to attend an average of 5 female prisoners. The average number of female prisoners being 4 in 1869 and 5 in 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Middle
Sex.

These particulars show that the expensive management of this gaol is mainly attributed to the faulty construction of the buildings, and from the same cause the prison staff is necessarily large, so that while the entire sum expended for the maintenance of the gaol in 1869 amounted to £1,963 18s. 3d., the salaries of the officers were £1,110 6s. 9d., and all the other expenses, including the support of prisoners, £853 11s. 6d.

Besides the prominent structural defects of the gaol already mentioned, the tread-wheel and laundry are not partitioned, and the drying-room is merely a room with a fire-place and two drying horses.

The accommodation for debtors does not meet the requirements of the Prisons Act. That for females is merely a small room in the criminal prison.

Pauper debtors are now confined in one of the criminal classes (the untried class). This is contrary to the provisions of the 6th sec. of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which directs that debtors should be confined in a class separate from criminal prisoners; see also 8th rule of 109th sec.

I found a prisoner (Magrath) in punishment. He had been since the evening of the 17th instant in a solitary cell, flagged, and not heated; this also is in contravention of the 7th rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act.

Hitherto the private clothes of the prisoners were not in a separate store, they will be so in future.

A fumigating chest in the store of male prison is used for the purpose of disinfecting the clothes of prisoners and to destroy vermin.

Photography is now applied here for the tracing of the antecedents of strangers supposed to be grave offenders. A photographic apparatus has been purchased by the Board at an expense of £16 17s. 10d. The photographs are taken by a prison officer. The cost to the Board is 7s. for each prisoner.

There is no place where juveniles can be kept separate from adult criminals. Meals are taken by prisoners in their cells.

Gas has been introduced into the day-rooms, the Governor's house, the officers' quarters, on the platforms and outside, but not into the upper corridors or cells of the prison.

Brass padlocks, by Chubb, of a superior description, have been procured for the cells, of which the Governor keeps the keys. The unlockings and lock-up of the prison appears to be carefully attended to, and the tell-tale clocks are protected from being tampered with. The prisoner's cells are locked for the night at all seasons of the year at 6 P.M., and unlocked at 7 A.M. The Governor examines all the locks and cells, and enters in his journal the condition in which he finds them. The head turnkey afterwards tests the locks, and when the turnkey on duty is relieved by the first night watchman at 9 o'clock, P.M., he also examines all parts of the prison, and gives charge to the second watchman at 1 o'clock A.M., who is again relieved by a third turnkey at 5 o'clock in the morning; the latter remains on duty until 7 o'clock.

Prisoners for trial are allowed every facility to receive visits, but convicted prisoners only monthly, and not sooner than one month.

The Governor visited the prison 108 times at late and unexpected hours during the past year.

Gas is extinguished in the classes at 9 o'clock P.M., and in the remainder of the prison at 11, P.M.

The keys are given up to the Governor after the prison is locked for the night, and he keeps them in his bed-room; it is the duty of the watchman to call the hours and half-hours under the windows of the Governor. Both tell-tale clocks are cased, and are marked by coins which are dropped into the case. There is no internal watch held in the prison after lock-up.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>			NORTH DISTRICT. County of Meath Gaol.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
By Magisterial authority,	3	—	By Magisterial authority,	2	—	
Dark or Refractory Cells,	27	—	Dark or Refractory Cells,	37	—	
Total,	30	—	Total,	39	—	

Three punishments were inflicted by a magistrate, a member of the Board of Superintendence, in 1869, and two in 1870. The other punishments were ordered by the Governor—one man was three times punished during the year, and five others twice. A prisoner, of low intellect, and ungovernable, was under punishment in December, when I visited. He had been three days in the solitary cell, which is not heated, and is flagged; and was in handcuffs from the morning of the 18th of the month. This man during the entire time has been most violent, noisy, and disturbing the prison by his profane language. Prisoners of this class are most difficult to manage, and often become insane. Another, sentenced to imprisonment for two years, in custody when I visited in May of the present year, had previously to my second visit in December become a lunatic, and was removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing and cleaning,	—	4
Repairing shoes, mat-making, cleaning, and other prison duties,	18	—
Sick and in hospital,	5	1
Total,	23	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	18	4
Sick,	4	1
Lunatic,	1	—
Total in custody,	23	5

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1867,	—	1868,	—	1869,	£0 6s. 11d.
-----------------	---	-----------------	---	-----------------	-------------

The Governor has now introduced mat-making, by which the labour of the prisoners may be utilized, and the hitherto excessive cost of this prison diminished by the profits from industrial work.

Artisans when inmates are employed at their trades.

The tread-wheel is a lumbering unpartitioned machine.

As has already been observed, the labour of the prisoners is altogether absorbed in the discharge of prison duties, pumping water, the care of the grounds, &c.; a small quantity of stones was broken by prisoners in the early part of the present year, but not previously since 17th August, 1868. The females wash and sew for the establishment.

Schools.

	<i>From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1869.</i>		<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	193	36	187	41
Average daily number of pupils,	12·364	3·264	15·14	4·16
Number of days on which school was held,	258	268	270	300

School-hours.—Males—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M. Females—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M.

NORTH
DISTRICT
County of
North
Gaul.

The charge of the schools is intrusted to John Eagar, who is also third warder and a shoemaker by trade, but each turnkey in his own class instructs under his direction. Eagar receives £10 additional salary for the extra duties he performs in the school. He never was trained as a teacher, but is intelligent, and takes the photographs of the prisoners in the gaol. It is the duty of the Assistant Matron to give educational instruction to the females. The approved form of registry is in use.

Dietary.

The dietary, as enjoined by Circular 235, is adopted and carried out.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 4d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 2½d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; newmilk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 3d.; coal, per ton, £1 0s. 4d.; turf, per gauge, 1s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . . 4-661d. | 1868, . . 4-728d. | 1869, . . 4-99d.

The kitchen-range, erected at a cost of £40, with the old materials given in exchange, is stated to be a source of considerable economy, as the old range was most wasteful of fuel. I questioned all the prisoners in custody; several complaints, which I inquired into, were made to me, but were trifling. The food for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of inspection, was of excellent quality, and the Chaplains, who report in the tabular form recommended for their use, seldom take exception to the supply furnished by the contractor.

Books and Accounts.

A tell-tale clock book is kept, in which the explanation of the officer who defaults is given.

Hitherto only an officers' misconduct book has been kept. The officers' conduct book is intended as a record of the good as well as the bad conduct of the subordinate staff, and should be used as such.

All the superior officers have journals, and that of the Governor is kept with particular care and attention. The various incidents which occur in the gaol are entered in it by him, with observations in red ink. The Local Inspector also notes in his journal various matters which come under his observation. There is a work-ledger for every class, and a daily report sent in duly signed. The approved forms of discipline and finance are here in use, and this department appears to be carefully attended to by the Governor and Deputy-Governor.

The Chaplains enter duty performed only. The Medical Officer occasionally makes observations in his journal.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . . £1,940 13s. 11d. | 1868, . . £1,841 3s. 11d. | 1869, . . £1,963 11s. 4d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . . £1,082 3s. 7d. | 1868, . . £1,139 4s. 4d. | 1869, . . £1,110 16s. 9d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . . £76 15s. 10-68d. | 1868, . . £83 17s. 4-36d. | 1869, . . £85 19s. 3-66d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . . £1 17s. 0d. | 1868, . . £6 12s. 0d. | 1869, . . £1 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, | 1868, £1 18s. 0d. | 1869,

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, £61 3s. 0d. | 1868, £30 0s. 2d. | 1869, £39 15s. 3d.

Normal
District
County of
Meath
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Turnkeys	James Corry,	45	0	0
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	50	0	0		John Teelin,	40	0	0
Rev. B. F. Berry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0		John Eagar, Shoemaker,	37	10	0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		Do., Schoolmaster,	10	0	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon, Do., for compounding medicine,	20	0	0		John Smith, Shoemaker,	37	10	0
					Francis Griffith,	32	10	0
					Wm. Lowe, Tailor, Watchman,	30	5	0
					Michael Comiskey, Watchman,	30	5	0
					Geo. Marshall, Gate Porter,	50	0	0
					James Nealey, Hospital Warder, Matron,	25	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>					Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	45	0	0
Capt. A. C. Knox, Governor,	206	0	0		Miss Esther Torney, Assist. Matron and Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	99	15	0					

[All the turnkeys, except James Corry, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

William Lowe appointed watchman, vice John Smith, promoted turnkey, vice Edward Kellett, superannuated. Michael Comiskey appointed watchman, vice Francis Griffith, promoted turnkey, vice William Byrnell, resigned. Esther Torney, hospital nurse, appointed assistant matron, vice Sarah Lemon, resigned; but Esther Torney is still to retain charge of the female department in hospital. James Nealey appointed hospital turnkey, vice Esther Torney, appointed assistant matron. All duly reported by Local Inspector.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys are provided with uniform. No other allowances are given, except to the hospital nurse, who gets first-class workhouse rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	115	108
Chaplain, Established Church,	141	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	151	135
Surgeon,	222	264

My colleague, in his report on this gaol for 1869, observed that the cost of the gaol, including salaries, in 1868, averaged £83 for each prisoner in custody during that year; but he adds—"I think it due to the Governor to observe that he has adopted many improvements since his appointment to the prison, and that he appears very desirous of carrying out others. He has had much to contend with, both owing to structural defects of the prison and the want of system and regularity amongst some of the officers; but I hope that through his perseverance and industry there will be soon a visible improvement in every part of the prison."

In this opinion of my colleague I quite agree, but, as I have already observed, the present buildings are too large and expensive for maintenance, and I believe that a small gaol, built on an improved principle, which could be managed by a small and efficient staff of officers, would be more suitable to the requirements of the county.

In August, 1870, a communication was forwarded from the Local Inspector to the Prisons' Office, stating that plans for the alteration of one

North
District,
County of
Meath
Gaol.

block of cells in the prison, to accommodate 31 prisoners on the separate system, drawn by S. Searancke, esq., c.s., the County Surveyor, were under the consideration of the Board, and asking for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, but he was informed that under the 8th sec. of Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, it is necessary that the plans, &c., should in the first instance receive the approval of the Grand Jury of the County before being transmitted to his Excellency.*

During the past year, 1869, the cost of staff was reduced by £28 7s. 7d., in consequence, however, of the increased number of prisoners the average cost for each was £65 19s. 3d., instead of £83 in 1868.

No officer is permitted to leave the precincts of the gaol without a written pass from the Governor, except those who have permission in rotation.

Hospital.

	1871.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	64	4	68	13	153	6	108	—
Average daily number in hospital,	1,962	420	1,332	1,750	1,514	165	1,804	—
Average number of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	5.43	.115	3.639	.476	4.147	.454	4.942	—
Cost of medicine,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

There is a very large hospital building in this gaol, far too extensive for the requirements of the establishment. The male and female hospitals are under one roof. There are four good and roomy wards with water-closets attached and bath-room with pipes for cold water, but hot water must be carried to the bath when required. There is also a large surgery, and two small exercising yards, but there is only one staircase for the use of prisoners of both sexes, and the separation between the sexes is insufficient. The medicines are procured at the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

The roof of the hospital was not in good order at the time of my visit. When I made my inspection in May, 1870, I found a very important prisoner by himself in the top ward of the hospital with only a lath and plaster ceiling between him and the roof. The hospital is situate outside the inner wall of the prison, and if furnished with a rope the man could have had no difficulty in escaping through the roof and into the insulating area of the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Dunsany.	N. F. Preston, esq.	George W. Coppage, esq.
Thomas Fitcherbert, esq.	William Thompson, esq.	G. A. Rotham, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	Abraham Colles, esq.	Richard Odium, esq.
James S. Winter, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.	Henry Atkinson, esq.

The Board meets on the second Saturday in each month for the transaction of business, when the salaries of intern officers and other liabilities which have been incurred are paid. All payments are made by cheque drawn in favour of each creditor, unless where the amounts are inconsiderable, they are included in one cheque and the vouchers of payment produced at the next meeting of the Board. Extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

* The plan has since been forwarded to the Prisons' Office—it consists in the alteration of one block of cells—twenty-four on one side of the block would be gutted, and cells formed, each 5 feet by 13 feet 6 inches; they would be very narrow and inconvenient, but have sufficient area.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Meath.
Bridewells.

	Navan.		Kells.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	112	10	142	19
Of whom were Drunkards,	87	6	27	3
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	44	—	20	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	38	—	3	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly in this district. The police have a lock-up at Duleek and Julianstown, where, I am informed, prisoners are sometimes committed on remand, or for drunkenness.		Fortnightly in this district.	
Commitments, whether regular.	Regularly drawn.		Some illegal, in contravention of the 94th section of the Prisons Act, and 26th section of Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68.	
Registry.	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order.	In fair repair, except that painting is required.		In good repair.	
Security.	The building sufficiently secure.		Sufficient, except the exercising yards.	
Accommodation.	Males: day-room and eight cells—four on each story; the lower cells damp; one good exercising yard. Females: same accommodation as for males.		Males: day-room and eight cells—four on each story; good exercising yard. Females: same accommodation.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding in upper cells good and sufficient.		Bedding good, and sufficient for number of persons committed, but mattresses do not fit bedsteads.	
Water, how supplied.	By pump in female yard, but dry during part of the summer.		A good pump in female yard.	
Sewerage.	None; but privies can be cleaned and flushed from rear.		Sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d. for males; 3½d. for females.		5d. for males; 4½d. for females.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and properly ventilated.		Clean, and properly ventilated; but lower cells damp.	
Salary of Keeper.	£40 a year, and suit of clothes.		£40 a year, and a suit of clothes.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection by my colleague.	September 27th, 1870.		October 5th, 1870.	
Remarks.	No prisoner in custody on day of inspection.		No prisoner in custody on the day of inspection. The ironwork was lately painted by a prisoner when in custody, which is a great improvement.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

R

NORTH
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTIONS, 15TH MARCH AND 5TH NOVEMBER, 1870.County of
Monaghan
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	3	6	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	—	11	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	1	4	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total,	36	11	47	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

		M.	F.
10 years old and under,	From 1st January to day of inspection—Convicted summarily,	—	1
	On the day of inspection—committed for trial, .	1	—
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	From 1st January to day of inspection—Convicted summarily,	4	—
	„ „ Committed for trial, .	2	—
	Number sent to reformatories,	2	—
All first committals.			

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	23	16	1869,	15	12
1868,	20	15	1870 (day of Inspection),	36	11

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	3	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	—	—
1868,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1869,	—	1			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories:—

Up to and including day of Inspection, 1 female.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

Offences.	1868.		1869.		1870 (Including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder, exclusive of infanticide,	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Manslaughter,	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	59	14	41	7	41	6	7	—	3	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	—	7	3	3	—	3	—	5	3
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	8	1	11	2	10	—	—	—	1	—
Other assaults,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
Larceny,	15	16	15	19	19	14	4	6	—	4
Receiving stolen goods,	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other malicious offences against property,	2	—	7	4	3	2	—	—	—	1
Offences against the currency,	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	—	6	2	78	—	8	—	—	—
Military offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	12	—	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	1	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	4	—	6	3	8	1	—	—	—	—
Having a dog without license,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiting recognizances,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	131	37	125	50	187	26	30	9	15	12
Vagrancy,	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	72	39	57	44	59	32	—	2	—	—
Debt,	22	—	13	2	24	—	6	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	16	3	20	3	14	4	—	—	—	—
Total,	242	79	256	102	285	62	36	11	15	12

NORTH DISTRICT. County of Monaghan Gaol.	Commitments.			
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	2	24	—
Criminals,	145	53	201	30
Vagrants,	1	3	1	—
Drunkards,	97	44	59	32
Total,	256	102	285	62

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	174	69	229	47
Twice "	14	5	9	2
Thrice "	4	4	3	1
Four times "	3	1	—	2
Five times "	1	1	1	—
Six times "	2	—	—	—
Total,	198	80	242	52
No. of above committed for first time,	162	62	223	43

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	22.39	14.26	—	44.17	10.23	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	58	—	5th April.	111	—	14th June.
Lowest ditto,	23	—	21st Jan.	24	—	8th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	37	—	17th April.	102	—	14th June.
Ditto, of females,	21	—	3rd April.	15	—	8th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12	—	23rd Feb.	15	—	8th March.
Ditto, of females,	8	—	26th Jan.	6	—	15th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

15th June, 1863,	72	1st January, 1867,	53
20th January, 1864,	68	16th June, 1868,	46
8th July, 1863,	79	5th April, 1869,	58
16th January, 1865,	64	15th June, 1870,	111

Population last census, 126,482 inhabitants; area, 319,757 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1862.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions,	63	41	60	42	43	31	52
Acquittals,	101	40	59	45	59	58	34
Total,	164	81	119	87	102	89	86

Relative proportions of each sex committed:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	129	59	117	79	81	73	67
Females,	35	22	22	8	21	16	19
Total,	164	81	139	87	102	89	86

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (10 months).		NORTH DISTRICT. County of Monaghan Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
To the gaol,	35	30	68	50	110	59	110	60	104	54	72	39	97	44	59	32	
To the bridewells of the county,	99	76	110	73	134	80	137	77	139	61	81	50	77	33	—	—	
	137	106	178	123	244	139	247	137	243	115	153	89	174	77	—	—	
	293		301		403		394		358		243		251				

Known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants who slept in the county on the 14th September, in the years 1868 and 1869 :—

	Under 16 years.		Above 16.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	12	8	43	39	55	47
Suspected persons,	15	14	33	54	48	68
Prostitutes,	—	—	—	29	—	29
Vagrants,	32	34	81	79	113	117
Total,	59	60	157	201		

Thirty-six male and 11 female prisoners of all classes were inmates of this gaol on the day which I selected in November for my inspection in 1870. The crimes and sentences of the inmates were as follows :—

	2 years.	18 months.	12 months.	6 months.	3 and 4 months.	2 months & under.	Total.
For assaults, wounding, and riot,	1	1	6	—	3	7	18
Burglary,	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cow stealing,	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Forgery,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Stealing turf,	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total under sentence,	1	3	8	1	3	10	26
For trial—two for murder and manslaughter, one for firing at, and one for Post Office robbery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Debtors,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total males in custody,							36

The small number of offences against property amongst the males is very remarkable. The female prisoners on the contrary were for the most part thieves and receivers of stolen goods; one, however, was a workhouse offender under sentence of three years penal servitude for arson; 7 had been convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and had been sentenced—3 for twelve months, 1 for eighteen, and 1 for six months, 2 for one month and six weeks. Two other prisoners were for drunkenness, and 1 was for trial for party riot.

The female under sentence of penal servitude, R. M. K., was, I am informed, reared in the Carrickmacross Union Workhouse [an orphan], although only twenty-four years of age she has frequently been in custody in this gaol, constantly recommitted for misconduct and assaults on the workhouse officials. On the day of my visit her cell was in a filthy state, caused by her disgusting habits; she had broken the different articles in her cell, and the bedclothes were removed outside. Scrofula, which had deprived her of an eye, and the exhalations from her person rendered her so repulsive that it was difficult to remain even for a short time near her. The Medical Officer, the Local Inspector, and the Chaplain, all refer in their reports to this woman. The Medical Officer in his journal, April 7th, 1870, observes, "Inspected this terrible woman, urinating the floor, smashed her urinal against the wall, showed dark spots on her person, said to be given in attempting to handcuff her. The cell to be washed with chloride of lime." Looking over the punishment book I find that

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Meath
Gaol.

she was seventeen times under punishment during the year—a punishment cell was fitted up in the old hospital, and an iron ring put into the wall to secure her to it, in consequence of her constantly disturbing the prison, but I am informed that it never has been used, and I requested that it should be removed as illegal. The matron spoke to me of resigning her situation in consequence of the constant state of excitement from this woman's conduct. It was even proposed to place her in a lunatic asylum.* Yet, this woman, more like a wild beast than a human being, when removed to the convict depot was perfectly amenable to discipline, and the Superintendent of Mountjoy prison informs me "that, from the 9th November, 1870, to 26th January, 1871, when discharged, there was not even one breach of rules recorded against her while in the prison, and that she was perfectly docile, an extremely well conducted and quiet prisoner, most anxious to improve herself at school." Unfortunately for the future career of this woman it was held on argument in the Queen's Bench that her conviction was bad in point of law. The Chief Justice in his remarks on her case observes:—

"The section of the statute on which the indictment was founded, enacted that maliciously setting fire to a 'stack of hay, corn, agricultural produce, &c.' was an offence punishable by penal servitude, even for life. In the present case the indictment was for setting fire to a 'cock' of hay. Dr. Johnson described a 'cock' of hay as a small quantity of hay, and a 'stack' of hay as a large quantity of hay, and there were several other authorities to sustain that distinction. The Court could not assume that the legislature meant to affix penal servitude for life for the offence of firing a small quantity of hay, when that very offence was provided for in another section of the statute, and a lesser sentence was attached, and, therefore the indictment was bad."

The Chief Justice concluded by stating that she should be discharged, which was accordingly done.

I have referred to this case at length, because I wish to show that with a class of prisoners, especially females, ill trained and depraved in body and mind, mere coercion never will reform them, although it may drive them to suicide or insanity, and that humanizing influences must be brought to bear in their treatment. Mountjoy prison is altogether managed by females. Lady visitors watch over the Protestant inmates, and Sisters of Mercy the Roman Catholics, at the same time that strict discipline is impressed with strong elements of hope, and the state of the body and its secretions is carefully attended to.

This is not an isolated case; I could mention others very similar which have come under my notice in this gaol, and I believe that if Protestant ladies were permitted to instruct the females of their faith, and religious sisters the Roman Catholics, it would tend to the improvement of the prisoners subjected to their influence.

* This woman when discharged from a previous imprisonment in this gaol, at once proceeded to the residence of a relative of the prosecutor, whom she had never seen, and broke the windows of his house; on the present occasion she was sentenced at Carrickmacross petty sessions, on the 28th January, 1870, to two imprisonments with hard labour of one and two months each, for breaking glass in the union workhouse, and a further imprisonment of two months for assaulting the master of the workhouse, in court, with a stone in the face.

In consequence of her violent conduct in the gaol, the medical officer made a report in which he stated that "the continuous and long sustained noises she makes by day and night in her cell when the fit of ill humour possesses her, is not in the least controlled by punishment, even in a dark cell she continues to do as much mischief and make more noise than in other departments. The matron of the gaol is in fear of her life from her violence, and even her own clergyman, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, has lost control over her, and she refuses to submit to him." He further adds that "he considers her to be not merely sane, but she has not suffered from any mental delusion, by which he would feel warranted to certify that she is a lunatic."

The Board of Superintendence having applied to have her removed to a lunatic asylum,

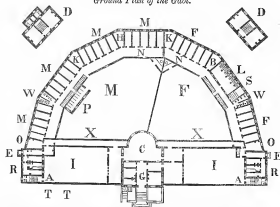
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	2	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Drying Room,	—	1
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide,			Lavatories,	3	3
and 8 ft. high—432 cubic ft.,	—	—	Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	59	40	Privies,	3	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Waterclosets,	7	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	—	Fumagating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshops,	2	—	Crank-mill,	1	—
Workshops,	24	—	Tell-tale clock,	1	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Monaghan
Gaol.

The following are the ground plan and upper story of the gaol :—

Ground Plan of the Gaol.

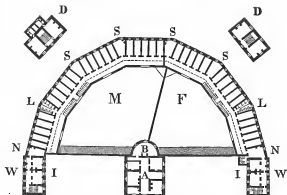


C, chapel; G, Governor's house; E E, entrance for prisoners; R R, reception wards, with baths and every appliance required; M M M M and M, male prison; W W, lavatories and water-closets; P, pump; D D, debtors' prisons, male and female, or one might be used for lunatics; O O, officers' quarters, separate from the prison, but adjoining; N N, inspection halls for male and female prisons, with stairs and galleries; K, kitchen for both prisons; H, heating apparatus; L, laundry; B, boiler and steaming apparatus for ditto; S, clothes store and drying-room; A A, stairs leading to male and female infirmaries; I I, exercising yards for invalids; X X, passages to the two prisons; T T, line of sheds for prisoners employed at breaking stones, erected against the wall A—a tramway for a hand-truck is laid down in front of them.

The medical officer of the gaol and the medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum carefully examined her, and reported that "she was of considerable mental energy, which combined with much bodily power, and misguided by a very evil temper, renders her capable as well as willing to give most unusual and intolerable annoyance, but they do not find any flaw in her mental capacity, by which she has been at any time misled by delusions or hallucinations on any subject." They, therefore, did not certify as to her insanity.

Although a firm Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian Chaplain was permitted to visit her until stopped by order of the Board, and I found beads and crosses with Protestant tracts hung round her cell. I suggested that the religious influence of persons of her own sex would have a good effect on her wayward nature.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Monaghan
Gaol.



A, Governor's house and offices; B, board-room; M, male side; F, female side of the prison; D D, debtors' prison; S S S S, stores; L L, lavatories and water-closets; N N, officers' and nurses' rooms; I I, infirmary exercising ground; W W, hospitals, male and female, on top story, school-rooms underneath.

In consequence of a communication from the Local Inspector of this prison it became the duty of the Inspectors-General to address a letter to that officer in January of the present year, in which they comment on the neglect of the Governor, and the necessity for greater attention in future.

Since that letter was written the Governor has been more attentive to his duties, and has exercised a stricter discipline than formerly; and during the present year I found on my several visits a considerable improvement in the condition of the prison. It was clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair, the woodwork was freshly painted by the inmates, and an effective sewerage has been made, so that the offensive smell so long complained of now no longer exists; a new water-closet has been fitted up in the exercising yard for males, in place of the privies, which was found by my colleague so filthy on his inspection last year, and the Governor has been now roused from his inactivity to compel his subordinates to discharge the duties of their office.

The cell fixtures are all now in good order, and the heating apparatus satisfactory, but the baths recommended by my colleague have not been provided; one of the wards in the old female hospital has been fitted up as a place of punishment, for which it is totally unsuited; it is flagged, not heated, and cannot be used in winter, besides there is no means of supervision, and I found in it an iron ring let into the wall, for the purpose of chaining prisoners to it—a most improper and illegal proceeding, and I directed it to be removed. The Governor assures me that it has never been used, and that it was intended to frighten that ungovernable woman, R. M. K., but the punishments under the Prisons Act are clearly defined, and the threat of an illegal punishment should never be resorted to.

During part of the year the pumps were out of order, but were afterwards put to right, and the supply of water to the prison is now ample.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>		NORTH DISTRICT. County of Monaghan Gaol.
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	105	23	Shirts, . . .	98 36	Shifts, . . .	24 13	
Sheets, pairs of, .	99	23	Jackets, . . .	37 56	Jackets, . . .	12 9	
Rugs,	85	26	Vests,	34 56	Petticoats, . .	24 14	
Hammocks or Cots,	99	—	Trowsers, . . .	34 56	Aprons,	12 14	
Bed-ticks,	101	4	Caps,	34 56	Neckerchiefs, .	10 10	
Bedsteads,	21	—	Stockings or socks, pairs of,	16 10	Caps,	12 7	
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	31 46	Stockings, pairs of,	10 3	
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10 2	

There is a sufficient supply of bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs in the gaol, and also of prison clothing for males, but that for females is insufficient. At one period of the year 1869, 21 females were in charge, yet, there are but nineteen caps, thirteen pair of stockings, twelve pair of shoes, and twenty jackets for females in use and in store. Occasionally I found prisoners under short sentences of one month and under in their own clothes, which were in rags. Whenever the private clothing of a prisoner is not in a fit state for decency or warmth they should be removed, and the prison clothing supplied to him, so long as he is an inmate of the prison. Again, in March, 1870, two boys sent to Glencree Reformatory from this gaol, were in rags, and the Local Inspector was compelled to give them some of his private clothing and a pair of boots for the journey. Under such circumstances the prisoners should have been sent dressed in the clothing of the prison, which should be brought back by the warder who accompanies the young offender after he has given up his charge to the authorities of the school.*

A fumigating apparatus has now been put up in both the male and female prisons.

No alteration has been made in the prison buildings since last inspection, nor is any desirable under existing circumstances, until the law with regard to prisons is finally settled.

Gas has been introduced into every cell of the prison.

* On this subject the following circular was issued by order of the Executive:—

"Dublin Castle, 16th June, 1870,

"Sir,—It having come to the knowledge of the Lord Lieutenant that young offenders have been sent from gaols to reformatory schools, insufficiently fed and clad, we are directed by His Excellency to inform you that in future you are to take care that all juvenile offenders transmitted from your gaol to a reformatory school, shall be supplied with a good meal before starting from the gaol, as well as with suitable and sufficient food and clothing during the journey. When the young offender's own clothes are not sufficient, a full suit of the gaol clothing, prescribed by the 78th section of the Prisons Act, should be worn by him or her during the transmission from the gaol to the reformatory and, in addition, a great coat should be supplied for boys, and a warm cloak for girls.

"The warder or matron in charge of the juvenile offender should, after having delivered his or her charge to the authorities of the reformatory, bring back to the prison such portion of the clothing as may be prison property; and in the event of it being found impossible to give the ordinary prison breakfast before starting, a good warm breakfast should be supplied instead.

"We have further to add, that the absence of proper precautions in the transmission of a young offender from the gaol at Belfast to the juvenile reformatory at Glencree, was recently attended with fatal results; and it is the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown, that neglect or intentioned omission of proper care in the transmission of juvenile offenders from gaols to the reformatory schools may even involve criminal responsibility.

"JOHN LENTAGH,

"CHARLES F. BOURKE,

"Inspectors-General of Prisons."

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Managhlin
Gaol.

The laundry is divided into eight compartments, supplied with hot and cold water, where prisoners can wash in separation.

The kitchen is in the male prison, and here, as in most other county gaols, the cooking is done by the male prisoners.

During the winter months gas is kept lighting in the cells until eight o'clock, p.m., when the Governor goes round the prison a second time, and ascertains that each prisoner is in his cell. The night watchman comes on duty at ten o'clock, when the keys are taken in charge by the Governor, who keeps them in his bedroom during the night. One tell-tale clock has been put up in the central hall, answering the double purpose of a clock to regulate the time, and a detector in case of neglect of the night guard on duty, but a second on the corridor is required.

No escape was attempted from the prison or bridewells in 1869, or previously to inspection in 1870.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	—	2	By Magisterial authority,	1	2
Dark or Refractory Cells,	9	5	Dark or Refractory Cells,	11	19
Total,	9	7	Total,	12	21

Three were inflicted by magisterial authority; the remainder by the Governor of the gaol, and the punishment book duly submitted to the Board at its meetings and signed by the chairman. I observe among the observations in the journal of the Roman Catholic Chaplain that prisoners of his persuasion are sometimes punished for refusing to work on the holidays of their Church. Under the existing law, only the holidays of the Established Church are kept in county prisons, although in the Government prisons no person is compelled to work on a day contrary to his creed. I am not aware whether the Act of 1869 with regard to the Church will make any change in this respect, but in future legislation it is most desirable that the law be assimilated in all gaols.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Punitive Labour.</i>			<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Crank-wheel and Stone-breaking,	22	—	Cooking,	1	—
Washing and Knitting,	—	6	Prison duties,	2	1
			Flouring,	—	3
			Stone-breaking,	6	—
Total,	22	6	Total,	9	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	22	6
Industrial Labour,	9	4
Unemployed,	1	1
Debtors (unemployed),	4	—
Total in custody,	36	11

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1867, . . £12 13s. 6d. | 1868, . . £5 3s. 6½d. | 1869, . . £6 15s. 2½d.

Males sentenced to hard labour work at the crank pump for two hours daily; when sufficient water has been pumped for the use of the establishment, the pumping machinery is thrown out of gear, and the power of the prisoners is wasted, weights being put on the axle to give the

required amount of hard labour. Stone-breaking and oakum-picking for males, and knitting, flowering of muslin, and washing, for females, constitute the principal employment of the inmates; but when a tradesman is in custody his skill is applied to the manufacture of clothing and other articles for the gaol. Notwithstanding that the average number of male prisoners in charge in 1869 was 22, and in 1870, 44, only £6 3s. 6d. was realized from the labours of all prisoners in 1869, and £6 15s. 2d. in 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Monaghan
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	7	3	24	2
Average daily number of pupils,	2	2	8	2
Number of days on which school was held,	229	238	187	63

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2; females, 12 to 2.

The male teacher who also acts as turnkey, is stated to be trained and competent. The female teacher was never trained.

The school-rooms are partitioned. The educational instruction is held for two hours daily.

Dietary and Contracts.

Of Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and one pint of soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, Untried Prisoners, and Poor Debtors.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Potatoes for dinner three times a week. Males, 3 lbs.; females and juveniles, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per stone, 2s.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 10½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 11d.; coal, per ton, 17s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 1d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s. 11d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 3-26d. | 1868, . 3-678d. | 1869, . 4-333d.

The food for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted, was of good quality, and I observe that the Chaplains, who report in the prescribed tabular form, seldom take exception to the supply sent—on a few occasions the milk was found insufficient.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge, no complaint was made to me by the inmates on any occasion of my visits.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Monaghan
Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £1,183 9s. 9d. | 1868, . £1,112 14s. 0½d. | 1869, . £1,214 13s. 6½d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £771 17s. 2d. | 1868, . £767 2s. 2d. | 1869, . £779 15s. 7½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £31 5s. 8d. | 1868, . £33 3s. 6d. | 1869, . £32 4s. 7d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £2 15s. 10½d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . £1 6s. 3d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £31 1s. 0d. | 1868, . £74 11s. 3d. | 1869, . £42 3s. 5d.

The registries of discipline and finance in this prison are, as well as I could judge, generally well kept. The Governor and Local Inspector now both keep journals, as likewise the Medical Officer, who enters observations of matters deserving of note in his journal. The Chaplains also occasionally make remarks in their journals. The Officers' Conduct Book is kept, but it is not a trustworthy record, and I observe that one officer who lately left the prison without notice, and having never returned, was dismissed, is stated in that book to have resigned, and the fines of another officer for neglecting to mark the tell-tale clock are not recorded in it. The book is intended to be a record of the conduct of the staff in the gaol, and when fines are not inserted in it, it ceases to be reliable evidence of the manner in which the officers discharge their duties in the gaol. This is a subject which requires the attention of the Board.

I find also that the markings of the tell-tale clock have not always been entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book. They have, however, been regularly recorded since October, 1870.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>		<i>Resident.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Thos. A. Young, esq., Local Inspector,	92 0 2	John Temple, Governor,	150 0 0
A. K. Young, esq., Medical attendant,	74 0 0	John Brown,	45 0 0
Rev. W. R. Bailey, Protestant Chaplain,	30 0 0	Thomas Dunwoody,	36 10 0
Rev. John Blackley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30 0 0	Robert Farley,	30 0 0
Rev. L. J. O'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30 0 0	William Somerville,	30 0 0
		Alexander Linton,	30 0 0
		John Adams,	30 0 0
		James Cassidy, Night watchman,	26 0 0
		Anne Irwin, Matron,	30 0 0
		Mary Anne Somers, Assistant Matron,	20 0 0

Vacancies.

One turnkey died and one absconded; the assistant matron and night watchman resigned, and others were appointed in their stead by the Board.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	189	145
Chaplain, Established Church,	183	151
Presbyterian Chaplain,	167	168
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	201	146
Surgeon,	149	155

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870. (To day of Inspection.)		NORTH DISTRICT. County of Monaghan Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein, . . .	365	365	394	191	122	—	—	—	
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	1	1	1.076	.92	1	—	—	—	
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital, . .	26	3	49	8	42	27	—	—	
Number of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	
Cost of medicine, . . .	£2 9s. 6d.		£10 0s. 6d.		£6 17s. 9d.		—		

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates:—

One; the 4th of May, 1869.

The old male hospital building is now given up to debtors, and the sick are treated in a part of the criminal prison set apart for their use, which is within the interior of the gaol, and is much more secure. The Medical Officer was most attentive to the duties of his office in the present year and in 1869.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert B. Evatt, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.
John Jackson, esq.
George Morant, esq.

Colonel Lloyd.
A. A. Murray Ker, esq.
Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.
Wm. F. De V. Kane, esq.

John Madden, esq.
Captain Thomas Coote.
Edward Richardson, esq.

The Board meets regularly for the transaction of business on the first Monday of each month, when the salaries of the intern officers are paid. The salaries of the externs are presented for and paid half-yearly at assizes; also an estimated sum in advance for provisions, fuel, and other necessaries, the Local Inspector's accounts having been previously audited and certified by the Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

As has already been remarked in former reports of the Inspectors-General, the keeper of the Carrickmacross Bridewell is an unmarried man, which is objectionable, as females are sometimes committed to his care, and there is no power given under the Prisons Act to compel the appointment of a matron to a bridewell.

The late keeper was unmarried, yet, when a vacancy occurred and the Board had the opportunity, they did not select a married man. Rule 18 of section 109 of Prisons Act directs that females must be attended by a female officer. The Board of Superintendence have, however, obtained a promise from the present keeper that his sister, an elderly person, will reside with him in the bridewell.

[BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.					
County of Monaghan.	—	Carrickmacross.		Clonsa.		Castleblayney.	
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M. 65	F. 26	M. 15	F. 5	M. 60	F. 14
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	41	17	9	10	37	6
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	12	7	10	6	17	5
	Of whom were Drunkards, . .	5	5	8	7	7	2
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Fortnightly in this district; at Newbliss and Rockcarry on Wednesdays, and at Clonsa on Fridays.		Fortnightly in this district; at Ballybay Mondays, and at Castleblayney on Thursdays.	
	Committals, whether regular.	Now remands signed by one Justice are only for three days.		I found some illegal remands, signed by only one Justice.		Some remands for more than three days are signed by only one Justice.	
	Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair and order.		In good repair and order.		In good repair and order.	
	Security, . . .	Exercising yard for female prisoners not secure.		Exercising yards insecure; walls too low.		Sufficient with care.	
	Accommodation, . .	Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells, one with four beds.		Males, day-room and four cells, three of which are above; females, day-room and three cells, one with three beds.		Males, day-room and four cells, one with two beds; females, day-room and three cells, one with two beds.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	A few of the blankets worn, otherwise good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
	Water, how supplied,	A good pump on premises.		A good pump on premises.		A good pump on premises.	
	Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Effective.		Effective; constant run of water through the sewers.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and sufficiently ventilated.		Clean, dry, and sufficiently ventilated.		Clean and orderly; sufficiently ventilated.	
	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4d. for all prisoners.		4d. for all prisoners.		4d. for all prisoners.	
	Salary of Keeper, .	£35.		£35.		£40.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper; salary £6.		None.	
	Statutable Inspection.	10th November, 1870.		5th November, 1870.		9th November, 1870.	
	Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge at the time of my visit.		One male prisoner in charge, on remand, for assault.		Three male prisoners in custody, one for larceny, and two for riot and assault.	

JOHN LESTAIR, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 17TH OCTOBER, 1870.

North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	8	3	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	26	4	30	—	—	—

Juveniles.

	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	1	—	12	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	1
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years. { Total,	1	—	13	1
Committed—Once,	—	—	—	—
„ Twice,	1	—	8	1
„ Thrice,	—	—	1	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	1	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	22	7	1868,	18	12
1868,	27	4	1870 (day of Inspection),	26	4

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.*

County of Roscommon Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (Including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	2	1	2	1	2	-	1	-
Infanticide,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	37	4	56	6	30	3	4	-	5	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm.	-	-	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	-	7	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
Other assaults,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Robbery,	10	4	5	3	9	2	6	2	1	2
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny,	7	3	2	4	6	1	-	-	1	2
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Neglect as engine driver,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Throwing stone at railway train,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasonable language,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	2	-	11	-	10	-	2	-	5	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	-	10	6	5	3	1	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against the person,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	1	-	-	-	15	1	1	-	-	-
Against property, without violence,	7	2	14	4	8	1	1	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	12	7	22	19	11	13	-	1	-	3
Leaving service,	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Travelling on railway without a ticket,	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraudulent confession of desertion,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery laws,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	96	22	150	45	135	28	24	4	16	10
Vagrancy,	1	3	2	7	1	1	1	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	10	12	16	20	26	8	-	-	-	2
Debt,	11	-	9	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Remanded for further examination,	13	4	10	-	18	3	-	-	1	-
Total,	131	41	187	72	183	40	26	4	18	12

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.	County of Roscommon Gaol.
1867,	—	—	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	2	2	
1868,	1	2	Day of inspection,	1	—	
1869,	3	—				

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	9	—	Debtors,	3	—
Criminals,	160	45	Criminals,	153	31
Vagrants,	2	7	Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	16	20	Drunkards,	28	8
Total,	187	72	Total,	183	40

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of inspection.		
Committed—	M.	F.	Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	157	44	Once within the year,	154	35
Twice "	9	7	Twice "	10	5
Thrice "	1	3	Thrice "	2	—
Five times "	—	1	Five times "	—	—
Total,	167	56	Total,	166	40
No. of above committed for first time,	131	30	No. of above committed for first time,	132	21

Averages &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	17.90	6.15	—	29.38	6.3	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	32		9th Feb.	47		6th April.
Lowest ditto,	14		27th May.	24		14th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	28		16th Jan.	42		6th April.
Ditto of females,	14		9th Oct.	12		7th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10		9th April.	20		14th Oct.
Ditto of females,	—		1st Jan.	4		14th Oct.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

27th January, 1863,	69	16th April, 1867,	46
20th December, 1864,	62	12th October, 1868,	32
29th June, 1865,	84	9th February, 1869,	32
26th February, 1866,	91	6th April, 1870,	47

Area, 607,691 acres; population, 157,272 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at sittings and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions,	76	77	60	55	76	76	39
Acquittals,	90	52	19	23	22	18	60
Total,	166	129	79	78	98	94	99

NORTH DISTRICT.	Comparative table showing the proportion of the sexes for trial in the above return :—							
		1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
County of	Males, . . .	132	97	60	70	82	70	88
Roxburgh	Females, . . .	34	32	19	8	16	24	11
Gaol.	Total, . . .	166	129	79	78	98	94	99

Known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants, who slept in the county on the 14th September, 1868 :—

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Thieves and receivers of stolen goods, . . .	7	3	38	40	45	43
Suspected persons, . . .	3	3	21	17	24	20
Prostitutes, . . .	—	—	4	26	—	30
Vagrants and tramps, . . .	42	55	72	101	97	156
Total, . . .	52	65	131	184	186	249

The large number of vagrants and heggars in this county, especially of females, is very remarkable, and deserves special attention.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, . . .	20	18	21	22	18	20	16	15	14	17	10	12	16	20	26	8
To the bridewells of the county, . . .	102	36	127	64	101	56	97	60	100	62	84	79	70	42	—	—
	122	54	148	86	119	76	113	75	120	79	94	91	86	62	—	—
	170	214	275	170	218	132	179	135	185	151	—	—	—	—	—	—

The committals of females in this district are solely of prostitutes who haunt the large military stations within the county.

I found in custody on my inspection, besides 1 debtor, 25 males and 4 females criminally committed. The males under sentence were as follows :—

Two military offenders sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months each; 11 prisoners for assaults, manslaughter, &c., sentenced—2 for one year, 2 for six months, 4 for three and four months, the rest for short periods; 5 for cow stealing, larceny, and like offences, sentenced—2 for two years, 1 for nine, 1 for six, and 1 for one month, respectively; 2 workhouse offenders sentenced, for breaking glass, to one and two months' imprisonment each; 4 prisoners were for trial and on remand.

On that occasion all the females in the gaol were prostitutes committed from the military stations of the district, 3 for larceny and robbery, and under sentences of imprisonment, 1 for eighteen, 1 for twelve, and 1 for six months; the fourth, for obscenity, sentenced for three months; and it is a subject of congratulation that few, except of the most abandoned class, find their way into this prison. It is shown in the criminal returns made to this office that only 55 individual females were committed here during the entire of the past year (1869), of whom 25 had been inmates of the gaol under criminal committals 163 times in former years; 2 of the latter are under sixteen years of age.

As has been already observed, 3 of the 4 female offenders in custody on the day of my visit were habitual criminals, sentenced to punishment for robberies of a very grave character, yet they will be discharged at the end of their sentences to pass into another district where their ante-

cedents are unknown, there to repeat the offences for which they have just undergone imprisonment and to receive such other sentences, perhaps of short periods of imprisonment, as the magistrate or judge who tries the case, in his ignorance of their former life, may award.

Long sentences of penal servitude are the only protection to the public from like offenders, who are hopeless for reformation so long as they are sent to county gaols. Under the "Habitual Criminals Act, 1869," all such, if convicted, in addition to the punishment to which they may be sentenced, shall be under the supervision of the police after the expiration of their imprisonment for any period not exceeding seven years.

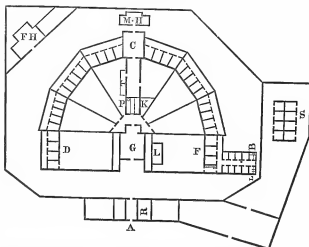
Year after year my colleague and I, in our annual reports on the gaols of Ireland, have called attention to the necessity for the removal of all persons of this class to a central depot, under Government control and management, as in Scotland.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

Juveniles.

Nine males and 2 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1869; 1 male was three times in charge during the year; 1 female was convicted of larceny and sentenced to imprisonment for three months, the other was acquitted and discharged. Previously to inspection in 1870, 13 males and 1 female were in custody, but the female was not convicted. One male was sent to a Reformatory during the year.

Plan of Roscommon Gaol.



A, entrance; B, baths and water-closet; C, chapel; D, debtors' prison; E, board-room; F, female prison; G, governor's house; F.H., female hospital; M.H., male hospital; L, lavatories; K, kitchen; L, laundry and drying-room; P, pump and cistern; R, guard-room; S, stone-breaking shed; T, treadwheel.

NORTH DISTRICT.		Accommodation.						M. F.	
County of Roxburghshire Gaol.		M.	F.			M.	F.		
	Wards,	7	1	Workshops,		8	—		
	Yards,	7	1	Kitchen,		One.			
	Day Rooms,	7	1	Store Rooms,		2	1		
	Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,		—	1		
	Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high—432 cubic feet,	58	16	Drying Room,		—	1		
	Cells to contain three persons,	3	—	Lavatories,		—	2		
	Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Baths,		—	3		
	No. of Beds in each room,	8	6	Privies,		6	—		
	Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,		4	5		
	Chapel,	One.	—	Pumps,		2	—		
	Workshops,	2	—	Wells,		2	—		
				Tread-wheel,		1	—		

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	110	8	Shirts,	85	12	Shifts,	8	16
Sheets, pairs of,	169	4	Jackets,	20	24	Jackets,	4	20
Rugs,	117	—	Vests,	20	20	Gowns,	4	18
Bedticks,	116	3	Trowsers,	20	34	Petticoats,	4	13
Bedsteads,	123	—	Caps,	20	100	Aprons,	8	20
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	61	Neckchiefs,	8	18
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	14

I found this gaol on the present inspection, as on former occasions, clean and orderly, and I feel that the opinion expressed by my colleague in his report for 1869, that the Governor, Medical Officer, and Local Inspector perform their duties with credit is fully borne out.

The buildings are all in sound repair, and the furniture, bedding, &c., good and sufficient, but the evils pointed out in former reports in a great measure still exists—almost the only improvement since my last visit is that the water-closet in the marshalsea, which has been so urgently required and so long called for by each Inspector-General on his annual inspection, has at last been put up; the cost of its erection was only £3, showing how difficult it is to get even an obvious and inexpensive improvement carried out in this gaol.

The solitary cells in this prison are not heated or furnished with appliances for separation, and are therefore unfit to be used to carry into effect the sentences frequently awarded by courts-martial, "that the prisoner shall spend portions of his imprisonment in solitary confinement." Two soldiers so sentenced complained to me that they were placed in these cells during the winter months. I therefore submitted their case to the Executive, and they were removed to the separate prison at Tallamore, where they will be kept under the strict system of discipline established in that gaol, and remain in separation during the entire period of their sentences, and in solitary during the terms prescribed by the sentence of the court.

It having become necessary to obtain a legal decision as to what exactly constitutes solitary confinement within the meaning of the Act, the following is the opinion of the Law Adviser on the subject:—

"Solitary confinement cannot exceed one month at a time nor three months within the year. Separate confinement is not subject to these limitations.

"The 14th Rule of the 109th sec. of the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, does not apply to cases of solitary confinement. Under such circumstances the dietary should be the ordinary dietary. Solitary confinement does not exempt from hard labour, but such hard labour should not be performed in association with other prisoners so long as the solitary confinement continues."

The new well-hole has now been completed and the pumps fixed in their places, but there is one evil connected with this gaol which, as affecting the health of the inmates, I have year after year dwelt on in my reports. I refer to the defective sewerage of the establishment, and I again call attention to the subject, because proper sewerage can be made by prison labour, and it will always be necessary so long as the buildings are in use, whether as a prison, barrack, or other public institution. The County Surveyor, Mr. Kelly, in 1868, submitted a plan for the improvement of the sewers, which I am informed has met the approval of the Board, and would do away with the evils which at present exist.

According to the plan recommended by the County Surveyor, the sewers will run outside and behind the prison, so that the danger of contamination, from cesspools and sewers, of the gaol premises generally, but more particularly of the water in the well-hole, now being sunk, will be prevented. The outflow from the privies will pass into the new drains, and the cesspools now existing in each of the exercising yards, which require to be emptied periodically, and the filth barrowed through the prison, will be got rid of. A sub-main will be led from the separate cells of the female prison, and the drainage from the laundry, the Governor's house, and the outbuildings, will discharge into the present main-drain of the prison.

On the day of my visit a privy in the stone-yard was not clean.

Since last inspection the wall of the marshalsea, which was in bad repair, has been taken down and rebuilt, and a useless old shed next the hospital removed.

The following are prominent defects in this gaol:—

1. There is not individual separation of male prisoners. Their classification is under the Prisons Act. They are divided into two classes—felons and misdemeanants—each again subdivided into two more—the tried and the untried; and although each prisoner sleeps and takes his meals in his cell, no other separation is attempted. Neither the laundry nor the stone sheds are partitioned. The classification of the females is under the separate system, but I cannot ascertain that it is strictly enforced.

2. The male marshalsea does not admit of the classification which the law directs, and there is no marshalsea for females, who, when in custody, remain in the hospital.

3. The chapel is ill-constructed, and the sittings unsuitable.

4. There are no covered lavatories for males, nor baths in the prison, except those in the hospital for females, which are never used, yet the Prisons Act, sec. 109, rule 9, enacts "*all prisoners shall have free access to the bath and necessary in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable hours.*"

The stone sheds are not partitioned.

There is no gas except in the insulating area of the prison.

Cards descriptive of prisoners, their offences and sentences, have now been put up over the cells of the inmates, as recommended by my colleague in his report for 1869.

I found the bedding, sheets, blankets, and the clothing of the inmates ample for the requirements of the prison, and of good quality. A quantity is in store.

Unlock is held in the gaol at six, A.M., in summer, and at seven, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night in their cells at six, P.M., in summer, and at five, P.M., in winter. The Governor is present at lock-up with the warder in charge, and he afterwards visits the prison at unexpected hours during the night. He has established a system of supervision over

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

the night patrol, which is stated to be effective. There is, however, but one tell-tale clock. It is placed in the hospital, at the farthest end of the grounds; the guard-room for the night watch is at the entrance to the gaol. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the Morning State Book.

Photography is in use here for the detection of criminals, old offenders, who have wandered from other parts of the country. A sum of 5s. is paid to a person in Roscommon town for taking the photograph of each prisoner.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1869 or 1870.

Members of the Board of Superintendence give orders for visitors to see prisoners, but I understand the privilege is not often exercised.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, .	1	—	Solitary Confinement, .	5	—

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	—	1	By Magisterial authority, .	—	—
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	13	7	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	25	2
Stoppage of Diet,	25	6	Stoppage of Diet,	21	3
Total,	38	14	Total,	46	5

The punishments in the preceding schedule were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and the record in which they were entered duly submitted to the Board at its meetings. The punishments are confined to few individuals, some were five and six times punished during the year.

Schools.

	<i>From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.</i>		<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	178	50	180	30
Average daily number of pupils,	16.30	5.03	23.4	4.9
Number of days on which school was held,	236	291	184	204

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—10 to 1.

School is held in the day-rooms of the different classes for males. The teacher instructs each class separately for one hour. There is no regular school for females, but they are stated to receive instruction separately in their cells for two hours daily from the Assistant-Matron. There are no maps, black board, &c., supplied for teaching the prisoners, and the teachers are untrained. The male teacher acts also as Clerk to the Board.

This school is not in connexion with any public educational body.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

					Males.
Tread-wheel and shot-drill, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	12
Breaking gravel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	17

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Smithwork,	1	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Prison duties,	4	—
Washing,	—	3
Sewing,	—	1
Total,	6	4

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Penitentiary labour,	17	—
Industrial labour,	6	4
Sick,	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Total in custody,	26	4

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1867, . . £5 2s. 7d. | 1868, . . £8 15s. 1d. | 1869, . . £11 11s. 8d.

The above schedule of the employment of the prisoners on the day of my visit is, I understand, a fair sample of the work which they perform. Except stone-breaking and matmaking, there is little remunerative employment, but the profits obtained from the labour of the prisoners has considerably increased within the past year. Shot-drill and the tread-wheel are in use. The tread-wheel is partitioned, but not the relief stalls.

Dietary.

I.—Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II.—Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners, and Pauper Debtors.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesday in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 8d.; rice, per cwt., 16s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 11d.; coal, per ton, 41 3s. 6d.; turf, per box, 10d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per 12 lbs., 5s. 10d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . . 2·63d. | 1868, . . 5·26d. | 1869, . . 5d.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Assessment
Gaol.

The food provided for the prisoners on the days of my visit, which I tasted, was of good quality, but complaints were made to me by some of the inmates whom I questioned of the quality of the milk which they received, and I find by reference to the reports of the Chaplains that the milk during the first four months of the year was of a very bad description, and frequent complaints were made to that effect. The contractor was several times fined; he has now been got rid of, and since his removal the milk is more pure. Some other complaints were made to me by prisoners, but I consider without foundation. With the exception of the milk, the food supply is generally stated to have been satisfactory.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £1,626 7s. 11d. | 1868, . £1,553 17s. 2d. | 1869, . £1,469 16s. 6d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £808 16s. 7d. | 1868, . £911 5s. 6d. | 1869, . £907 0s. 6d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £42 12s. 1d. | 1868, . £61 1s. 3d. | 1869, . £56 0s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £1 13s. 0d. | 1868, . £20 10s. 0d. | 1869, . £64 9s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £115 0s. 7d. | 1868, . £126 0s. 0d. | 1869, . £50 13s. 2d.

The Governor enters all occurrences worthy of note in his journal, which, as well as that of the Local Inspector, is carefully kept. The Medical Officer also makes reports in his journal on the cases which come under his notice. The other superior officers have journals. The various records of statistics and finance prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The state of dietary abstract is checked and initiated daily.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Resident.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Captain Thomas C. Knox,		George Spear, Governor,	200 0 0
Local Inspector,	92 6 2	Thomas Puden, Gate Porter,	40 0 0
John Harrison, esq., Medical		Joseph Minchin, . . .	55 0 0
Officer,	74 0 0	Daniel Hutchinson, . .	35 0 0
Rev. Mathew N. Thompson,		James Hanley, . . .	35 0 0
Protestant Chaplain,	46 3 1	Mathew Morrison, . . .	35 0 0
Very Rev. Thos. M. Phillips,		Roderick Hammer, . .	35 0 0
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46 3 1	Maria Corry, Matron,	40 0 0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and		Anna Maria Wigelsworth, As-	
Schoolmaster, . . .	60 0 0	sistant-Matron and School-	
		mistress, . . .	25 0 0

Vacancies.

Thomas Henry, turnkey, resigned; Winifred Jackson, nurse, died; Margaret Bradley, assistant-matron and schoolmistress, resigned.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	211	154
Chaplain, Established Church,	195	161
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	153	124
Physician,	261	191

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

None of the officers receive food rations, or allowances instead, but the warders are supplied with suitable uniforms. The warders take their meals in the guard-room at the entrance to the gaol.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	3	2	—	1	—	3	—
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	542	220	28	—	32	—	32	—
Average daily number in hospital,	1.489	0.220	0.07	—	0.08	—	0.08	—
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	149	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£24	—	£24	—	£24	—	£24	—

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates :—

One; 22nd January, 1870.

There are separate hospitals for prisoners of each sex, but they are seldom used, especially that for females. The wards have water-closets and lavatories attached. One death occurred in this gaol in January, 1870, from phthisis.

The bath in the hospital is almost useless from the difficulty of supplying it with hot water. A boiler is placed in the bath-room, but the flue is out of order, and when a hot bath is required for a patient, the water must be carried in tubs from the cook-house.

My colleague in his report for 1869 called attention to the great cost of medicines in this gaol, £24, each year. I am informed that the money is paid by contract for salary to the Apothecary as well as for cost of medicines, but it is not so entered in the accounts of the gaol.

I observe in the journal of the Medical Officer of this prison, and also in the registry of the bridewell at Strokestown, that an inmate of the Strokestown Workhouse, Mary Neene, who, in the opinion of Dr. Harrison, the Medical Officer of the gaol, is quite insane, has been several times committed to this gaol and to Strokestown Bridewell from the Union workhouse on criminal charges, for breaking windows and like offences. She has been committed from the workhouse to the bridewell, thence to the gaol, and from it to the lunatic asylum at Ballinasloe, and again to the workhouse. She was committed to Strokestown Bridewell on the 9th of June, 1870, and forwarded to Roscommon. She came back to Strokestown for trial on the 16th, and was again sent to Roscommon, from which gaol she was forwarded to Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum, and I am informed that she has again been sent back to the workhouse. I am also informed that she had been previously committed from the workhouse to the bridewell and gaol, and to the asylum. It appears from the statement of the Medical Officer of the gaol that this woman is not accountable for her actions, and it is cruelty to her and an expense to the ratepayers to drag her about in this manner; her insanity, or otherwise, should be decided upon, and then action taken accordingly.

North
DISTRICT,
County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L.	Capt. P. H. O'Connor, J.P., D.L.	Capt. H. Taffe Ferrall, J.P., D.L.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	Thos. A. P. Maypothor, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Chichester, J.P.
J. A. Holmes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.	James Nolan Irwin, esq.
B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Capt. F. Balfe, J.P.	Richard Garnett, esq.

The Board meets for the transaction of business on the second Saturday of each month, when liabilities are discharged by separate cheques for each creditor, unless where the amounts are small, they are then included in one draft drawn in favour of the Local Inspector. The intern officers receive their salaries monthly, the Chaplains half-yearly at assizes, and the Local Inspector and Medical Officer quarterly.

General Observations.

The Grand Jury of this county, assembled at Spring Assizes in March, 1871, came to a resolution with reference to their county gaol, which they have forwarded to the Inspectors-General of Prisons, and have requested their county members to place before the Chief Secretary for Ireland. In that resolution they point to the fact that the average number of prisoners in custody in their county gaol has in no instance during the past two years reached thirty. That the cost for maintenance of these prisoners has averaged nearly £60 per head annually; and they recommend that their gaol be converted into a militia barrack; the prisoners to be removed—some to a district prison, which they consider should be established, and others sentenced for short periods, not exceeding fourteen days, they consider should be confined in the several bridewells of the county.

Roscommon Gaol is very faulty in construction, and would cost a very large sum to adapt it to an improved prison system. It is far too large for the district, and the establishment is necessarily very expensive to maintain. I therefore highly approve of the suggestion to utilize a part, at least, of the prison buildings for a militia barrack. At the same time it will always be necessary in this the county town of Roscommon, in which assizes are held half-yearly, and quarter sessions every three months, to have a minor prison where prisoners for trial, and under short sentences, may be accommodated; and should the suggestions of my colleagues and myself be adopted by the Legislature, and all grave and habitual offenders removed to a central depot under the exclusive control and management of the Executive, and also imprisonment for debt abolished, a very small prison will then meet all the requirements of this district and a large saving effected in the administration of the prison establishment, as the staff may be considerably reduced; at the same time the few prisoners in custody will be under perfect supervision by a small number of officers instead of being, as at present, scattered over large and straggling buildings, where they are frequently not under the eye of the warders who have charge over them. Under the system we propose district prisons will be unnecessary, and the counties saved the cost of their maintenance.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are not well maintained. The salaries paid to the bridewell keepers (£15 to each) are far too low for persons holding their responsible position. The accommodation in all is faulty, and most of the requirements of the Prisons Act are wanting. A new sewer has been made from the bridewell at Athlone, which was much required.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon
Bridewells.

	Boyle.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	34	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	10
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	11	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Boyle; at Coochall, Craughan, Ballyfarnham, and Keshue, every 28 days.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Legally drawn, but prisoners kept in the Bridewell for long terms on remand; only one Justice attended at Petty Sessions on last two sessions, so that a boy accused of a trifling larceny of a pipe from his master has now been one month in the Bridewell waiting for trial; his only relative, his mother, is so very poor that she would not be taken as bail.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Lately painted, and in good repair.	
Security,	Sufficient; walls of yards high.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and three cells above, two below, but one of the latter used for drunkards, has only a bedstead with straw, but no bedding.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient, except in cell for drunkards, where no bed-clothes are given.	
Water, how supplied?	By good pump on premises, in keeper's yard.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient, but the privies have stone seats and require improvement.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Ventilation good; clean and orderly, but yards not yet graveled.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6½d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Is court-keeper, salary £7 10s. per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	3rd September, 1870.	
Remarks,	One male, charged with stealing a pipe, in custody since 4th August, when he was committed; remanded on 7th August, again on 10th by two Justices, and on 18th for eight days.	

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of <i>Reconviction</i>		Stroketown.		Athlone.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Commitments in past year,	51	20	44	22
	Of whom were Drunkards,	11	15	7	9
	No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	6	4	9	3
	Of whom were Drunkards,	2		2	1
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly at Kilmore and Aughrim; fortnightly at Stroketown, on Thursdays.		Fortnightly; in Athlone on Saturday; at Brideswell on last Friday of each month.	
	Commitments, whether regular?	Legally drawn, but an insane inmate of the workhouse was unnecessarily committed in June, 1870.		I found a recommendation from 16th to 25th July, 1870, signed by only one Justice.	
	Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order,	In fair repair and order; lately painted.		Roof in good order, but two wooden doors unsound; plaster off walls; flagging of lower-day-room in a bad state. The woodwork has not been painted for four years. Pump out of repair, but water chalybeate.	
	Security,	The yard in front of the Bridewell insecure; good locks have been provided.		Yard very insecure.	
	Accommodation,	One cell, with three beds, for males; a small cell adjoining for females; one cell below for drunkards; one day-room, one exercising yard, and one privy for prisoners of both sexes. The keeper states that when male and female prisoners are in charge at the same time, he allows them alternately to the fire, looking after one of the other sex in their cells.		Males—day-room and two cells below; very dark and damp; females—day-room and two cells above, with two beds in each. These cells measure 6 by 9 feet, and are very low.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
	Water, how supplied? . . .	By good force-pump in yard in front of Bridewell.		None; pump out of order, but water chalybeate. A force pump is used for water-closets in court-house.	
	Sewerage,	None; a cesspool.		A new sewer has been made.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly; but damp.		Clean and orderly, but lower cells very dark and damp; ventilation bad.	
	Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6½d.		6½d. for all prisoners.	
	Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.		£15.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £7 10s. The keeper has been twenty years a public officer.		Court-keeper; salary, £7 10s. 6s per annum allowed for fuel and light.	
	Date of Statutable Inspection,	October 17th, 1870.		October 16th, 1870.	
	Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		One male in charge on three consecutive commitments for drunkenness.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Roscommon
Bridewells.

	Castlereagh.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	96	25
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	67	11
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	11	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Castlereagh on Saturday, Ballinlough on second Wednesday.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Some illegal; recommissions for eight days, signed by one Justice. Lunatics are committed "for assaults under circumstances denoting derangement of mind, to be transferred to lunatic asylum."	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good order and repair, newly flagged, and other improvements made at a cost of £20.	
Security, . . .	Yard not secure; door has wooden lock fastened with bolts, the nuts on inside could be unscrewed without difficulty.	
Accommodation, . . .	One day-room and one exercising yard, and one privy for prisoners of both sexes; one cell, with three beds, for males, has fireplace; one cell, with two beds, for females; one cell for drunkards, with guard-bed, without bed-clothes, a sash has lately been put to the window.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	A cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½d. if two meals; 7d. when three meals are given.	
Salary of keeper, . . .	£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary, £7 12s.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	24th October, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	One male in charge on remand; prisoners kept here occasionally for long terms; keeper and his wife both very old, no middle-aged person in the Bridewell to have charge of prisoners.	

JOHN LINTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
St. Louis

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
5TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

State

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	3	2	5	-	-	-
Deserter,	1	-	1	-	-	-
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	1	2	3	-	-	-
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	-	-	-
Drunkards,	1	1	2	-	-	-
Total,	14	6	20	-	-	-

Juveniles in Custody.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 10 years,	On day of Inspection—Convicted Summarily,	1	—
	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection—Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	1
	" " Convicted Summarily	2	—
	" " Committed for Trial,	1	—
	Workhouse offenders (included in preceding),	2	—
	All first committals,		

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1867,	.	.	.	.	16	12	1868,	.	.	.	.	16	3
1868,	.	.	.	.	16	8	1870 (day of inspection),	.	.	.	.	14	6

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years:—

		M.	F.			M.	F.
1867,	.	.	.	6	1	1869,	.
1868,	.	.	.	1	6	1870 (day of inspection),	.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Sligo Gaol.

Offences.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	—	5	—	7	—	2	—	1	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	60	15	77	15	62	9	4	1	5	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	3	7	—	12	—	—	—	5	—
Other assaults,	20	—	13	—	7	—	1	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	7	1	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	1
Robbery,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	5	3	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods,	17	5	9	5	7	11	—	4	1	—
Embezzlement,	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rescue, &c.,	—	—	7	3	3	1	1	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval offences,	2	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	8	4	6	4	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences—	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the person,	3	3	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	2	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	15	9	14	2	5	3	—	—	—	—
Breach of fishery laws,	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Breach of Merchant Shipping Act,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of dog laws,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Sabbath,	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempting to introduce Spirits into the Prison,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	185	52	183	42	123	28	13	5	16	2
Vagrancy,	4	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness,	77	27	71	19	28	12	1	1	—	—
Debt,	12	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	43	12	20	4	16	5	—	—	—	—
Total,	323	91	282	68	173	49	14	6	16	3

NORTH DISTRICT. —	Commitments.					
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
County of Sligo Gael.		M.	F.		M.	F.
	Debtors,	8	—	Debtors,	5	—
	Criminals,	203	46	Criminals,	139	33
	Vagrants,	—	3	Vagrants,	1	4
	Drunkards,	71	19	Drunkards,	28	12
	Total,	282	68	Total,	173	49

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—	M. F.	Committed—	M. F.
Once within the year,	192 36	Once within the year,	142 37
Twice "	16 6	Twice "	12 3
Thrice "	8 3	Thrice "	1 2
Four times "	4 1	Four times "	1 —
Five times "	2 1	Five times "	— —
Total,	222 49	Total,	156 42
No. of above committed for first time,	143 181	No. of above committed for first time,	111 23

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	17.11	5.5	—	20.18	4.84	—
Highest number of pris- oners at any one time,	44		1st Jan.	46		13th June.
Lowest ditto,	11		14th Oct.	12		28th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	39		1st Jan.	38		13th June.
Ditto, of females,	12		26th May.	13		21st May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		14th Oct.	10		13th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	1		17th Aug.	1		14th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

13th June, 1863,	55	17th July, 1867,	45
26th January, 1864,	52	28th December, 1868,	48
2nd July, 1865,	37	1st January, 1869,	44
13th January, 1866,	50	13th June, 1870,	46

Area, 461,753 acres; population, 124,845 inhabitants.

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody (debtors not included) last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870 (8 months).
Males,	26	24	16	15	19	20	17	20
Females,	6	5	5	4	4	6	5	4

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions,	23	27	21	19	19	24	32
Acquittals,	65	43	68	112	42	26	54
Total,	88	70	89	131	61	70	86

Comparative table showing proportions of males and females in the above table :—								North District. County of Sligo Gaol.
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
Males,	68	54	69	121	52	63	73	
Females,	29	16	20	10	9	8	5	
Total,	88	70	89	131	61	70	78	

Committal of drunkards last five years :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	35	31	63	12	74	21	73	47	62	45	77	27	71	19
To the bridewell at Ballymote,	10	—	8	2	23	1	14	3	11	3	4	2	2	0
	103	31	70	14	97	22	87	50	73	48	81	29	73	19
	134		84		119		137		121		110		92	

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants at large in the county on the 14th September, 1868 :—

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods,	3	4	32	27	35	31
Suspected persons,	7	7	20	14	27	21
Prostitutes,	—	5	—	25	—	31
Vagrants and tramps,	41	50	50	68	91	118
Total,	51	66	102	135	153	201

The preceding table is very suggestive, showing the large amount of vagrancy in this county; and although crime within the district amongst the female population is but trifling, the number of vagrants and beggars of that sex is very great. The female beggars wandering through the county numbered 118, while all females at large, whether of the criminal classes or prostitutes were 83. Ninety-five juveniles also were vagrants, and only 26 belonged to all the other classes in the table.

The small number of females committed to this gaol is remarkable. From the preceding table it appears that in no year since 1863 has the average number of prisoners of that sex in custody exceeded 6. In the course of the past year (1869), altogether 49 individual female prisoners were inmates of the gaol; some, however, were frequently committed during the year, hence the number of committals amounted to 68.

Thirty-one of the 49 individual females committed during 1869 were old offenders, and only 18 females never had previously been in this gaol.

On the day of my visit 6 were in charge; 3 were returned convicts, 1 only three weeks discharged from the convict dépôt, 2 others also belonged to the habitual criminal class, and were under sentence of imprisonment of eighteen months for larceny, 1 was a poor law offender, and 1 a drunkard.

It is satisfactory to observe that young women are seldom committed to this associated prison, as constant intercourse with the depraved females whom I found in charge must corrupt any who would have the misfortune to be placed in their company.

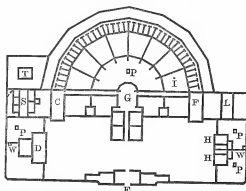
The offences of the males in custody on the day of my visit were of a totally different character from those of the females. The 10 male prisoners under sentences had all been convicted of offences against the person, malicious injury or drunkenness. Two men for assaults and stabbing had been sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months each, 1 for manslaughter for nine months, 2 for malicious injury for one and two months, and another for assaults for one month.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Worksheds,	58	-
Yards,	12	4	Kitchen,	One	-
Day Rooms,	13	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	74	17	Drying Room,	-	1
Sleeping Rooms,	10	8	Baths,	3	-
No. of Beds in each Room,	8	13	Privies,	20	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	2	-
Chapel,	One	-	Fumigating Room,	1	-
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	2	-
Workshops,	5	-	Well,	1	-
			Tread-wheel,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Sligo Gaol.

Plan of Sligo Gaol.



E, entrance; D, debtors' prison; G, Governor's house; C, cook-house, &c., S, solitary cells, with male store over; T, tank and tread-wheel; P, pumps; L, laundry; F, female department and master's house; H, hospital; A, gate for carts; W, privies.

No change has been made in the general management of the establishment, or alteration in the buildings since last inspection, and the defects enumerated in former reports of the Inspectors-General still continue, I regret to observe that some recommendations of my colleague in his report for 1869 have not been adopted by the Board of Superintendence.

I found the gaol, however, when I made my present inspection, in the same satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order as when I visited it in former years. The grounds are neatly kept; the buildings well ventilated and in sound repair; the woodwork freshly painted, and the entire premises put in thorough order at considerable cost.

Water for prison use is derived from a spring of good water on the hill which rises behind the gaol, at about half a mile distant, and it is conveyed by pipes into two large tanks, one on each side of the gate, whence an abundant supply to the different yards and sections of the prison is obtained in ordinary years, but during the hot season of 1870 it was rather scanty; when, however, I visited in September, the supply was beginning to flow into the prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Sligo East.

There are besides two pumps on the premises—the water of that in the hospital yard is excellent. The tread-wheel throws up soft water from the river for washing purposes and the flushing of the sewerage.

The marshalsea building is very good, but too extensive, and has proper separation for the different classes. There is an abundance of storage accommodation suitably fitted up. The hospital is also commodious, but the prison for criminals is straggling and very expensive to keep up; hence the large outlay on the establishment and the average cost of the few prisoners in custody is very great, amounting in 1869 to £62 9s. 6d. for each.

The turnkeys sleep in the marshalsea, above the master debtors' apartments (marked D on the plan), but they have no mess-room.

The male store is over the solitary cells; the female store is in the female department.

The prison kitchen is too large for the purpose, but is in perfect working order and well arranged. Male prisoners cook the provisions in this as in many other county gaols in Ireland, but it is a practice of which neither my colleague nor I approve.

The tread-wheel is not partitioned; when used to pump water, it requires the power of ten or twelve men to work it—it requires six or seven to work it, even without the pumps being attached. On the day of my visit only 5 male prisoners were in the gaol certified by the Medical Officer as fit for hard labour, the others had certificates signed by him stating that they were unfit for the work.

The pumps were at the time of my inspection being overhauled and put into perfect working order.

The treadmill consists of four wheels, two side by side in an upper story, the same below. The top range room and the cistern for river water are very large.

One of the prisoners in charge at the time of my visit was an invalid from a hurt he received when working the treadmill.

There is no separation in the laundry of this gaol.

The private clothing of prisoners are fumigated and washed before being put into store.

Loose boards are placed over the stone seats of the privies in the yards, which is a decided improvement.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and 5, P.M., in winter.

One turnkey patrols at night, in rotation, in the interior of the prison, so that prisoners can communicate with him if necessary; there is no exterior patrol. Two detector clocks are in use to test the vigilance of the turnkey on duty, one placed in the guard-room, the other in the passage to the chapel. The watchman is himself bound to report any neglect of duty which he may commit.

Photography has not hitherto been employed in this gaol for the detection of offenders, unless where necessary under the Habitual Criminals Act, but the Board of Superintendence are now making arrangements to have a photographic apparatus in the prison.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in either 1869 or 1870.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells.	10	5	Dark or Refractory Cells.	7	—

Discipline is maintained with very few punishments, and in no instance was it necessary to call for the intervention of a magistrate during the

present or past year. The punishment cells are flagged, but are heated; and prisoners do not remain in them at night. The record of punishments was duly laid before the Board at its meetings and signed by the chairman.

*Employment on day of Inspection.**Punitive Labour.*

	M.	F.
Shot-drill,	4	—
Washing and cleaning the prison,	—	2
Total,	4	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Stonebreaking,	4	—
Prison duty,	1	1
Tanning oakum,	3	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Sewing,	—	3
Total,	9	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	4	2
Industrial labour,	9	4
Deserter,	1	—
Total in custody,	14	6

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1867, . £16 6s. 9-25d. | 1868, . £16 14s. 5d. | 1869, . £9 12s. 9-3d.

I regret to observe that profits have been small during the past year, but gas has not been introduced into this gaol, hence the prisoners remain unemployed during the long nights of winter.

The Governor has a general knowledge of industrial works which can be carried on in a prison; and one of the turnkeys, Buchanan, is a shoemaker by trade, and gives instruction in his art to prisoners; another warder (Crawford) is also a shoemaker, but he acts solely as gate porter.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at shot drill for two hours and work the tread-wheel from 10, A.M., to 3, P.M., daily. Stone and bone-breaking, picking oakum, net-making, and occasionally shoemaking and tailoring, constitute the industrial employment of the males. The females are occupied at washing, sewing, knitting, and picking oakum. Four prisoners were instructed in net-making, and two in shoemaking, during the course of the year.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	187	62	141	35
Average daily number of pupils,	12-81	6-09	12-745	4-04
Number of days on which school was held,	233	233	206	206

School-hours.—Males, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

This school is not in connexion with any educational public body; but the male teacher, who is also clerk to the Board, was trained under the Erasmus Smith's foundation; spelling, reading, and writing are taught. The school-room is not stalled.

School is held on five days in the week; the Chaplains often visit and

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Stigo Gaol.

examine the pupils—they both express themselves well pleased with the results of the instruction given.

The Matron gives educational instruction to the female prisoners in a day-room off the laundry.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ Indian meal; bread, whitemen.

All prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week get (males) 1 pint of vegetable soup instead of milk for dinner, and no supper. Females— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of vegetable soup instead of milk for dinner, and no supper. Juveniles, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week, get only 4 oz. of brown bread for supper. Potatoes substituted for bread three days in the week in the following proportions, viz.:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—White bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; brown bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 2d.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; coal, per ton, 15s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 1d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s. 9d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 3d. | 1868, . 4'071d. | 1869, . 4d.

The Chaplains report favourably of the quality of the food supplied for the inmates, with the exception of the potatoes, which are sometimes found to be faulty. On the day of inspection I tasted the provisions supplied and found them excellent. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint.

Extra diet is only given to prisoners in hospital.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance are kept in this gaol with much care and attention; they are in the forms prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General. The Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer have journals, but some only mark attendance; and the Local Inspector now keeps a journal. The Governor's journal is properly kept. A dietary sheet is established which is found to be useful.

The turnkey on guard now reports on the markings of the tell-tale clock at night, his report should be verified and transferred to the morning state.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £1,554 18s. 4d. | 1868, . £1,525 15s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,442 16s. 7d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £922 2s. 10'25d. | 1868, . £902 17s. 8d. | 1869, . £910 1s. 6'75d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £54 1s. 8'25d. | 1868, . £55 5s. 4'5d. | 1869, . £62 9s. 6'75d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £3 6s. 0d. | 1868, . £0 19s. 0d. | 1869, . £3 15s. 0d.

Repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners in 1869, 3s. North District.
Repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the County of Sligo Gaol.
last three years:—

1867, . £4 14s. 10-5d. | 1868, . £10 2s. 6d. | 1869, . £1 6s. 7-5d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £73 18s. 0d. | 1868, . £53 11s. 6-25d. | 1869, . £51 14s. 3-75d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Turnkeys.	Thomas Graham, . . .	30	0	0
Thomas Mostyn Wood, esq.,					Alexr. Crawford, Shoe-	28	0	0
Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0		maker, . . .	28	0	0
Rev. A. M. Kearney, Pro-					James Buchanan, Shoe-	28	0	0
testant Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0		maker, . . .	28	0	0
Rev. Thomas Boyle, Roman					James Loughheed, . . .	28	0	0
Catholic Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0		Robert Kerr, . . .	24	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician, . .	65	0	0		John Black, . . .	24	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	0	0		John McCormack, . . .	24	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Catherine Ryan, Matron, .	35	0	0	
Edward Walsh, Governor, .	200	0	0	Mary Poe, Female Turn-	12	0	0	
William Shaw, Clerk and				key, . . .				
Schoolmaster, . . .	50	0	0					

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys, clerk and schoolmaster, matron, and female turnkey.

Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends too frequently in this gaol. An old offender, sentenced for six weeks in December, 1869, was allowed six visits during that period; another, sentenced to one month's imprisonment, thirteen visits. James Shaw, a deserter, complained to me that he was marched twenty-one and a half miles to petty sessions on the 30th August, and back to the gaol on the following day; he was remanded, and again to be brought that long journey on the 8th September. One petty sessions—Enniscrone—is thirty-three miles distant from the gaol; another—Euskey—twenty-five and a half miles; and Mullaghroe, twenty-four miles.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	190	114
Chaplain, Established Church, .	137	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	139	111
Physician, . . .	177	126
Apothecary, . . .	137	48

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate number of days	12	3	14	1	2	3	5	—
passed by patients therein,	246	23	345	41	89	56	36	—
Average daily number in								
hospital, . . .	674	663	942	112	244	153	145	—
No. of prisoners medically								
treated out of hospital, . . .	142	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of deaths in the								
gaol, . . .	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£18 5s. 3d.	—	£2 1s. 7d.	—	£1 0s. 5-5d.	—	—	—

Coroner's inquest held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870—one on 14th March, 1869.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Sligo Gaol.

No patient was in hospital when I visited. The buildings are commodious and have two wards for each sex; they are properly ventilated, but without water-closets. There are at present closets off the wards which could be fitted up as water-closets at a very trifling cost. If this is not done, an earth-closet should be procured for the female ward. There is one in the ward for males.

There is only one bath for prisoners of both sexes. It is, as has been observed in former reports, on the female side, in a small dark room. The old warder in charge of the hospital is now past his work and should be superannuated.

Board of Superintendence.

James Wood, esq.
Richard Getbin, esq.
Sir R. Gore Booth, bt., M.P.
Jennett Duke, esq.

Charles W. O'Hara, esq.
Colonel Knox Barrett.
John Ffolliott, esq.
James Jones, esq.

Captain A. Martin.
James W. Armstrong, esq.
James Kidd esq., Mayor.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when the different books and accounts are submitted and examined. Miscellaneous payments are made by one cheque drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries of warders are paid monthly by cheque to the Governor.

Bridewell.

The Local Inspector visited and inspected the only bridewell in this district regularly every three months, and oftener when in the neighbourhood.

Bridewell.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	33	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	-
No. of Commitments in quarter preceding inspection, .	17	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	-	-
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly, on every second Wednesday, at Ballymote; monthly in some parts of the district.	
Commitments,	Regular, and prisoners not kept for long terms.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	In good repair, lately painted.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; females, one cell only, with bed and fireplace. There is no other rooms for females. Two exercising yards, one within the other.	
Sewerage,	None. A cesspool, which is cleaned through the building. Earth-boxes should be used.	
Water,	A pump in female exercising yard, which is in order.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils	Good and sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, Ventilation, and Order.	Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary,	5d. per day for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Nothing else.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	4th September, 1870.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody at the time of my visit.	

JOHN LESTAIR, Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
8TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Tyrone
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ further examination,	2	2	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
„ To Penal Servitude,	6	—	6	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	—	4	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	1	10	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	10	4	14	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	5	5	—	1	1
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	35	20	55	—	1	1

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	1	1	5	1
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	1
Total,	1	1	5	2
Offenders on leaving Workhouse (included in above),	—	1	2	1

No juvenile under sixteen years of age was in charge on the day of inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	43	11	1869,	26	15
1868,	22	11	1870 (day of Inspection),	35	20

NORTH
DISTRICT

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

County of Tyne and Gos.			M.	F.			M.	F.
	1867,	1868,	1869,	1870 (day of Inspection),	1867,	1868,	1869,	1870 (day of Inspection),
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	6	3	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	3
1868,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1869,	1	4			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES	1868.		1869.		1870. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of Infants,	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Prison Act,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	71	14	51	8	39	13	6	1	6	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	1	4	—	7	—	3	—	2	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	12	1	4	4	25	3	3	1	1	—
Other assaults,	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—
Singing seditious songs,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
Larceny,	27	18	18	16	13	10	—	4	5	9
Receiving stolen goods,	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vaccination Act,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Unlawful assembly,	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	—	10	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Illegal weights,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
Tyroee
Gaol.*

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences—										
Against the person, . . .	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed dogs, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	—	—	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
Against property, without vio- lence, . . .	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . .	2	1	11	9	12	2	—	—	—	—
Game and Fishery Act, . . .	9	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Using threats, . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Trespass, . . .	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Concealed on premises with intent,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fenianism, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from workhouse and offenders, . . .	4	4	4	2	1	4	—	1	—	—
Leaving service, . . .	13	3	5	1	11	1	4	—	—	—
Total criminal class, . . .	187	60	137	49	133	48	25	9	22	12
Vagrancy, . . .	6	28	6	28	1	25	—	5	1	2
Drunkenness, . . .	54	60	55	68	71	44	1	2	—	—
Debt, . . .	36	2	15	4	18	2	6	1	3	—
Remanded for further examination,	25	12	14	8	16	6	3	3	—	1
Total, . . .	306	162	227	157	239	125	35	20	26	15

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors, . . .	15	4		Debtors, . . .	18	2	
Criminals, . . .	152	60		Criminals, . . .	148	54	
Vagrants, . . .	6	29		Vagrants, . . .	1	26	
Drunkards, . . .	54	64		Drunkards, . . .	72	43	
Total, . . .	227	157		Total, . . .	239	125	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Once within the year, . . .	157	61		Once within the year, . . .	177	59	
Twice " . . .	10	6		Twice " . . .	8	7	
Thrice " . . .	7	4		Thrice " . . .	3	4	
Four times " . . .	2	4		Four times " . . .	3	1	
Five times " . . .	—	2		Five times " . . .	—	2	
Six times " . . .	1	1		Six times " . . .	—	4	
Seven times " . . .	—	—		Seven times " . . .	1	—	
Eight times " . . .	—	1		Eight times " . . .	—	—	
Nine times " . . .	—	2		Nine times " . . .	—	—	
Ten times " . . .	—	1		Ten times " . . .	—	—	
Total, . . .	177	82		Total, . . .	192	77	
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	101	35		No. of above committed for first time, . . .	119	31	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

North
District.County of
Tyrone
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	20.80	16.08	—	20.60	16.25	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	37		1st Jan.	64		10th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	24		15th April.	26		30th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	33		1st Jan.	44		10th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	24		1st Jan.	23		4th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		20th May.	14		29th March.
Ditto, of females,	11		18th Nov.	10		12th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

29th May, 1863,	82	14th June, 1867,	74
23rd April, 1864,	77	4th January, 1868,	73
9th July, 1865,	70	1st January, 1869,	57
11th March, 1866,	70	10th August, 1870,	64

Prisoners sentenced by order of Court to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869. | From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Whipping,	2	—	Whipping,	1	—

Population, 228,501 inhabitants; area, 806,295 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions,	121	70	109	143	86	59	53
Acquittals,	269	118	98	93	60	77	56
Total,	390	188	198	236	145	136	109

Comparative table showing the proportion of males and females committed for trial last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	294	153	147	208	123	107	86
Females,	96	35	51	28	33	29	23
Total,	390	188	198	236	155	136	109

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection—2 months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the County Gaol,	51	19	43	25	88	29	72	43	63	31	54	40	53	46	71	44
To the Bridewells,	223	60	188	53	200	42	145	40	124	42	96	28	85	17	—	—
	274	79	231	78	288	71	217	83	187	73	150	68	138	63	—	—
	357	139	419	131	488	113	362	123	311	115	246	96	273	123	—	—

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, vagrants, and tramps at large within the district on the night of the 14th September, 1868 :—

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tyros
Gaol.

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known Receivers of Stolen Goods,	8	2	23	21	31*	23
Suspected persons,	7	2	28	40	35	42
Prostitutes,	—	—	—	51	—	51
Vagrants and Tramps,	48	55	102	109	150	164
Total,	63	59	153	221	216	280

The large number of vagrants and beggars in this prosperous district is deserving of attention.

I found when I made my inspection 35 males and 20 females inmates of this gaol, including 6 males and 1 female under arrest for debt. Two males and 2 females were on remand for further examination, and 1 of each sex had been committed for trial at quarter sessions, both charged with larceny (picking pockets).

The following were the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners inmates of this gaol when I visited :—

Three males sentenced for two years for sheep stealing, robbery, and arson; 2 for twelve months for assault on a peace officer and stabbing; 1 for nine months for obtaining money under false pretences; 1 for six months for a grievous assault; 5 for four months for unlawful assembling and assault; 4 for three months for assaults and wounding; 2 had been sentenced for two months for assault, a third for leaving service, and 1 for cattle stealing; 6 for one month and under for assaults, leaving service, and drunkenness—total 26.

One female was under sentence for twelve months for larceny from the person; 5 for six months for larceny and vagrancy; 5 for two months for vagrancy and assault, and 5 for periods varying from seven weeks to fourteen days for vagrancy, drunkenness, and larceny—total 16.

On referring to the previous convictions of the prisoners in charge, I find amongst the males that one, W. K., now under sentence of six months' imprisonment for a grave assault, although only twenty-three years of age, is undergoing his twelfth sentence of imprisonment in this gaol; two others sentenced for two years are also known to be old offenders, having previously been convicted in this district, one three times. G. A., a male prisoner, discharged from this gaol a short time previously to my visit, after an imprisonment of one month, has the following convictions recorded against him in the county of Kerry, viz., in 1851, when a juvenile, three months' imprisonment and whipped; in 1853, one month's imprisonment and whipped; in 1854, one month's imprisonment and whipped; in 1855, four years' penal servitude; in 1860, four years' penal servitude; in 1864, six years' penal servitude.

I refer to this case because I wish to show the great necessity which exists for dealing with young offenders in reformatory schools, and that habitual criminals should undergo their sentences in a central depot, instead of as at present in county gaols. This man has now wandered into a new district to recommence a career of crime.

Amongst the females also, more than one-half of those in custody when I visited were old offenders constantly recurrent to the gaol, convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness, and larceny. One, A. H., only twenty-four years of age, now under a sentence of six months' imprisonment for assaulting a police officer, has already been fifty-five times convicted of like offences.

NORTH DISTRICT. The prison matron on one occasion provided for her a good situation at a distance from her associates, but she soon absconded from it, and in about a fortnight afterwards was again in Omagh, and had returned to her former mode of life. Another, M. G., twenty-five years of age, has been thirty-three times a prisoner in this gaol, and a third forty-eight times. The total number of females committed here in 1869 was 83; of these 47 had been previously inmates of this gaol, and had been 635 times in custody; yet this is a cellular prison in which strict discipline is enforced, which, however, does not deter the females belonging to the abandoned class from returning to prison.

Debtors

Four pauper and 2 master debtors were in charge when I visited, and a pauper debtor who had only just been discharged, was in custody since December, 1865. He had been originally arrested on a decree for £10 15s. 10d. with costs, amounting to £11 16s. 3d. The maintenance of each prisoner in the gaol during the past year averaged £45 16s. 11d. This man having been four and a half years in custody for this small debt, has thus, although not a criminal, been a very heavy burden on the rates collected for the maintenance of a place of punishment for offenders.

The debtors' quarters are now properly kept; I found them on my visit clean and orderly, and the privy, formerly complained of, has been put into repair since last inspection.

Juveniles.

Ten juveniles had been committed in 1870 previously to inspection, 3 of whom were females. Two boys were sent to Upton Reformatory, but in consequence of the great distance to West Cork, the journey was attended with considerable expense. A branch of Glencree Reformatory for Roman Catholic boys has now been opened in the old Convict Depot at Philipstown, King's county. It is not far distant from Mullingar, to which there is a direct line of railway from Omagh through Cavan, and I would suggest these young Roman Catholic offenders be sent there in future.

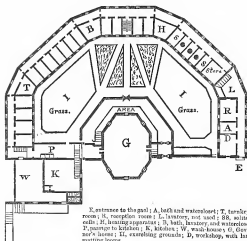
In 1869, 8 males and 3 females were committed; 1 (male) was under ten years of age, he and another boy were sentenced to imprisonment for three months each. One male and 1 female were sent to reformatories during the year—1 of the boys could read imperfectly, 5 others either knew their letters or could spell, the rest were wholly illiterate, 1 only of the girls knew the alphabet.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Laundry,	-	1
Yards,	5	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Lavatories,	4	3
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Baths,	3	2
Single Cells of larger size than 432 cubic feet,	26	37	Privies,	4	-
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	-	Water-closets,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	5	-	Fumigating Rooms (two boxes),	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	6	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	One.	-	Pumps,	3	-
Workshops,	4	-	Wells,	2	-
Worksheds,	29	-	Tread-wheel,	1	-
Kitchen,	One	-	Hand Pump,	1	-
Store Rooms,	2	2	Tell-tale Clock,	1	-
			Watchman's Watch,	1	-

Plan of Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Tyrone
Gaol.



Entrance to the gaol; A, bath and water-closet; T, turnkey's room; B, reception room; L, lavatory, not used; S, solitary cells; H, heating apparatus; R, bath, lavatory, and water-closet; P, passage to kitchen; K, kitchen; W, wash-house; G, Governor's house; H, exercising grounds; D, workshop, with large matting looms.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>				
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs of, . . .	69	99	Shirts, . . .	40	133	Shifts, . . .	36	30
Shirts, pairs of, . . .	65	111	Jackets, . . .	40	132	Jackets, . . .	25	12
Rugs, . . .	66	131	Vests, . . .	36	36	Gowns, . . .	43	12
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	-	31	Trowsers, . . .	40	83	Petticoats, . . .	107	30
Bedticks, . . .	65	98	Caps, . . .	34	-	Aprons, . . .	36	30
Bedsteads, . . .	80	47	Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	34	18	Neckerchiefs, . . .	33	30
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	36	6	Caps, . . .	40	60
						Stockings, pairs of, . . .	25	9
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	30	16

I found this gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, and many of the suggestions of my colleague in his report for 1869 have been carried out. The buildings are all now in sound repair, and properly fitted up with the different appliances for a separate prison. One large wooden gate required repair, and a store-room in the female prison should have shelves. I found the cells well ventilated, with suitable fittings, the bells in good order, except in the punishment cell for females, where a bell with spiral spring should be put up. It is illegal for prisoners to be placed in separation, unless they have means to communicate with a prison officer if necessary.

Water for drinking purposes is obtained from a well at a depth of ninety feet, raised by the power of the tread-wheel, and is distributed to all the yards to which the prisoners have access. There are three good water tanks on the premises, giving an abundant supply of water to all parts of the gaol.

The lavatories, sinks, water-closets, and baths in the male prison are on an improved principle, obtained from M^rFarlane's Saracen Foundry, at Glasgow. Those in the female prison are of wood, lined with lead. The

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tyross
Gaol.

laundry and drying-room are on a good plan. Four of the washing troughs in the laundry are properly stalled, and there is a good wringing machine, and other appliances. The bath for females is now close to the boiler, where a supply of hot water can always be had. The sewerage is stated to be effective. The kitchen is suitable with proper lifts for removing the food into the male and female prisons, and it is then conveyed to the different parts of the establishment.

The wheel-pump which draws water into a tank over the machinery from the river, is worked by pauper debtors when in charge. They state that they have no objection to the work, as criminal prisoners do not now work with them.

Some of the cells in this gaol are much too small for separation. There is no gas in the cells or corridors of the prison, but only in the debtors' apartments, the female prison, and externally. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing is sufficient for the requirements of the establishment, it is of a good description. When the blankets become thin and worn they are used for underclothing of females, for which they are well suited.

Tables are much required in the cells; a close-stool in each cell is the only seat or table for the prisoners.

The tread-wheel is partitioned, and stalls for prisoners waiting for their turn at the wheel have been put up with lattice doors. There is a good chapel in the prison, and the sittings in it are properly arranged with raised seats for the officers in charge, who thus have perfect supervision over the prisoners during Divine Service.

Prisoners receive visits from their friends in the presence of a turnkey, an iron gate intervening, except in the case of married debtors.

The prisoners are unlocked at six o'clock in summer, and at sunrise in winter. They then make their beds and go to their daily work; at nine they breakfast, and at ten o'clock the teacher instructs the male prisoners in their cells; at twelve the males again go to work, and the females have school. Dinner is served at three o'clock, and work is resumed from four until six o'clock in summer, and until sunset in winter, when the cells are locked for the night, the personal clothing of the prisoners removed, the locks tested, and one turnkey placed in charge until nine o'clock, when the watch is set. At half-past ten o'clock the gaol is finally locked, and the keys taken in charge by the Governor for the night.

The Governor occasionally, at late and unexpected hours, goes round the gaol. An iron safe has been procured for the prison keys. One toll-tale clock tests the regularity of the night patrol. It is pegged each half hour, and the markings are entered in the "State of the Prison at Lockings Book."

A watchman's watch has also been provided, keys being placed in different parts of the prison. No escape has been attempted from the gaol during the past or present year. Photography is now in use here, and both the Governor and Deputy-Governor take excellent photographs of prisoners, and with most satisfactory results.

The prisoners' clothes are properly fumigated—a fumigating-box is in each prison.

In his report for 1869 my colleague remarked that the prisoners should be employed in their cells or at school to a later hour than at present. They now go to bed at a quarter past six o'clock in the evening, and must acquire lazy habits, which are liable to stick to them in after life. Doubtless, as there is no gas in the cells, they could not be employed after dark, but during the long days of summer no such difficulty exists. This recommendation is well worthy of attention, and I would urge the Board to have it carried out.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	5 11	Dark or refractory cells,	3 4
Stoppage of Diet,	4 -	Stoppage of Diet,	29 2
Total,	9 11	Total,	32 6

North
District.
County of
Tyros
Gaol.

The Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialled by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Positive Labour.

Tread-wheel, 18 males.

Tread-wheel worked three and a half hours daily, employed the remainder of the time at industrial labour.

Summary.

M.	F.	M.	F.
Punitive Labour, treadwheel, 18	-	Washing,	1
Industrial Labour, Mats and Weaving,	7 -	Prison duties,	2 1
Sick,	1	Stonebreaking,	15 -
Unemployed,	1	Cooking,	1 -
Debtors (unemployed),	2 1	Pump,	3 -
Other classes of prisoners, viz. :—		Shoemaking,	2 -
Sprigging,	8	Carpentering,	1 -
Knitting,	3	Mason work,	1 -
Sewing,	4	Painting,	1 -
		Total in custody,	35 20

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1867, . . £61 7s. 6d. | 1868, . . £80 14s. 3½d. | 1869, . . £37 15s. 9½d.

Punitive labour is carried out by means of the tread-wheel, on which the prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for three and a half hours daily, the rest of their time being occupied in industrial employment. Industrial labour consists of mat-making and weaving, stone-breaking, prison duties, and any skilled work of which a prisoner may possess a knowledge. Brushes and mats of a very superior description of wool and cocoa fibre are woven in this gaol, which command a high price in the market. The females sew, wash, and sprig muslin.

Here, as in most Irish county gaols, the cooking of the provisions and work in the kitchen is altogether intrusted to male prisoners, notwithstanding that the food is of the simplest kind—stirabout, soup, potatoes, bread, and milk. My colleague and I consider this to be a very faulty arrangement.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	177	73	178	72
Average daily number of pupils,	23·87	18·41	23·37	15·68
Number of days on which school was held,	313	313	251	251

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock. Females, 12 to 1 o'clock, p.m.

It would appear from the preceding table that school was held in the prison every day during the year, except on fifty-two days. It must, therefore, have been held on Christmas-day or on some Sunday.

The teacher is competent, and appears to be a zealous officer. The males are instructed by him in their cells, as there is no school-room in this prison. I do not approve of this practice, as it is impossible that sufficient time can

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Tyne
and
Gos.

be given to each prisoner. The male teacher instructs the females, a matron being present in their cells. This is also objectionable.

The teacher was educated at Crossan National school, but the school is not in connexion with any public educational establishment.

Diary and Contracts.

No. 1.—For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, or 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast.—7 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, or 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—12 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 3. Males and females under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, or 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—Not less than 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, or 1 pint of soup. Supper.—4 oz. brown bread.

No. 2.—For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who don't maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, or 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper.—6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast.—7 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, or 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper.—5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 3. Males and females under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint new milk, or 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner.—Not less than 8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper.—5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

The stirabout used at breakfast is made of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class I., 3 lbs.; Class II., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Class III., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 3d.; rice, per lb., 3d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 3d.; coal, Scotch, per ton, 18s. 3d.; ditto, English, per ton, £1 0s. 3d.; turf, per box 80 cubic feet, 3s. 4d.; straw, per cwt., 3s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per dozen lbs., 5s. 10d.; soap, per cwt., £1 11s. 4d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 3-4d. | 1868, . 4-42d. | 1869, . 4-52d.

The food for prison use, which I tasted, was of good quality on the day of my visit, and I find that the chaplains generally report favourably of the supply sent by the contractors.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge on the day of my visit. The principal complaints made to me were of the stirabout. Formerly the prisoners were given stirabout made entirely of oatmeal, now it is half of India meal, which they do not like. One man, Kane, complained that he had not seen the Medical Officer, and that he was not treated for his disease. I looked over the journal of that officer, and found that in April, May, June, July, August, and September, the man was under medical treatment for lumbago and asthma.

The system of serving out meal objected to by my colleague on his last inspection has been discontinued. The Deputy-Governor now keeps the key of the bin in which the meal is stored, and gives out daily the quantity required for immediate use.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries in use here are on approved forms, and very carefully kept. The Deputy-Governor acts as clerk. All the superior officers have journals. Some suggestions made by my colleague have

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tyronne
Gaol.

been attended to. The Deputy-Governor no longer makes observations in the journal of the Governor, unless when he has charge of the prison in the absence of his superior officer. The journal of the Local Inspector, Governor, and Medical Officer are properly kept. The Chaplain generally enters duty performed, and only occasionally observations. There was no "Daily Employment" book and no "Officers' Conduct" book at the time of my visit, but I am informed that they are now kept. The accounts appear to be carefully attended to, and all sums over £1 are paid by cheques. The books and registries are submitted to the Board at its meetings and signed by the Chairman.

A book for prisoners' cash is now kept, with printed headings. Payments to the prisoners who cannot write are made in the presence of a witness, who signs the book opposite the mark of the prisoner; but sums not exceeding £3 taken from prisoners remain in the hands of the Deputy-Governor. All should be lodged in the bank, especially having regard to the default of a former officer in this matter; at the same time I wish to state that the present Deputy-Governor appears to do his duty carefully, and has all his books in a satisfactory condition.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £2,003 11s. 3d. | 1868, . £1,992 3s. 10d. | 1869, . £1,921 3s. 9d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . — | 1868, . — | 1869, . £1,177 8s. 9d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £32 13s. 11d. | 1868, . £40 16s. 7½d. | 1869, . £45 16s. 11½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £9 11s. 0d. | 1868, . £0 2s. 0d. | 1869, . £0 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £3 8s. 4½d. | 1868, . £4 2s. 10½d. | 1869, . £2 11s. 5d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £201 7s. 3d. | 1868, . £168 3s. 5d. | 1869, . £150 16s. 7d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
<i>Non-Resident.</i>		Hugh Patterson, Deputy-Governor,	62
Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	150	Knox Ashfield,	40
Rev. William Chartres, Protestant		Samuel Mullan, Gate,	40
Chaplain,	40	John Beakly, Hospital,	40
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian		Alexander McElroy, Carpenter,	50
Chaplain,	40	William Ellis, Tailor,	40
Rev. Josias Mitchell,	40	William Noble, Teacher,	40
Rev. Bernard McNamee, Roman		William Wright, Nightwatch,	34
Catholic Chaplain,	40	Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	47
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., Surgeon, —		Mrs. Margt. Kidney, assistant do.,	34
Frs. Trenar, esq., Apothecary,	20	Miss Jane Delap, assistant do.,	29
<i>Resident.</i>			
Wm. McClelland, esq., Governor,	212		

Vacancy.

Edward Wynne, Mat-instructor, dismissed; vacancy not filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

£12 per annum in lieu of rations added to salary of each intern officer, except night guard.

NORTH
DISTRICTCounty of
Tyrono
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	144	143
Chaplain, Established Church,	146	99
Presbyterian Chaplain,	164	110
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	146	92
Physician and Surgeon,	134	92

My colleague, in his report for 1869, called attention to the very expensive management of this prison. That expense has diminished only by £71 during the past year—1869—and the cost of the staff has increased from £1,022 16s. 11d. in 1868 to £1,177 8s. 9d. in 1869, and the average expense of the maintenance of each prisoner in the gaol, which in 1867 amounted to £32 13s. 11d., increased in 1868 to £40 10s. 7d., and to £45 16s. 11d. in 1869. One vacancy, caused by the dismissal of a warder in the present year, has not been filled up.*

It will be seen from the preceding schedule that some of the extern officers did not, during the past year, pay the minimum number of visits to the gaol which the law directs.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	17	5	6	4	11	7	9	9
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	232	31	101	27	179	38	117	76
Average daily No. in hospital,	71	99	27	97	49	10	46	30
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	203	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	42 13s. 6d.		£1 17s. 1d.		£6 5s. 8d.†		—	—

No change has been made in this department of the prison since former inspections, and the observations I then made still apply. No death has occurred in the gaol since January, 1866.

The regular hospitals are seldom used, being reserved for contagious diseases only; they have neither water-closets nor haths. Five cells in the second floor of the male prison are set apart for ordinary hospital cases, but the cells are very small, and quite unsuited for many diseases frequent amongst prisoners. I highly approve of cellular hospitals for prisons, but of a very different construction, and such as have been adopted in the Belgian prisons. One bad case of fever occurred in this gaol during the year. An extern was employed as a nurse at a cost of 2s. per day to attend the patient.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John M. Stewart, bart.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Major A. W. Cole Hamilton.
Francis John Gervais, esq.	William F. Black, esq.	Captain A. F. Knox.
Major Francis Ellis.	A. Macdonald Lytle, esq.	Courtenay Newton, esq.
Samuel Vesey, esq.	Captain Thos. Auchincloss.	James Greer, esq.

The Board meets on the second Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when the officers receive their salaries, and other liabilities are discharged. Small sums are paid by the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board; large accounts are paid by cheques, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector.

All the officers of the gaol, both intern and extern, receive their salaries monthly. They sign receipts in a book kept for the purpose, and which is laid before the Board at its meetings.

* In consequence of the Board now paying all officers, externs as well as interns, monthly, the salaries formerly paid at the Spring Assizes following are now paid within the year, thus causing an apparent increase in salaries during the first year of the change.

† Including attendance.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Dungannon.		Clogher.		North District. County of Tyrone. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	85	13	58	9	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	59	9	15	3	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	43	16	20	9	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	30	4	5	—	
Petty Sessions, . . .	Dungannon and Moy, alternate Mondays; Pomeroy, on Wednesdays; and Cookstown, on Fridays.		Fortnightly, on Tuesday; Ballygawley, monthly; Five-milketown, monthly.		
Commitments, . . .	One illegal.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair order and repair.		The bridewell has been lately painted, and contract made for other improvements, including a cast-iron tank for water outside kitchen door.		
Security, . . .	Secure with care; but down pipe from roof might afford facilities for escape.		Sufficient with care.		
Accommodation, . . .	Males, 2 day-rooms and 8 cells, with 2 and 3 beds in each; females, 2 day-rooms and 1 bed-room.		Day-room and exercising yard with two cells, one with three beds for prisoners of each sex.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, . . .	In both yards—pump in good order.		By pump, in good order, in keeper's yard; water is now supplied to both exercising yards.		
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Sufficient.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean and orderly, but damp in winter.		Clean, well kept, and properly ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	4d. for both sexes.		4½d. per day for all prisoners.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20; £25 for matron—receives rations.		£40; wife as matron £20.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Is court-keeper, salary £8.		None.		
Date of Statutable Inspection, . . .	9th September, 1870.		8th September, 1870.		
Remarks, . . .	—		One female drunkard in custody committed for seven days. Three boys whipped during last quarter by order of justices, for stealing fruit.		

JOHN LENTAIGKE, Inspector-General.

North
District.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 7TH DECEMBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
" Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
" further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	28	5	33	—	—	—

Juveniles.

	M.	F.
In custody on day of inspection—convicted summarily,	1	—
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years of age,		
In custody from 1st January to day of inspection—convicted at Quarter Sessions,	3	—
" " summarily,	3	1
Committed once,	4	1
" twice,	2	—
Sent to reformatory,	—	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	15	10	1869,	11	10
1868,	19	7	1870 (day of Inspection), 28	5	

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	—	1869,	—	1
1868,	1	1	1870 (day of Inspection), 1	—	

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	5	1869,	—	2
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	—	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

NORTH
DISTRICT
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	1	1870 (up to and including	—	3
1868,	1	2	day of Inspection), . . .	—	—
1869,	2	2	Day of Inspection, . . .	—	—

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing day in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . . .	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Exposing or abandoning children, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Rape and other carnal offences, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common Assaults, . . .	3	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, . . .	5	—	2	—	11	—	2	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, . . .	4	—	11	—	21	2	—	—	1	—
Other assaults, . . .	72	10	48	4	32	11	5	—	7	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock, . . .	5	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Larceny, . . .	21	9	22	15	9	7	2	2	3	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement, . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . . .	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Arson and attempts to commit arson	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	1	1	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
Forgery, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	—	—	7	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences, . . .	3	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	9	6	13	7	12	4	1	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person, . . .	2	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence, . . .	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	—	—	2	—	22	4	7	—	—	—
Seducing soldiers, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanants, . . .	25	9	4	5	2	—	1	—	—	—
Total criminal class, . . .	152	38	135	37	160	36	24	2	17	3
Vagrancy, . . .	2	22	26	7	2	16	—	2	—	4
Drunkenness, . . .	74	76	70	48	74	27	1	1	1	1
Debt, . . .	8	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	39	1	21	1	45	5	2	—	2	—
Total, . . .	275	137	253	93	286	84	28	5	20	8

NORTH DISTRICT.		Committals.	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
County of Westmorland Gaol.			
Debtors, . . .	M. 1	Debtors, . . .	M. 5
Criminals, . .	F. 156	Criminals, . .	F. 151
Vagrants, . . .	26	Vagrants, . . .	12
Drunkards, . .	70	Drunkards, . .	74
Total, . . .	253	Total, . . .	242

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
Committed		Committed	
Once within the year, 1869	M. 48	Once within the year, 1870	M. 38
Twice " "	F. 3	Twice " "	F. 4
Thrice " "	5	Thrice " "	7
Four times " "	1	Four times " "	1
Five times " "	2	Five times " "	3
Six times " "	1	Six times " "	2
Thirteen times " "	1	Thirteen times " "	—
Total, . . .	214	Total, . . .	194
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	182	No. of above committed for first time, . . .	139

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	17.52	7.44	—	22.02	8.01	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	36		26th May.	53		9th June.
Lowest ditto, . . .	15		17th March.	23		12th July.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	34		26th May.	44		9th June.
Ditto, of females, . . .	13		13th Feb.	16		21st Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	8		16th Nov.	15		30th Jan.
Ditto, of females, . . .	2		17th March.	3		25th Nov.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

8th November, 1863, . . .	56	8th April, 1867, . . .	44
4th December, 1864, . . .	68	4th January, 1868, . . .	43
3rd April, 1865, . . .	59	26th May, 1869, . . .	38
24th February, 1866, . . .	70	8th June, 1870, . . .	53

Population 5,601 inhabitants; area 453,568 acres last census.

Convictions at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1862.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions, . . .	39	43	44	37	36	20	24
Acquittals, . . .	46	23	40	25	23	24	43
	85	66	84	62	59	44	67

Proportion of males and females so tried during the several years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males, . . .	75	53	70	49	52	39	59
Females, . . .	10	13	14	13	7	5	8
	85	66	84	62	59	44	67

Committals of drunkards:—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870. Eleven months.	North District, County of Westmeath Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
To the gaol, . . .	65	41	71	65	81	80	78	71	74	76	70	48	74	27
To the Bridewells at Moate, . . .	33	9	25	4	16	26	15	10	19	—	11	1	—	—
Total, . . .	98	50	96	69	97	106	93	81	93	76	81	49	—	—
	168		163		203		172		160		130			

Depredators, vagrants, and suspected persons within the jurisdiction in September, 1868:—

	Juveniles under 16 years.		Adults.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods, . . .	8	1	58	29	66	30
Prostitutes, . . .	—	—	—	13	—	13
Suspected persons, . . .	—	—	20	12	22	12
Vagrants and tramps, . . .	25	32	80	85	105	117
Total, . . .	33	33	158	139	193	172

The preceding table shows the large number of vagrants, especially females and children, who wander about the country without means of support.

During the past year (1869) 214 males and 58 females were committed to this gaol. Of these, 21 males and 10 females were re-committed during the year. The total number of committals being 252 of males, and 93 of females; showing that 21 males were committed fifty-eight times, and 10 females forty-five times during the course of the year. These offenders have, the males 426, the females 644, committals recorded against them on the books of the gaol. The preceding figures are evidence that the population of this gaol, especially females, is confined to very few individuals.

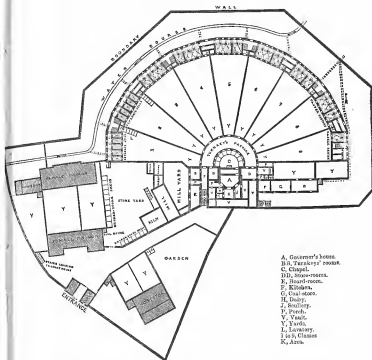
I found in custody when I made my inspection 20 males and 8 females of all classes, including 2 committed for drunkenness, and 4 females as vagrants.

The following were the offences and sentences of the prisoners inmates of the gaol when I visited:—

Males—2 appearing in arms at night, to be imprisoned for two years; 1 tried by court-martial, for one year; 1 larceny of wine from his master, for two months; 7 for assaults and threatening, sentenced, 1 for three, 4 for two, and 2 for one month and under; 1 rescue of cattle, two months; 1 poaching, fourteen days; 2 under Peace Preservation Act, three months each; breach of agreement, two months.

The females were—one an habitual offender, sentenced for nine months for picking pockets at the races of Mullingar; another for loitering for prostitution, sentenced for two periods of three months each; an old blind beggar sentenced for one month for using indecent language; another for being drunk and disorderly sentenced for fourteen days; and 1 girl just two months more than sixteen years of age for trial at quarter sessions, for stealing a ten pound note from her master. This girl is the daughter of a known thief who has been three times in this prison under sentences for larceny. She had been previously convicted before the magistrates at Castlepollard petty sessions of larceny, and sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days and one year in a reformatory, the manager of which refused to receive her, as it would be impossible to eradicate from her mind within so short a period the effects of the vicious training of her mother, and if she had been received she would, when discharged, have brought disgrace on the institution. She has now no resource before her but

Ground Plan of Gaol.



When I made my inspection of this gaol I found it very clean and orderly, the buildings properly ventilated, generally in sound repair, and well kept, but the oak doors require to be varnished, and one door in the kitchen is unsound. The accommodation for criminal prisoners is abundant, and that for male debtors fully meets the requirements of the Prisons Act; that for females consists of one room for both classes without a separate exercising ground; but no female debtor has been committed for many years. The supply of bedding and prison clothing is of a good description and ample for the small number of prisoners usually inmates of this gaol. There is always an abundance of pure water, which flows from a covered well on a rising ground outside the prison bounds, into a tank marked D on the plan of the gaol. The cisterns on the roof of the male and female prisons and the laundry are supplied by two force pumps, placed on the water course (a branch of the river Brosna), which passes through the prison, and afterwards receives the sewage of the establishment as marked on the annexed plan. All the prison clothing is made

NORTH
DISTRICT.*County of
Westmeath
Gaol.*

in the gaol; both male and female prisoners now wear stockings as suggested by my colleague. The mouths of the sewers are protected by placing effluvia traps on each. Two good pumps have been put down in the well-holes next the female prison. The troughs in the laundry are partitioned into five stalls, and have a supply of hot and cold water; the drying-room, which is large (with nine horses) works well, and both male and female prisons have baths; that for male prisoners adjoins the water tank at D; the baths for females are behind the laundry. In three yards belonging to the male prison, corresponding with the cells heated for separation, there are covered lavatories. In the other compartments the prisoners wash at the water-cocks in the yard, or at a bucket during bad weather. Water is in eight cells of the female prison, and in all the yards of the male prison.

One of the day-rooms, enlarged by the addition of the adjoining room, an arch having been thrown across, is fitted up as a school with maps and other requisites. It is divided into fifteen stalls. A room in the old prison is used as a school for females. Alarm bells have been put up from the hospital and female prison.

Approximate separation is here carried out in fourteen cells for females (heated by hot air) in the old prison, and for three classes of males; but the cells in the male prison are small, their measurement 9 feet by 6, and varying in height. They contain from 402 to 540 cubic feet of air each; they have no ventilating shafts, are flagged, and not lighted by gas; the bells are on a bad model, and are easily put out of order. The cells are distributed over three tiers of corridors. Altogether there are 93 cells, 38 of which are heated, and each section has a separate heating apparatus; and separate doors opening into the yards, so that there are eleven outside doors to the male prison.

The construction of this prison requires an expensive staff, and even then proper supervision by superior authority is very difficult; hence the large outlay in this gaol, notwithstanding that the Governor and Local Inspector manage the establishment with skill and economy, and the prisoners' labour is turned to a useful account. Much money is made by the mill, which besides is found to be a great convenience to the inhabitants of Mullingar and the neighbourhood.

I have felt it my duty to repeat the above observations, taken from former reports, because they explain the circumstances of the gaol, and the expense of the establishment. The average cost of each prisoner having been £53 12s. 1d. for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Gas is supplied to the Governor's house, the gate lodge, matron's apartments, and the passages, but it has not as yet been introduced into any part of the establishment occupied by the prisoners. I am informed, however, that a contract has been entered into by the Board to carry out this most desirable improvement.

As yet no change has been made in the prisoners' visiting room; but, according to suggestions by my colleague and myself, the crank-mill for grinding and bruising corn in this gaol has been altered so as to render the working of it by prisoners free from danger. As the alterations were attended with a rather heavy expense, only three shafts have been altered, but three men working them can grind two stone of corn in five minutes. A sufficient number of sheds for breaking stones have been erected for the prisoners to work under in the stone-yard. A new bath has been placed in the male prison, as recommended by my colleague.

Here, as in most county prisons in Ireland, the cooking and kitchen service is done by male prisoners.

The cells are unlocked in summer at 6.30, A.M., and in winter after the day breaks. They are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at

5, P.M., in winter. The Governor and his deputy see all the cells locked by the turnkey in charge, having first ascertained that each prisoner is in his cell; and then the locks are duly tested. The night patrol goes on duty immediately after the lockings. A superior officer makes a final round at 10, P.M. Two turnkeys hold watch in rotation, and their vigilance is secured by two bell-tale clocks—one on a corridor of the male prison is carefully secured against being tampered with, the other in the office will, I am informed, be also protected. The hospital is locked at 6, P.M., and the Governor makes a final inspection of it at 10, P.M.

The locks and keys of the gaol are made and repaired by a smith on the premises, he is assisted by a prisoner who works the bellows, and great vigilance is required that opportunity is not given to tamper with them. The keys of the prison are kept by the Governor in an iron safe during the night.

The prisoners' private clothing is fumigated when necessary, and each suit put into a bag labeled with the number and name of prisoner.

Descriptive cards have been placed over the cells of the prisoners, as recommended by my colleague; indeed I have found the Governor (Mr. Tyrrell) always anxious to carry out any suggestion made to him.

The rooms formerly occupied at the gate by condemned prisoners, and as a press-room, have been fitted up by the prisoners as apartments for the Deputy Governor, and the execution drop has been removed from the front of the gaol and erected at the end of the old prison where the females are confined, but with a separate entrance. The spot is only visible from one window of the court-house.

The Local Inspector is now the only person who gives liberty to visit convicted prisoners, and not oftener than once in the month. The solitary cells are not heated or with proper fixtures, but prisoners do not remain in them at night.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869. From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	2	Dark or refractory cells,	28	5

These were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the record was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Stone-breaking,	12		Washing,	1	
Total,	12		Total,	1	

Industrial Labour.

Mat making,	2	Knitting,	2
Tailoring,	1		
Shoemaking,	1		
Carpentering,	1		
Painting,	1		
Total,	6	Total,	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	12	1
Industrial Labour,	6	2
Unemployed,	5	1
Prison duties,	5	1
Total in custody,	28	5

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT. County of Westmeath Gaol.	Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—		
	1867, .	£52 13s. 7d. | 1868, .	£59 2s. 5d. | 1869, .	£55 19s. 9d.

The preceding schedule of the employment of the prisoners on the day of my visit fairly represents the work at which they have been generally engaged during the year, except that the corn mill was not worked on that day. Corn is purchased in the market and resold at a profit, after grinding into meal of 6d. per cwt. There is a good kiln on the premises for drying the corn. Indian corn is bruised in the mill for horse and fowl feeding at 10s. per ton. Stone-breaking pays 7d. per ton clear profit; 130 tons were on the premises which had been sold at that price.

I saw some good shoes made by a prisoner at work on the day of my visit.

The mill can bruise about half a ton of Indian corn in four hours with three men at constant work.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour break 7 cwt. of stones during the four and a half hours in which they work.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	162	17	122	26
Average daily number of pupils,	11·7	3·5	16·3	3·6
Number of days on which school was held,	305	239	281	232
School-hours.—Males, from 7 to 9, A.M. Females, from 4 to 5, P.M.				

The school-room for males is fitted up with stalled seats. The teacher appears to be very attentive to his duties, and some of the prisoners have made considerable progress under his instruction. One man, P. D., who I am informed was illiterate when convicted, can now read and write fairly. The school is visited by the Inspector of the National Board of Education, and he reports favourably of the qualifications of the teacher who ranks 2nd of the 2nd class.

The following is the report of the District Inspector on the condition of the schools :—

“Education Office, 28th September, 1870.

“GENTLEMEN,—We beg to append for your information, extracts from the reports of the District Inspector's visit to these schools on the 18th ultimo.

“Of the 12 male prisoners under instruction, 4 had been present at my previous inspection on the 21st March, 1870. There was satisfactory evidence of progress on their part in literary subjects during the past four months. The remaining prisoners had been recently committed. They are properly classified, and their instruction is very fairly attended to. Tone of school—business-like—apartment in excellent order.

“The 3 female prisoners under instruction were committed respectively in May, June and July last. Even in the short period that has since elapsed, they have made very fair progress in the school subjects. The apartment presents a neat and orderly appearance. The school appliances recently provided by the Board of Superintendence, and some articles granted by the Commissioners of National Education, will assist the teacher in carrying on the school in an efficient manner.

“We are, sir, your obedient servants,

“JAMES KELLY, }
W. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

“The Inspector-General of Prisons, Dublin Castle.”

Dietary and Contracts.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

I. *Dietaries for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*
 Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
 Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.
 Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
 Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup.
 Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years).—Breakfast—3 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
 Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
 Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years).—Breakfast—3 oz. oatmeal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Class 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The stirabout is made of oatmeal.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk for supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 19s. 6d.; turf, per 100 boxes, £5; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 7s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1868, . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1869, . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

I found the food prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit of good quality, the milk particularly so. I observe from the reports of the Chaplains that on a few occasions it has been found faulty during the year, but I am informed that when such occurred, coffee was always given to the prisoners instead, at the expense of the contractor. The bread has also been occasionally rejected, and good bread purchased in its place. The potatoes are reported as always good. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are well and carefully kept. In them they enter such observations as are considered noteworthy. The Chaplains and Medical Officer also have journals in which they enter the duty discharged on their visits. The Local Inspector signs the Dietary Book weekly after having checked it. The various forms directed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The work ledger and some other of the books are on an improved form. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are regularly entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . £1,431 1s. 9d. | 1868, . £1,258 8s. 1d. | 1869, . £1,340 2s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . £293 11s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1868, . £919 4s. 8d. | 1869, . £910 10s. 4d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Westmorland
Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £46 15s. 10d. | 1868, . £49 14s. 0d. | 1869, . £53 12s. 14d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £3 15s. 0d. | 1868, . £1 11s. 0d. | 1869, . £7 17s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £91 13s. 4d. | 1868, . £60 0s. 0d. | 1869, . £64 6s. 8d.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, 10	12		4	13	10	2	9	8
Number of days therein, 133	249		25	270	229	86	78	311
Number of prisoners med- ically treated out of hos- pital,	210	27	84	18	163	20	192	35
Average daily number, . .	0.36	0.7	0.07	0.74	0.62	0.23	0.23	0.91
Number of deaths,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£10 19s. 3d.		£3 7s. 9d.		£5 1s. 4d.		—	—

This prison is remarkably healthy, no prisoner was in hospital on the day of my visit, and no death has occurred in the gaol since 1863. The accommodation for the sick is sufficient. The wards for the different sexes are under the same roof, but separate and with different exercising yards. They have water-closets off the wards which have lately been put into thorough order. There is but one bath in the hospital, it is used by prisoners of both sexes. My colleague in his report called attention to the necessity to build up a door in the hospital which connects the apartments for the different sexes.

The hospital nurse resides on the premises.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				George Hayes, Deputy Go- vernor,	80	0	0
F. B. Fetherstonhaugh, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0	Wm. Trydell, Shoemaker, William Briggs,	41	0	0
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protest- ant Chaplain,	40	0	0	William Cain, Tiler, . . .	37	10	0
Rev. J. Martin, Roman Ca- tholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Benjamin Power, Car- penter,	37	10	0
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon, Wm. Middleton, Apothecary, 35 0 0	—			John Mulry,	35	0	0
Wm. Spaight, Schoolmaster, 18 0 0				Hugh Cain,	30	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Robt. Walsh, Shoemaker, Jane Fielding, Matron, . .	30	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor, . .	200	0	0	Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron, Mary Conkely, Nurse, . .	40	0	0
					20	0	0
					20	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. P. Muldoon, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. J. Martin appointed.
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor, superannuated; George Hayes, Bridewell
Keeper, Moate, promoted in his stead.

Henry Briggs, Turnkey, promoted to Bridewell Keeper, vice Hayes.

Hugh Cain and Robert Walsh appointed Turnkeys, the latter probationary.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	133	99
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	144	170
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	129	126
Surgeon,	175	166
Apothecary,	138	145

The Board just previously to my visit raised the salary of the Local Inspector, which hitherto was very insufficient, to £60 a year.

The deputy-matron has now been removed from her former quarters outside the female prison to an apartment within that part of the gaol. Her former room has been converted into a mess-room for the warders, as suggested by my colleague on his last inspection.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Tufts, esq.	Wm. Petherstonhaugh, esq.	John Swift, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	Edward Maxton, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Andrew Connolly, esq.	John D. Lemon, esq.
Thomas J. Smyth, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Nugent.	John Delamar, esq.

The Board meets very regularly for the transaction of business, when minor claims and the salaries of subordinate officers are paid. The salaries of superior officers and the amounts due contractors are discharged half-yearly by presentment at assizes.

General Observations.

When making an inspection of the bridewell at Monte, in the month of March of the present year, cases of great hardship from the unnecessarily marching of prisoners long distances to and from petty sessions to the bridewell came under the notice of the Inspectors-General, and we felt it our duty to call the attention of the Executive to the subject, and to record the fact with others in our report on the state of the Irish prisons which then was passing through press. In consequence of these and many similar occurrences in different parts of Ireland, the following circular was issued from the office of the Chief Secretary:—

“Dublin Castle, 10th October, 1870.

“GENTLEMEN.—The attention of the Lord Lieutenant has been drawn, especially by the last Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, to the unnecessary hardship often inflicted on prisoners, and the harassing duty imposed on the constabulary conveying them, by their being required to travel on foot, instead of by some more expeditious and convenient mode of travelling.

“The 4th section of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 83, authorizes a justice, where expenses have been or are proper to be incurred by an officer or constable in conveying a prisoner to or from prison, or for examination, or to or from assizes, sessions, or other places, or to a district lunatic asylum, to give the officer or constable a certificate that he is entitled to his expenses to such extent as the justice shall think reasonable and necessary, and also to his expense of returning again. These expenses are, in the first instance, to be defrayed by the Sub-Inspector of Constabulary of the district; and his accounts, after having been duly vouched and certified by the County Inspector, are to be transmitted to the Board of Superintendence of the county gaol, who are required to examine such accounts, and upon being satisfied of their reasonableness and accuracy, to pay the same or give orders for payment directed to the County Treasurer or Finance Committee. The Board of Superintendence are also required, before each assizes or presenting term, to prepare an estimate of the sums necessary to cover such expenses for the ensuing half-year (or year in the county of Dublin); and the Grand Jury are required to present the sum specified in such schedule.

“Under this enactment it is the duty of the magistrate to exercise a sound and proper discretion in certifying for the officer or constable such expenses as he (the magistrate) thinks reasonable and necessary under the circumstances; and it is the duty of the Board of Superintendence, upon being satisfied of the reasonableness and accuracy of the accounts, to pay or order the payment of such expenses. The power of the Grand Jury is limited to presenting the amount specified in the prospective estimate of the Board of Superintendence.

“His Excellency finds that the practice has extensively prevailed of magistrates refusing to authorize constables charged with the conveyance of prisoners to incur the expense of railway conveyance when available, or even of car-hire, and to require them to perform on foot journeys occupying much time, and in some instances tasking unreasonably the strength of the prisoners. In many instances it has been necessary to break the journey, and lodge the prisoners for a night in some bridewell, where they could only be legally secured

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

by the constables conveying them remaining in charge of them. As the existing bridewells, with very few exceptions, are not district bridewells, nor certified under the 26th section of 19 and 20 Vict., c. 68, and prisoners committed to them for further examination can only be remanded for three days, unless by two magistrates, while petty sessions are in many places held only fortnightly or less frequently, the amount of marching to and from the county gaol in cases of repeated remand bears severely on prisoners who are untried and may prove to be innocent; and also on the constabulary, whose time is occupied by those frequent journeys, and who might be employed more usefully in other duties. Several instances are given in the Forty-eighth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons (pp. xl., xli.) of the extreme hardship sometimes inflicted on prisoners (in one instance causing loss of life), and the severe duty imposed on the constabulary, who have had to walk in some cases from 50 to 100 statute miles.

"The unwillingness of magistrates to give authority for conveyance of prisoners by railway or even by car has probably arisen from the fear of unduly augmenting the expenditure of the county; and the same feeling has perhaps induced Boards of Superintendence to object to and disallow expenses actually authorized and incurred.

"The Lord Lieutenant, however, is confident that it is only necessary to show that humanity towards prisoners, and a due regard to the readiness and efficiency of the constabulary for their general duties, require a more liberal course, in order to induce both magistrates and Boards of Superintendence to adopt it. His Excellency cannot suppose that any considerations of economy can be held to justify (as in cases mentioned by the Inspectors-General of Prisons) risking the life of a female prisoner, ill-dressed and ill-fed, who had already walked thirteen miles from a bridewell to petty sessions, by sending her on foot in winter to a distant county gaol, or subjecting women charged with trifling offences to long winter journeys on foot, for the purpose of remand, when they might be conveyed by a railway at a small expense. Railway arrangements as to time may sometimes indeed be such as to render the trains unavailable for the conveyance of prisoners committed late in the day, but in such cases the expense of car-hire is preferable to the evils of the present practice. Nor are the occupation of the time of the constabulary and the fatigue imposed on them by escort duty unimportant considerations in view of the increasingly onerous duties of that force, and the desirableness of keeping its members in a state of efficiency for meeting the urgent calls often made on them. An escort which has been sent a distance of many miles one day, and has returned the next (both journeys on foot), is necessarily withdrawn from patrol duty, and the general strength of the station is for the time diminished; nor is the inconvenience lessened by the escort and prisoner being obliged (in some cases) to spend a night in a bridewell on the route, and the journeys to and from the gaol being extended over three days.

"His Excellency hopes that the magistrates will see fit, on consideration of this subject, while exercising all due care to avoid unnecessary expense, to approve the employment of railways or of cars in the conveyance of prisoners whenever the distances are such that travelling on foot would unduly press on the prisoners (especially when unconvicted) or inconveniently occupy the time of the constabulary.

"His Excellency has directed a copy of this circular to be sent to the Boards of Superintendence and the Secretaries of Grand Juries, and he confidently trusts that these bodies will cordially co-operate with the magistrates in carrying out its suggestions.

"The constabulary have received instructions, when applying for the magistrate's certificate of expenses, to call particular attention to this circular, and to apply for authority to use railways and cars when convenient and practicable.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"T. H. BURKE."

I subjoin an extract of our report on this subject:—

"In January, 1870, two females charged with stealing a bundle of hay, value six pence, from a field at Athlone, were marched in charge of the constabulary four times backwards and forwards between Athlone and Moate bridewell, travelling altogether eighty statute miles along the public road, and were compelled to walk the entire distance, except on one occasion, when conveyed a few miles on a common car—yet, when finally brought to trial, they were discharged and no sentence was inflicted on them. A railway runs between Athlone and Moate, the fare for the journey—third class—is ten pence, and the time occupied by the journey twenty-one to twenty-five minutes.

"In March prisoners sentenced for insubordination in the workhouse at Athlone to an imprisonment of one month, were marched the entire distance (27 statute miles) from Athlone to Mullingar by road in charge of a constabulary escort, who were thus compelled to walk fifty-four miles to and from the gaol before they returned to their barracks. The escort of constabulary in the case of the two females above referred to must have travelled 160 miles in the different journeys. The railway fare between Mullingar gaol and Athlone is 2s. 3d., third class, and the time occupied in the journey one hour and five minutes."

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath,
Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	56	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	11	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	23	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	1
Petty Sessions, and Transmittals,	Fortnightly. Brawny on second Tuesday; Glasse on second Wednesday; Moate on second Thursday; Ballymore on second Friday; and Athlone and Kilbeggan on the second Saturday of the month. Transmis- sions immediate.	
Committals, . . .	Now regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.	
Repair and Order, . .	In good repair and order. The plumber's work is now in order, but it is often faulty, and it would be desirable that it be kept in repair by contract. The down-pipe from the roof appears to cause damp to the walls.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	One cell below, off day-room; six cells above, one of which is used by the keeper for his family; two day-rooms, and exercising yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Supply sufficient of blankets, sheets, and rugs, of a good description, but some of the latter have holes from mice.	
Water, how supplied, . .	By forcing pump, to both yards.	
Sewerage, . . .	Stated to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, & Ventilation,	Very clean, and well kept. The ventilation good, but some of the walls damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, .	4d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£46 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Is Court-keeper; salary, £6.	
Date of Inspection, . .	30th March, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	I found two males in custody for assaults.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Carlow
County
Gaol.CARLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT CARLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
14TH OCTOBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	14	1	15	—	—	—

Only 15 prisoners were in custody at the above date, 6 of whom were disposed of summarily, 3 at assizes or quarter sessions, 1 was a pauper debtor, and 5 were untried.

Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years, {Convicted Summarily, 1 male.
 {Committed for Trial, 2 males.

Three juveniles had been in custody during the year, none of whom were sentenced to reformatories.

It appeared from the books that in the year 1869, a youth thirteen years of age was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and two years at Glencree Reformatory, but on the expiration of his imprisonment the authorities at Glencree refused to take him, owing, I was told, to the shortness of the sentence to their establishment. The consequence was that the boy was released in due form, and the sentence passed upon him by the law was not carried out in regard to the reformatory. To avoid a repetition of such an occurrence, I think the committing justice or judge should be informed by the prison authorities for what periods reformatories are willing to take juveniles, so that he may not be under a false impression as to the mode in which the sentence he inflicts is carried out; and in the event of the reformatory to which the youth is sentenced being unable to take him, every legitimate effort should be made to obtain admittance for the juvenile into some other reformatory. I have no doubt that if the justices were informed of the real facts of such cases, and that some reformatories will not take boys sentenced to them for a shorter period

than three years, they would so word the sentence passed on the juvenile as to admit of its being carried out in any other reformatory that would receive the offender.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Carlow
County
Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	13	10	1868,	12	5
1868,	7	8	1870 (day of Inspection),	14	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of In- spection.	Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants, . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	19	12	38	10	29	11	6	1	2	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	19	20	8	12	10	7	3	—	5	2
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences—										
Against property with violence,	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms in a proclaimed dis- trict,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishery Laws,	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasonable language,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other misdemeanours,	—	1	5	1	4	3	—	—	2	2
Total criminal class,	55	41	68	32	54	21	10	1	9	4
Vagrancy,	—	7	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	71	8	87	14	80	7	2	—	2	1
Debt,	5	—	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	17	5	21	3	18	2	1	—	1	—
Total,	148	61	201	52	158	34	14	1	12	5

One hundred and fifty-eight males and 34 females formed the total number committed here during the ten and a half months of the year that had elapsed at the time of my inspection. It will be seen by the above table that, compared with 1868, the number of prisoners committed here has somewhat increased during the last two years, chiefly for the crimes of

South
District,
Carlow
County
Gaol.

assault and riot. In 1868 only 19 males and 12 females were committed for common assault, but in 1869 those numbers increased to 38 males and 10 females, and in the expired portion of this year to 29 males and 11 females. Only 1 person was in custody during the year for any offence affecting the life of a fellow being, this case being for sending a threatening letter.

Debtors.

Six male debtors were imprisoned here during the year.

Their quarters are very imperfect and are not classified according to statute, but as I have every hope that the law regarding debt in Ireland will be dealt with by Parliament this session, I cannot recommend such alterations in these quarters as would otherwise be necessary. The case of the pauper debtor in custody appeared a very hard one both as regards himself and the ratepayers of the county, his debt being only £1 8s. This man was a dealer in vegetables, and had seven in family depending upon him for support, and I was informed that he offered to pay 10s. and a shilling a week to his detaining creditor, but this offer was not accepted. At the time of my inspection he had been in gaol nearly a month, at a cost to the county of about £7 12s. 6d. per month.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Debtors,	5	1		6	—		
Criminals,	109	36		72	23		
Vagrants,	—	1		—	4		
Drunkards,	87	14		80	7		
Total,	201	52		158	34		

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committed { Once within the year,	168	44		Committed { Once within the year,	126	26	
Twice "	5	2		Twice "	8	4	
Thrice "	1	1		Thrice "	—	—	
Four times "	—	—		Four times "	1	—	
Five times "	3	—		Five times "	—	—	
Six times "	—	—		Six times "	1	—	
Total,	177	47		Total,	136	30	
No. of above committed for first time,	161	41		No. of above committed for first time,	130	24	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	9.34	4.4	—	9½	3½	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	23	—	1st Dec.	20	—	29th Mar.
Lowest ditto,	8	—	16th Mar.	8	—	8th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	14	—	1st Dec.	14	—	29th Mar.
Ditto of females,	11	—	31st Aug.	9	—	3rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	5	—	16th Mar.	7	—	8th July.
Ditto of females,	—	—	20th May.	—	—	1st Aug.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1870.

South
District.
Carlow
County
Gaol.

21st June, 1863,	33	23rd August, 1867,	41
27th January, 1864,	27	24th February, 1868,	35
14th June, 1865,	34	1st December, 1869,	23
11th March, 1866,	34	29th March, 1870,	20

Of the total number committed here during the year, 80 males and 7 females, or nearly half of the entire number committed, were for drunkenness. I am happy to observe, however, that the females form a very small proportion of that number. Twice was the greatest number of times any female was committed during the year, and at one period there was no female whatsoever in custody. These facts denote a very satisfactory and creditable state of society amongst the females of this as compared with some other counties. I found in custody 1 male who was committed six times during the year, and who had passed over two months in prison this year up to the time of my inspection. He was referred to by my colleague in his report last year, so that I fear imprisonment in this gaol has but little effect on such a hardened offender.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	9	6	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	10	2	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	—	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	—	22	Lavatories,	8	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Baths,	5	1
Sleeping Rooms,	13	—	Privies,	8	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	—	Water-closets,	1	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	—
Chapel,	One.	—	Wells,	2	—
Workshops,	3	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tail-tale Clocks,	2	—

At the time of my visit the prison presented, on the whole, a cleanly and orderly appearance; but prisoners are permitted to be a great deal too much in association, so that the proper amount of discipline which should be maintained is quite impossible under existing arrangements. In the very unsettled state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland at present, I do not feel called upon to recommend any changes that might hereafter prove to be extravagant or unnecessary. But if this establishment is to be maintained as a prison, there are certain statutable requirements imperatively demanded, and which I must submit to the consideration of the Board. There is no proper reception class in either prison, though females when committed after lock-up are put into cells in the old prison for the night. Reception cells therefore should be provided in both prisons, and no prisoner should be passed into the proper ward or general prison without being visited by the Medical Officer in compliance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of Prisons Act. The 9th rule of the same section and part of the 6th section of the Act clearly provide that proper "warm and cold baths" should be supplied in all prisons, "and that all prisoners should have free access to the baths in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable hours." As the baths here are in the open air, not provided with hot water, and are entirely unsuited for the bathing and cleansing of prisoners, I would submit that one, supplied with hot and cold water, be put up in both prisons, and that all prisoners on entering the gaol be thoroughly cleansed and washed, unless prohibited by the doctor; and further, that they be bathed once a week during their imprisonment. Unless such precautions

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Carlos
County
Gaol.

are used, it is quite impossible to maintain that amount of cleanliness which is necessary both for the health and regularity of the prison.

The cells in the male prison are not furnished with bells or gas, nor are they artificially heated, but gas is supplied to the officers' quarters, to the cook-house, and to five external lamps. Some of the cells in the female prison are fitted with bells, and there is a stove in the hall which heats these quarters. There are no regular lavatories, so that prisoners are compelled to perform their ablutions in buckets. One water-closet in the female prison and two in the hospital are all that are provided, but there are privies in each yard. The sewerage is said to be effective, and is all capable of being flushed, except two sewers, namely, one in the untried yard and one in the male marshalsea. The sewers are not supplied with stench traps; as these articles are inexpensive, and tend very much to keep down noxious smells, I would submit that they should be procured.

There is an abundance of water forced by the tread-wheel into a large tank, from which a good supply is laid on to all the yards.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is under the Governor's house. The number of prisoners being so small at the time of my inspection that both strabont and potatoes were cooked in a small pot. A man sentenced to hard labour was employed here, and therefore altogether exempted from that part of his sentence.

This is, in my opinion, a very improper and irregular proceeding, and I submit that the Board should not permit it to be continued. There is nothing in the dietary formula that requires any great culinary art, so that there can be no excuse for permitting prisoners sentenced to hard labour the privilege of being employed in the kitchen. Indeed, if it were possible, I would recommend that the kitchen be removed to the female prison, by which arrangement all male prisoners could be more profitably employed and somewhat more labour would be advantageously imposed on the females committed here.

Tell-tale Clocks.

There are two tell-tale clocks, but as no night watch has been maintained for some time, these clocks are not used. My colleague referred to this subject in his report last year, and I fully concur in his remarks thereon. No prison can be considered safe where the night watch is not effectively and regularly carried on, and in case of fire or the illness of a prisoner, most disastrous consequences might arise. Where the staff of the prison is properly organized, the night watch could be maintained by the warders in rotation.

Photography.

Photography is now carried on here by the Governor, in a room in the lower part of the male hospital, a place, in my opinion, by no means suitable. For in the event of a patient being in hospital suffering from any dangerous complaint, it would not be right to bring a prisoner here to be photographed, nor would the smell of the chemicals tend to the recovery or comfort of the patient. I therefore submit that some other apartment should be selected in which this art could be carried on.

Laundry.

The laundry is furnished with three stalls for washing. Next door to which is the drying-room with a stove and a mangle in it, but the latter is quite worn out and unfit for use.

Chavez.

The chapel is in the form of a crescent, and is not constructed so as to prevent prisoners of different sexes from seeing one another. I therefore suggest that louvres be put up here in order to accomplish this object. The result of the present want of arrangement here is that prisoners are obliged to be punished for misbehaviour in chapel—two out of the five punishments inflicted this year being for this offence.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Carson
County
Coal.

Fertilization.

There is no fumigating apparatus, so that the portion of the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, referring to fumigation, cannot be complied with. As prisoners' clothes are frequently of a very filthy nature, and are the means of introducing infection into a prison, I would submit that this very inexpensive essential should be at once introduced.

Visitors.

Untried prisoners are permitted by an order from the committing justice, or a member of the Board of Superintendence, to be visited by their friends at all reasonable times; pauper debtors on every Friday, and master debtors daily, but convicted prisoners are never allowed the privilege of receiving a visit. Constant visits to convicted prisoners are found to be very subversive of prison discipline, but occasional indulgences of this sort are proved to be incentives to good behaviour. I therefore would submit that this rule be relaxed (proper authority being obtained for it), and that prisoners after an imprisonment of three months, and once in every subsequent quarter, may be permitted to receive a visit, good behaviour during the entire period between such visits being held as a *sine qua non* for this indulgence.

Repairs

The matters of repair which I observed requiring immediate attention are as follow :—The outside gateway wanted painting and cleaning up, the office requires to be papered, and the railings in front to be painted. A down pipe should be attached to the water tank over the tread-wheel to catch the overflow which now runs down the wall, damaging both it and the yard below, and wetting the ground about the tread-wheel. The insulating wall built outside the prison is doubtless a great addition to the security of the building, but as it is yet in an unfinished condition, I submit that steps may be taken to complete it as soon as possible.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	186	16	Shirts, . . .	26	10	Shifts, . . .	1	48
Sheets, pairs of,	70	10	Jackets, . . .	47	10	Jackets, . . .	1	36
Hammocks or			Vests, . . .	41	10	Petticoats, . . .	2	59
Cots, . . .	16	-	Trowsers, . . .	59	10	Aprons, . . .	1	51
Bedticks, . . .	50	14	Caps, . . .	31	10	Neckerchiefs, . . .	1	51
Bedsteads, . . .	26	-	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	52	10	Caps, . . .	1	55
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	1	24

There was a sufficient supply of clothing and bedding in store and in use at the time of my inspection. The stores of the male prison are kept by the head warder, but the Governor was acting as storekeeper when I visited. The matron has a chest in her prison in which she keeps the sheets and all the female clothing. I would submit that this whole

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Carlisle
County
Gaol.

department be put on a better footing, as at present there is no system or regularity in either the stores of clothing or of provisions.

There should be one general clothing store, in which all bedding, clothing, and other prison articles not in use should be kept, and I consider the Governor should be responsible for its safe keeping. The matron and the class warders should each have a sufficient quantity of both bedding and clothing in their charge for the requirements of their prisoners, and be responsible to the Governor for them. As it is the especial duty of the Local Inspector to supervise all prison property, stock should be taken by him of every article belonging to the prison at least twice a year, and nothing should be cast without his sanction.

Some of the sheets and blankets in use were very much torn and should never have been served out in such a condition. I find that there is no specified time for changing the sheets, and that clean ones are not even given to prisoners when they enter the gaol. None of the bedding was as clean as it should be, but in the absence of the proper ablutionary arrangements already referred to, the want of cleanliness here cannot be wondered at.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	By Magisterial authority,	—	—
Dark or Refractory Cells,	9	—	Dark or Refractory Cells,	5	1
Total,	10	4	Total,	5	1

The punishments during the year are not numerous or serious in their nature, being all inflicted by the Governor. Prisoners when in solitary confinement are not left in the solitary cells at night. I therefore would submit that proper punishment cells, furnished with a wooden guard-bed, be provided in both prisons, so that prisoners may continue in them at night; for where suitable cells are supplied, there is seldom necessity for inflicting much punishment.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	4	—
Cook,	1	—
Clog making,	3	—
Total,	8	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing,	—	1
Unemployed,	6	—
Total,	6	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	8	—
Industrial Labour,	—	1
Unemployed,	3	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Drunkards,	2	—
Total in custody,	14	1

Labour.

Punitive labour is enforced by the tread-wheel, at which all hard labour men, as a rule, are worked for two and a half hours in the morning, and some are employed at their trades during the afternoon, while the rest work the wheel. They are half the time on and half off, and during the periods of relief they sit in association unemployed. Stalled relief boxes should be put up, and prisoners compelled to pick oakum in them during their intervals of rest. No male prisoners, except those sentenced to hard labour, are employed at all. At the time of my inspection 2 tried misdemeanants were standing idle in the yard with a pauper debtor, and 3 untried men were in like manner unemployed, though 1 who had volunteered was occupying his time in making some clogs. This is a state of things that should not be permitted in any prison; I therefore submit that every prisoner committed here, and supported at the public expense, should be industriously and remuneratively employed during every available hour of the day.

Out of the 14 male prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, 6 are returned as unemployed, and permitted to idle their time in the yards and rooms during the entire day. As lock-up and unlock take place in summer at 6, P.M., and 6, A.M., respectively, and in winter at dusk and daylight, prisoners during the former season must remain in their cells for twelve hours, and during the latter for fourteen or more hours at a time. If gas were introduced into the cells or even to the day-rooms, much of this compulsory idleness could be avoided, and prisoners might be employed for the benefit of the prison during many hours which they now pass in darkness and idleness.

School.

There is no school held in the prison at present, and consequently no secular instruction is imparted. So long as prisoners can be sentenced here for lengthened periods, it is clearly the duty of the Board to comply with the 106th section of the Prisons Act in regard to the secular instruction of prisoners. I therefore would suggest that steps should be taken for the establishment of a school in which reading and writing should be taught in accordance with the above statute.

Dictary and Contracts.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of bread.

Dictary of Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment does not Exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of bread.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days each week, in the following proportions, viz. :—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 0s. 10d.; turf, per twenty cubic feet, 1s. 9d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 11d.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

SOUTH
DUBLIN.
—
Charles
County
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Carlisle
County
Gaol.

The legally prescribed dietary formula as above is followed here, and the provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality. They are frequently inspected by the Chaplains, but not by "alternate weeks," in accordance with the provision of the statute. Nearly all the stores of clothing and provisions are procured by yearly contracts according as the articles are required, and the contractor is paid monthly from the Daily Consumption Book.

The arrangements in regard to the issuing of the provisions is by no means satisfactory, I would therefore submit that the store should be kept by the head warder, and that the necessary quantity of provisions be served out to the cook warder daily, otherwise there can be no efficient check in the issuing of the provisions.

Books and Journals.

The books of registry and finance are kept by the Governor, assisted by the head warder, which duty appears to be carefully and regularly performed. But I regret to find that several of the books named in the inspection sheet, and ordered by authority to be kept in all gaols, are not in use here. I have spoken to the Governor on this subject, and I requested him to bring it under the notice of the Board, so that these books may be obtained, and carefully written up. The Governor's journal is written in daily, and all matters of importance connected with his duties are carefully noted. But I regret to find that none of the other journals of the superior officers are kept either in accordance with the several statutes relating to these journals, or in a manner calculated to make them of any use as prison records. As these books are the principal means by which the Board and the Inspectors-Général are enabled to ascertain how matters are carried on in prisons, and in what manner the duties are performed, I would earnestly request that the attention of these officers be directed to this subject, and that their journals may in future be more full and explicit.

The Local Inspector checks the dietary and pass-books monthly, but being the principal officer of the prison, he is responsible for the keeping of all registries and books of finance, which should be compared with one another, and initialed by him at least once a week. I find the Chaplains do not comply with the 11th sec. 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 68, in regard to the appointment of their substitutes. As the law is clear and unambiguous on this point, and only allows of substitutes in cases of the "sickness or unavoidable absence" of the Chaplains, I submit that the Board should oblige the law to be complied with.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 3'3d. | 1868, . 4'75d. | 1869, . 4'54d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,145 4s. 5d. | 1868, . £1,143 7s. 11d. | 1869, . £1,257 1s. 2d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £737 3s. 9d. | 1868, . £636 12s. 5d. | 1869, . £691 9s. 5d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £49 0s. 8d. | 1868, . 257 3s. 5d. | 1869, . £91 10s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1867, . £3 17s. 0d. | 1868, . £3 2s. 0d. | 1869, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £75 2s. 5d. | 1868, . £79 3s. 5d. | 1869, . £47 6s. 7d.

Labour.

There being no produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol, the average cost of a prisoner per annum here is extremely high, amounting in 1869 to the very large sum of £91 10s. 1d. With the exception of Leitrim this average is higher here than in any other gaol in Ireland, and exceeds that of Antrim by £74 3s. 8d. The net daily average cost of the ordinary diet of each prisoner here during that year was about 4½d. or £6 16s. 10d. a year. The total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, amounted to £565 11s. 9d., but the cost of officers exceeded that sum by £125 17s. 8d. It is, therefore, very evident from what source the great extravagance in the maintenance of the prison arises.

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
<i>Non-resident.</i>		John Earl, Head Warder, .	35
Thos. J. Rawson, Surgeon, .	—	Thomas Walsh, Turnkey, Weaver, .	30
Arthur Fitzmaurice, esq., Local		Richard Walsh, Gate porter, .	30
Inspector, .	60	Richard Walsh, Turnkey, .	30
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain, .	30	Robert Condell, Turnkey, Car-	
Rev. J. Phelan, Roman Catholic		porter, .	30
Chaplain, .	30	Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron, .	50
<i>Resident.</i>		Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron, .	15
Edward Croghan, Governor, .	150	Elizabeth Twamly, Hos. Nurse, £10 5s.	

Vacancies.

Richard Watters, appointed Head Warder, resigned. Robert Tunstend, superannuated; not filled up. William Coleman, died; Robert Condell, appointed. John Earl, appointed in room of Richard Watters.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1869.	From 1st Jan. 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, .	103	83
Chaplain, Established Church, .	154	124
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	165	162
Surgeon, .	81	63

The subordinate officers' quarters were fairly kept, but one of the rooms was locked up, the officer being on leave, and having taken the key with him. Such a practice should not be permitted, as superior officers of gaols should at all times have access to every room in the prison. At the time of my inspection the subordinate staff was by no means as efficient as it should be, and there was a great want of discipline and knowledge of prison duties amongst these officers, so much so that the Governor found great difficulty in carrying on his duties. The head warder and another officer were young and inexperienced. I therefore recommended that the former should be sent to some other prison, in order to learn his duties, which suggestion I understand was carried out; so that I trust he is now able to assist the Governor in maintaining and carrying out the discipline which was so much needed here. Some of the officers, are old, and should be superannuated; and, considering the small number of females committed here, two active matrons should be able to perform

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Carlisle
County
Gaol.

all the duties of the female prison and the hospital. The matron is allowed double rations of bread and milk, which enables her to employ a servant, but this is a charge that is quite unwarranted and unnecessary for the requirements of the prison, and should not be permitted.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	2	1	6	1	3	2	2
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein, .	31	119	4	36	18	159	27	22
Average daily number in hospital, .	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0.05	0.44	1	1
No. of deaths in the gaol, .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cost of medicine, .	£22 10s. 9d.		£17 9s. 7d.		£17 18s. 9d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates?

One; 25th June, 1870.

The male and female hospitals are connected, but there are separate entrances for both sexes. The wards up stairs are joined by a room in which a matron sleeps, so that a male prisoner at night might easily overpower this officer, and effect his escape through the female hospital. I therefore suggest that the door connecting the male hospital with the matron's room be built up, and that there should be no access from the male to the female divisions.

The medicines are compounded by the Apothecary in the town, but a proper Prescription Book is not kept, and the cost of medicines here in comparison to other gaols, and the number of prisoners medically treated, appears from the preceding table to be very large. In prisons, where the medicines are procured from the county infirmary, as required, the cost per annum is very inconsiderable indeed, when compared with the above.

Four prisoners only were in hospital during the year up to my inspection; one died there, another was a lunatic, who did a great deal of damage to the wood work before being sent to the asylum. The key of the door of the male hospital is taken by the Governor at night.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	Hardy Eustace, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
R. Clayton Browne, esq.	Horace Rochfort, esq.	Wm. Fishbourne, esq.
Sir Chas. W. C. Burton, bt.	John Alexander, esq.	J. E. Leckey, esq.
William Duckett, esq.	D. H. Cooper, esq.	P. J. Newton, esq.

The Board meets on the first Monday in each month, for the performance of business and the payments of accounts. A cheque is drawn in favour of the Local Inspector for the payment of the salaries of the intern officers and small accounts. Receipts are produced at the following meeting. The extern officers' salaries are paid half yearly at assizes.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

CLARE COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNIS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
7TH JUNE, 1870.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	15	5	20	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody from 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.

10 years old and under,	{ Committed for trial,	1 male.
	{ Committed once,	1 „
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	{ Committed for trial,	1 „
	{ Committed once,	1 „

On the day of my inspection there were no juveniles in custody, and only two altogether had been committed from the beginning of the year, neither of whom was sentenced to reformatories, nor had they been previously in gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	48	2	1869,	17	5
1868,	19	5	1870 (day of inspection),	15	5

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	2	—	1869,	—	1
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of inspection),	—	—

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.*

County of		M.	F.		M.	F.
Gloucester.	1867,	1	3	1869,	-	1
	1868,	-	-	1870 (day of Inspection),	-	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including Day of Inspection)		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	6	-	8	-	2	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	-	12	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Assaults,	34	4	26	12	13	2	2	-	3	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	1	7	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Robbery,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	11	11	23	6	12	4	2	-	3	-
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	3	3	1	3	-	-	2	1
Embezzlement,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Military offences,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	6	1	6	4	5	-	-	-	-	1
Revenue offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	4	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without violence,	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	8	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly on the public streets,	1	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to give evidence,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from service,	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of fishery laws,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loitering on the public streets,	-	-	-	13	-	5	-	3	-	1
Using threatening language,	2	6	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	100	40	118	41	61	16	11	4	16	4
Vagrancy,	-	-	3	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	15	10	24	13	11	7	-	1	-	-
Debt,	7	-	14	-	9	-	4	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	9	6	12	5	6	1	-	-	1	1
Total,	131	56	171	64	88	25	15	5	17	5

On examining the foregoing table, it will be found that the number in custody on the day of my inspection, and at the corresponding date in 1869, differs very slightly. A greater number of cases, however, were in custody this year for offences against the person. The total number of male criminals in custody at my inspection was five less than at the corresponding date last year, the number of females was the same at both periods.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

Debtors.

At the time of my visit four pauper debtors were in custody. Some of the blankets in their quarters were much torn, and the sheets by no means as clean as they should be.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	14	—		Debtors,	9	—	
Criminals,	130	65		Criminals,	67	17	
Vagrants,	3	5		Vagrants,	1	1	
Drunkards,	24	13		Drunkards,	11	7	
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	—		Dangerous Lunatics,	—	—	
Total,	171	64		Total,	88	25	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committed—				Committed—			
Once within the year,	67	23		Once within the year,	48	10	
Twice "	27	7		Twice "	11	6	
Thrice "	3	3		Thrice "	3	1	
Four times "	—	3		Four times "	—	—	
Six "	—	1		Six "	—	—	
Seven "	1	—		Seven "	—	—	
Total,	118	37		Total,	62	17	
No. of above committed for first time,	99	23		No. of above committed for first time,	48	9	

The total number of commitments from the beginning of the year to the above date was—of males 88, and of females 25; whereas the number of individual prisoners committed was—males, 71; females, 17. Three males and 1 female were committed to prison three times, this being the maximum number of recommitments from January 1st. These numbers when compared with similar returns from other places, denote a marked absence of any great perversity in crime in this county.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	18.48	4.69	—	18.7	3.5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	33	—	4th May.	30	—	10th April.
Lowest ditto,	12	—	20th Jan.	13	—	21st May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	27	—	4th March.	28	—	10th Feb.
Ditto of females,	10	—	1st Sept.	6	—	15th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9	—	3rd Jan.	11	—	6th June.
Ditto of females,	1	—	19th July.	1	—	23rd Mar.

Y

SOUTH DISTRICT.	<i>Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.</i>			
	<i>Clare</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Gaol.</i>	
	28th February, 1863,	.	.	57
	1st March, 1864,	.	.	51
	1st December, 1865,	.	.	47
	2nd March, 1866,	.	.	51
	21st March, 1867,	.	.	77
	1st January, 1868,	.	.	58
	4th May, 1869,	.	.	33
	10th April, 1870,	.	.	30

Eighteen males and 3 females was the average number daily in custody. Thirty of both sexes was the highest and 13 the lowest at any one time confined here from 1st January, and on May 23rd there was only 1 female prisoner in custody. During the six years preceding 1869, the number in custody each year would appear to have differed very little; but, as will be seen by the above table in 1869-70, the biggest number in custody, exclusive of debtors, was considerably reduced, compared with preceding years.

		<i>Accommodation.</i>					
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Wards,	.	8	2	Bakery,	.	1	-
Yards,	.	8	2	Store Rooms,	.	4	1
Day Rooms,	.	7	2	Laundry,	.	-	1
Solitary Cells,	.	4	2	Drying Room,	.	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=433 cubic feet,	.	103	12	Lavatories,	.	2	-
Sleeping Rooms,	.	9	-	Baths,	.	2	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	.	9	-	Privies,	.	5	2
Hospital Rooms,	.	2	2	Water-closets,	.	15	6
Chapel,	.	1	-	Reception Room or Cells,	.	1	-
School Rooms,	.	1	1	Pumps,	.	10	-
Workshops,	.	3	-	Well,	.	1	-
Workshops,	.	4	-	Tread-wheel,	.	1	-
Kitchen,	.	1	-	Crank Mill,	.	1	-
				Tell-tale Clock,	.	1	-

At the time of my inspection this prison was in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The inhabited cells are heated with hot water, and are flagged, but are not furnished with bells or lighted with gas, though there is gas in the corridors and passages, and outside of the prison. Notwithstanding the still uncertain state of the law relating to prisons in Ireland, I am of opinion that much advantage would be derived from gas and bells being supplied to a certain number of the cells, and I consider it not proper that any prisoner should be confined in a separate cell without being provided with the means of communicating with the officer on duty. Where cells are furnished with artificial light, much extra and reproductive labour is obtained from prisoners, by which means the prison expenses are kept within moderate limits. The cleanliness and regularity of the female prison reflects much credit on the matron. At the time of my visit the cistern over this prison was out of repair, and had been so for three months for which I could obtain no sufficient excuse. The lavatories consist of a trough with water laid on, and appear to answer present requirements. There is no bath in the female prison, and the one in the male yard is quite unsuited for its use. I would therefore strongly recommend that both the male and female prisons, as well as the hospital, be supplied with suitable baths, as is prescribed by the 9th Rule of the 109th section, as well as by part of the 6th section of the Prisons Act. All prisoners then on entering the gaol should be at once washed and cleansed, and should afterwards receive a bath at least once a week during their imprisonment, for it is impossible to keep the prison and the clothing in a proper state of cleanliness, unless such precautions are taken. There is an abundant supply of water on the premises, and it is laid on by pipes to all the yards. It is forced to the cistern by the tread-wheel as well as by a wheel-pump, at which five men work together. At the time

of my visit it was not possible to work the tread-wheel, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour in custody. The sewerage is said not to be very good, as the incline to the main sewer is insufficient, but, except in the scullery, I perceived no effluvia resulting from this cause.

There are no proper solitary cells for females. Those for males are not heated, and consequently must be damp in winter. Neither is there any proper reception ward in the female prison. I would therefore suggest that some of the cells provided with hot water pipes should be fitted up and darkened with shutters to be used as solitaires, in which prisoners could be left during the night while undergoing punishment. Some of the cells in the female prison also should be apportioned for reception cells, and no prisoner should be allowed to mix with the others until she is examined by the doctor and passed by him into her proper ward, in compliance with the 20th Rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. As this is an associated prison, the prisoners are only separated during their meals and at night. They work in association, so that none of the advantages of the separate system are derived from imprisonment in this gaol.

Kitchen.

Though there were only twenty prisoners in custody, I found two prisoners engaged here, both of whom had been sentenced to hard labour. These cooks also do other jobs and messages about the prison, and are not superintended by any officer. I remarked one of them going to clip a small garden hedge, and on my inquiring by whose orders he did so, he replied he merely did it as he had nothing else to do. I spoke to the Governor on the matter, and made some suggestions in order to remedy this very lax discipline and want of system. No man sentenced to hard labour should be permitted to act as cook, for he must of necessity have more relaxation while so employed than a prisoner so sentenced should have. One prisoner would be quite sufficient to do all the kitchen duties, and if an officer cannot be always with him, he should be locked up in the kitchen and not allowed to have such freedom as I have described. I was also astonished to find a dirty pigeon cot in the kitchen, which I requested to be removed. I fear, however, that my suggestions regarding this department were not adopted, as since my visit, viz., on 25th October, one of the prisoners employed as wardman effected his escape from the prison under circumstances which denoted very gross neglect on the part of several of the officers. He had been tried at Quarter Sessions and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, in which case it was the duty of the Governor to take special precautions regarding the prisoner prior to his removal to a convict prison, but though the Local Inspector pointed out the necessity of supervision, the Governor has acknowledged that he took no steps in regard to the observations of his superior officer. In compliance with the request of the Inspectors-General, the Board held an investigation into the matter on 7th November, and having examined several witnesses, the gatekeeper was dismissed for insolvency to the Local Inspector. But as the evidence showed very great culpability on the part of other officers, we considered it our duty to write to the Chairman of the Board, expressing our views on the result of the inquiry, and begging that body to take the matter into their further consideration.

Annexed is an extract from our letter, together with the letter of the Local Inspector, notifying to us the decision the Board had arrived at resulting from their last inquiry. It will be seen from the letter of the Local Inspector that the Board not only have not adopted our sugges-

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

tions, but have reinstated one officer and promoted another, both of whom appeared to us, from the evidence taken at the first inquiry, to be considerably to blame, and guilty of gross neglect of duty.*

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

"The system of allowing a prisoner to have the key of the house where ropes and ladders are kept cannot be too strongly condemned, and it is owing to this very disgraceful practice that the prisoner had at his disposal such ready means of escape. The Governor acknowledges that the Local Inspector had called his attention to the want of supervision, but that he took no steps to correct this very essential element that should exist in every prison.

"We cannot see from the evidence produced that any steps were taken by the Governor on the day on which the prisoner escaped for the safe keeping of the prisoners during the absence of himself and the head turnkey, or that he gave any orders in regard to the maintenance of order or discipline during his deputy's absence, neither does it appear that the Governor gave any directions as to Cunningham's being disemployed in the cook-house or as wardman, after trial, conviction, and sentence to seven years' penal servitude.

"From these and other circumstances not herein referred to, it appears to us that all the officers above named are much to blame for neglect of duty in this matter, and more especially the Governor and chief warder, as upon them rests the principal responsibility in permitting and countenancing the many irregularities detailed by the several witnesses examined at your inquiry.

"We therefore feel bound to request that you will again take this matter into your serious consideration, and adopt means to establish a greater amount of discipline, order, and regularity than now exists in your gaol.

"It is our opinion that a good and experienced discipline officer should be appointed to the office of chief warder, who would, with the support and assistance of his superior officers, soon establish regularity in the prison.

"If the Board are of opinion, after further inquiry, that P. Slattery is sufficiently free from guilt in this matter to permit him to remain in charge of the gate, we submit that he may be allotted that duty, but after what has transpired we cannot think that he is a fit and proper person to hold the office of first turnkey.

"We trust the Board will deal with the other officers herein named as they may think best for the public service."

"Ennis Gaol, 3rd December, 1870.

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg to append copy of a resolution entered into by the Board of Superintendence at their monthly meeting on this day. 'After the letter of the Inspectors-General of Prisons had been read to Patrick Slattery and continued, he resumes his former appointment of first warder.' 'Garrett Russell is elected turnkey at a salary of £30 on three months' probation.' 'Thomas Leydon is appointed gatekeeper at £40 a year.' (Signed), Marcus Paterson, Chairman, 3rd December, 1870.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"C. M. PARKINSON, Local Inspector."

Laundry.

The laundry is not stalled but is supplied with six washing troughs having hot and cold water laid on. There is no regular drying closet, but a large room with lines in it is used for this purpose. All the washing of the prison is done here under the superintendence of the matron, and appears to be efficiently performed.

* While this was passing through press the Inspectors-General have received instructions from the Lord Lieutenant to hold an inquiry under the 59 sec. of 7 George IV., cap. 74, into the discipline of this gaol, and into the circumstances connected with the escape of the prisoner referred to above. The inquiry lasted two days, and elicited such a disgraceful state of things connected with the discipline and management of the prison and the conduct of the intern officers, that, in making our report to the Lord Lieutenant, my colleague and I were compelled to certify that we considered the Governor "incapable and unfit to discharge his duties." A letter was then written by the Under-Secretary to the Board of Superintendence, stating that his Excellency requested the dismissal of Mr. O'Loghlin, upon which the Governor sent in his resignation, which the Board accepted. We further recommended the removal of ten of the gravest offenders from Ennis to the county of Limerick Gaol, for, having regard to the disorganized state of the prison, we did not consider the custody of prisoners secure at Ennis. These prisoners were accordingly removed by order of His Excellency with as little delay as possible.

Chapel.

The construction of the chapel is by no means as good as it should be, but as there are so few prisoners at present in custody, I cannot under the present circumstances recommend any expenditure here. When there are any Protestant prisoners, they are assembled in the board-room for divine service.

Tell-tale Clock.

There is only one tell-tale clock, which I do not think sufficient to test the vigilance of the night watchman. I would therefore recommend that another be procured, the key of which should be kept by the Governor, and the markings taken every morning by him and noted in his journal, as well as in the state of prisons at lockings.

Photography.

Photography is now carried on in compliance with the requirements of the Habitual Criminals Act. An artist from the town is employed for the purpose and charges a shilling for each proof. I think it would be more economical and satisfactory if this duty were performed by a prison officer.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	77	3	Shirts,	12 26	Shifts,	4 19
Sheets, pairs of,	54	34	Jackets,	12 186	Jackets,	4 6
Rugs,	50	109	Vests,	12 157	Petticoats,	4 15
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	12 38	Aprons,	4 31
Cots,	25	155	Caps,	12 132	Neckerchiefs,	4 32
Bedticks,	-	25	Shoes, Slippers, &		Caps,	4 26
			Clogs, pairs of,	12 20	Shoes, Slippers, &	
					Clogs, pairs of,	4 1

The stock of bedding and prison clothing was sufficient in quantity, but part of the male clothing in use was very much out of repair, and quite unfit to be worn in winter. Some of the blankets and bedding in the male prison also require repair, but I observed a marked difference between the cleanliness and order of the clothing in the male and female prisons—very much in favour of the latter. The store of clothing and bedding is not kept as tidy as it should be, and though prisoners' own clothes are labelled and put away, there is a want of system here as the labels should denote the number of articles in the bundle, and a book should also be kept containing these lists, signed by the prisoners, in order that no misunderstanding could arise regarding their effects when leaving the prison. There is no fumigating apparatus, so that the clothing of prisoners cannot be properly purified, as prescribed by the 20th Rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. The matron, however, causes the clothes of the female prisoners to be washed before they are put away. Most of the prison clothing is made within the prison; and the old blankets after being dyed are converted by the matron into petticoats for the women, a very excellent and economical practice.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	17	-	Dark or refractory cells,	4	-
Total,	17	-	Total,	4	-

During the last two years no very serious punishments were inflicted in this prison, so that it has not been necessary to call in the assistance of a magistrate for that purpose; up to the date of my visit only 4 males were sentenced to refractory cells by the Governor during the current year.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Clare
County
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school.	84	35	52	15
Average daily number of pupils.	11	3	10	2
Number of days on which school was held.	218	255	88	99

The male school is conducted by the first turnkey, who is a certificated National teacher of the first class for one hour daily for six days in the week; the female school by the matron for an hour a day during five days in the week. Religious instruction is given in both schools on Saturdays. The schoolmaster receives a gratuity of £5 a year from the Board of National Education for the efficient manner in which he conducts the school. All prisoners capable of receiving instruction are, as a rule, sent to school.

Dietary and Contracts.

For Prisoners whose terms of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup.

For Prisoners whose terms of Imprisonment shall exceed One week, and for Untried Prisoners.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

The meal used is half oatmeal and half Indian meal. The bread is made of rye meal or seconds flour; and potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days of the week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; rice, per cwt., 16s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, 17s. 3d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

I found the provisions of an excellent quality, and received no complaints about them. They are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains, but these gentlemen do not, as required by statute and the by-laws, inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks."

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Mat-making,	1	Washing,	4
Weaving,	1		
Stone-breaking,	11		
Total,	13	Total,	4

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Industrial Labour,	13	Industrial Labour,	4
Cooking,	2	Unemployed,	1
Total,	15	Total,	5

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1867, . £16 7s. 3d. | 1868, . £13 1s. 7d. | 1869, . £22 14s. 2d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1868, . 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. | 1869, . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,524 16s. 10d. | 1868, . £1,451 2s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,337 17s.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £957 10s. | 1868, . £1,010 1s. 7d. | 1869, . £953 12s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £28 13s. 4³/₄d. | 1868, . £56 18s. 8⁵/₈d. | 1869, . £55 ds. 6³/₄d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £72 19s. 1d. | 1868, . £37 18s. 0d. | 1869, . £65 13s. 1d.

Labour.

The profits derived from prison labour in this gaol are very inconsiderable, although they were somewhat increased in 1869. This is a matter to which I would draw the serious attention of the Board, for the amount of labour either industrial or punitive is by no means sufficient. In fact, at the time of my inspection, though there were several prisoners in custody who had been sentenced to hard labour, there was no way of carrying out the sentence, as the tread-wheel is so constructed that it cannot be worked by a few prisoners, and it is the only means in the prison by which hard labour can be carried on. A given portion of oakum should be picked daily by each prisoner in addition to his ordinary work, and those sentenced to hard labour should be required to pick a much greater quantity than prisoners not so sentenced.

The net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries in 1869 was £1,327 17s., but of this sum the cost of officers amounted to £953 12s. 2d., leaving a remainder of £374 4s. 10¹/₂d. for all other prison expenses. The daily cost for ordinary diet was during the same year 4⁵/₇d. per head, but the average annual cost for each prisoner was £55 6s. 6d. However, in the uncertain state of the law relating to our prisons, I cannot at present recommend any considerable reduction or alteration in the staff, but I must observe that, when compared with many of the other prisons in Ireland, the expenses here appear to be excessive. In Antrim the average cost of each prisoner during last year was £17 6s. 5d., in Armagh £24 4s. 6d., and in Richmond Bridewell £25 6s. 6d.; the profits resulting from the sale of prison work in these prisons respectively amounted to £704 1s. 1d., £36 7s. 2d., and £558 13s. 4d. In the gaol of the South Riding of Tipperary these profits amounted to £226 13s. 7d. In all these gaols the daily average number in custody was greater than in Ennis, but at the same time I consider the average cost of each prisoner here might be very much reduced.

Escapes.

The escape of the prisoner from this gaol, referred to in a preceding page, occurred since my inspection.

From Eunistimon Bridewell, William Lyons, aged 40, 3rd December, 1869, charged with larceny; untried; confined separately; not retaken.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	25	10	18	3	10	1	6	2
Number of days therein,	437	171	402	49	69	61	91	24
Average daily number,	1.3	0.3	1.05	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
Number of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	349	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£6 6s. 2d.		£8 18s. 6d.		£7 12s. 1d.		-	-

The hospital for males and females is under the same roof, with a door leading from one to the other. I was informed that this door is kept shut when any prisoners are confined in the hospitals, but I consider there should be no communication whatever between the male and female hospitals.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

The nurse is locked in at night, but is supplied with a bell which enables her to communicate with the watchman when necessary. The apothecary has a small store of medicines in the hospital, but usually prepares the doctor's prescriptions in the town. His bill is paid half-yearly; but I was unable to discover that it was supervised and checked by the medical officer as it should be. The daily average number in both hospitals did not amount to one patient, and no death occurred during the year.

Books and Accounts.

All the registries and books of finance are kept by the clerk, and are compared by the Local Inspector and Governor before each meeting of the Board. Some of the prescribed forms and books are not kept, such as the Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book, without which the 107th section of the Prisons Act cannot be properly complied with. I trust that in future all the books and journals named in the list in the inspection sheet will be duly kept and written up, and that the proper forms will be observed. Hitherto the Local Inspector has not kept a journal, but I have no doubt this officer, who was lately appointed, will see the necessity of keeping a registry of his daily duties. The Surgeon and Governor, too, are required by statute and the by-laws to keep journals. I beg, therefore, that these officers will in future comply with such requirements, as they are both peremptorily and distinctly laid down. The extern officers should all sign their names themselves in their gate book on each occasion of their visit. I find that the Chaplains' substitutes are not appointed pursuant to 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., c. 68, and therefore would request the Board to direct this statute to be more stringently observed.

Visitors.

The place appointed for visitors to prisoners is by no means suitable, I would therefore recommend a proper one to be erected, after the plan of that in use in Londonderry gaol, as it is most important that visitors should be prevented from introducing prohibited articles. The following resolution, in regard to the visitors to prisoners, was passed by the Board some years since, and should be strictly adhered to:—

"Resolved.—That all future admissions shall be without tickets, and regulated according to the respective terms of confinement to which each convict is subjected, and as are undermentioned; and that no deviation from this rule shall be permitted, but upon the Governor's closest scrutiny into the alleged urgency of the case.

"To convicts whose terms of confinement do not exceed three months, no visit shall be admitted.

"To those whose terms of confinement do not exceed six months, and are more than three, two visits.

"To those confined for more than six, and not exceeding nine months, four visits.

"And to those who shall be convicted for a year or upwards, one visit for every two months during their confinement.

"By order of the Board of Superintendence,

"HUGH O'LOUGHLIN, Governor.

"9th May, 1863."

The keys of the prison are left in the Governor's house every night at ten o'clock, with the exception of the key of the outside gate, which remains in charge of the gate turnkey. I do not consider this at all a safe plan, as the Governor alone should be responsible for all the keys during the night, and most especially that of the outside gate. The prison is not visited during the night at unexpected hours by the Governor, so that the toll-tale clock is the only test of the vigilance of the night watch. The matron's and gatekeeper's rooms were both clean and tidy, but some of the officers' quarters were not at all as clean as they should be.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			Resident.			SOUTH DISTRICT. Clare County Gaol.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
Charles M. Parkinson, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0 0	Hugh O'Loughlin, esq., Go- vernor,	300	0 0	
Rev. P. Dwyer, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3 0	P. Slattery, 1st Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	55	0 0	
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Ca- tholic Chaplain,	46	3 0	Michl. Slattery, 2nd Turnkey and Gate Porter,	34	0 0	
P. M. Oallinan, esq., Sur- geon,	54	0 0	Thos. Leydon, 3rd Turnkey, Thomas Whyte, 4th Turnkey, Wearer,	30	0 0	
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary, Michael Connelidine, Clerk, &c.	20	0 0	Mary Palmer, Matron,	50	0 0	
Edward Tutler, Watchman,	60	0 0	Mary Kenny, Assist. Matron,	17	8 0	
	24	0 0	Mary Walsh, Nurse-tender,	20	0 0	

Vacancies.

Edward Tutler appointed watchman in the room of Patrick Macnamara, dismissed for neglect of duty; Mr. Charles M. Parkinson, appointed Local Inspector in the room of Mr. Thomas Kenne, deceased.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	136	81
Chaplain, Established Church,	154	66
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	173	68
Surgeon,	173	76
Apothecary,	86	45

Board of Superintendence.

Major W.E.A. MacDonnell, V.C.,	John Enright, esq., J.P., Walterright Crowe, esq., J.P., George Sampson, esq., J.P., Rich. Staepoole, esq., J.P., Capt. Marcus Paterson, J.P.,	Joseph Hall, esq., J.P., Chas. Geo. Mahon, esq., J.P., Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P., Charles W. Studdert, esq., J.P.,
---	--	--

I pointed out several of the defects I have herein enumerated to the new Local Inspector who appears very anxious to remedy them, and to reform the discipline of the prison, in which task I trust he will have the hearty co-operation of the Board; the staff of the prison is by no means in a creditable state of discipline or order, so that his attention should be also directed to this matter.

The Board meets once a month for the discharge of business, when cheques for the larger creditors are drawn; the smaller amounts are included in one large cheque in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the following meeting.

Bridewells.

I annex my report on the bridewells of the county, each of which I visited.

The building at Tulla is very defective and wanting in repair; the cells, too, are very unsuitable, and as it is within easy distance of the county gaol, I consider steps should be taken to close it.

At Sixmilebridge the bridewell is now almost useless, for it is only three-quarters of an hour by rail from the county gaol, added to which the commitments here are very few, there being none during the quarter of my inspection, and only 1 during the previous quarter. If this and the Tulla bridewell were closed, a considerable saving of expense to the county would be effected.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Clare
County.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.	No. of Commitments in past year. . . Of whom were Drunkards, . . No. of Commitments in the quarter proceeding inspection. Of whom were Drunkards, . .	Kilrush.		Ennistimon.		Stamullenbridge.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		47	13	33	17	6	2
		19	7	11	8	5	—
		25	3	17	5	1	—
		14	—	4	1	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly.	Petty Sessions every second Saturday. Transmittals regular. Most of them regular.		Portnightly.		None for the current quarter, and only three for the previous one; all regular.	
Commitments, . . .	Some irregular; a lunatic committed for six days.	Carefully kept, except that the two last headings are not fully written in.		Regular.		Repairs good; order excellent.	
Registry, . . .	Regular and well kept.	Fair; but flagging in kitchen and doors mentioned by my colleague last year are not yet repaired.		Repairs good; order excellent.		Fair, except yards. Sufficient and good. Very clean, but some bedding defective and worn.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.	Fair.		By pump.		By pump.	
Security, . . .	Fair.	Well in male, and pump in female yard.		None.		None.	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient and good.	Effective.		Very clean and well kept.		Very clean and well kept.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, clean, and good, except that some of the blankets are thin.	Clean and well ventilated.		6d. per head per day, which is too much.		6d. per head per day.	
Water, . . .	By a pump on the premises, but water brackish. Drinking water got from the town.	6d. per annum.		£20 per annum.		£20 per annum.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.	Court-house keeper, at £8 per annum.		Court-house keeper, at £8 per annum.		Court-house keeper, at £8 per annum.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well ventilated.	June 9th.		June 7th.		June 8th.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6d. per head, which is excessive.	One prisoner in custody. The place is well kept and clean.		One prisoner in custody—a work-house offender.		No prisoner in custody. Owing to the few ever now committed here and to facilities by rail for their transmission to the county gaol from this district, I think this bridewell should be abolished.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£25 per annum.						
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	That of court-house keeper.						
Statutable inspection.	June 9th.						
Remarks, . . .							

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Clare
County.
—
Bridewells.

	Tulla.		Kilaloe.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	49	3	36	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	17	—	17	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	—	—	7	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Petty Sessions at Tulla, Toomgreany, and Peadar, fortnightly. Transmittals as soon as possible after Petty Sessions.		Petty Sessions fortnightly. Transmittals direct.	
Committals,	Two irregular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Several repairs required. Those mentioned by my colleague last year not yet done. Several panes of glass broken.		Repairs good; order indifferent. The privies are in a dilapidated condition, and should be supplied with earth boxes.	
Security,	Fair, except that the down pipes in the yards should be removed.		Secure, except yards, which are not at all safe. The lock of the front gate is quite worn out, and is very unsafe.	
Accommodation,	Indifferent.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding bad, insufficient, and dirty. Two cells without mattresses.		Bedding good and sufficient, but dirty. Some blankets rather worn.	
Water,	By a pump which is out of order. The well-hole in main yard is uncovered and very dangerous.		None on premises, except what is caught from the roof. A pump should be put up.	
Sewerage,	Efficient.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Tolerable.		House very untidy and dirty.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. per head per day.		6d. per head per day—dear in comparison with bridewells in other counties.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20 per annum.		£20 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper, at £10 per annum.		Court-house keeper.	
Statutable inspection,	June 8th.		June 16th.	
Remarks,	The building is very defective, and requires many repairs. The cells are inconveniently situated. Those of the females look on the street, so that communication from without is easy. This bridewell should be closed, as it is within easy distance of Kunda.		No prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOUKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork
County
Gaol.CORK COUNTY GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
6TH MAY, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	2	7	-	-	-
Pauper Debtors,	1	-	1	-	-	-
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	2	11	-	1	1
„ Misdemeanors,	1	-	1	-	-	-
„ further Examination,	1	-	1	-	-	-
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	8	3	11	-	-	-
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	18	2	20	-	-	-
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	38	-	38	1	-	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	6	14	-	-	-
In default of Bail,	5	13	18	-	-	-
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	-	2	2	-	-	-
Other Misdemeanors,	14	-	14	1	-	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	-	2	-	-	-
„ Revenue Laws,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total in custody,	111	30	141	2	1	3

The total number in custody at the above date was 141, of whom 8 were debtors, 13 untried, 31 disposed of at quarter sessions and assizes, 51 summarily, 38 were military offenders. These latter are not properly included amongst the criminal class of the county, therefore, in estimating the numbers in the above table this fact should be remembered. When it is borne in mind that the population of this county is 544,818 (being nearly one-tenth of the entire population of Ireland), the amount of detected crime in its rural and suburban districts cannot be considered excessive.

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
10 years old and under,	Convicted summarily,	3	-
	Committed once,	3	-
	Sent to Reformatories,	3	-
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted summarily,	5	1
	Committed for trial,	4	-
	Committed once,	9	1
	Sent to Reformatories,	2	1

At the time of my inspection there were no juveniles in custody, but 12 males and 1 female had been committed from the beginning of the year, 3 of whom were sent to reformatories. I was informed that juveniles when in custody are strictly separated from other prisoners, which is most important and essential.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	164	23	1869,	124	24
1868,	92	32	1870 (day of Inspection),	111	20

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	-	1869,	5	-
1868,	3	4	1870 (day of Inspection),	2	-

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	-	-	1869,	3	1
1868,	-	-	1870 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	8	5	1870 (up to and including		
1868,	8	5	day of Inspection),	3	1
1869,	10	3	Day of Inspection,	1	1

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	-	1869,	2	1
1868,	1	-	1870,	-	-

By the above tables it will be seen that the number of male prisoners this year in custody on the day of inspection is very considerably reduced as compared with the corresponding date in 1867, but that the number of females is increased this year.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	7	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Attempt at suicide,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1
Child stealing,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1
Indecently exposing the person, .	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rape and other carnal offences, .	6	—	5	—	7	—	8	—	5	—
Misconduct as servants, .	10	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Bigamy, .	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Common assaults, .	180	56	165	69	57	11	25	3	20	8
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	17	—	15	—	3	1	6	1	11	—
Indecent assaults on females, .	2	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	47	2	23	6	7	2	1	—	2	—
Other assaults, .	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	12	—	7	2	1	—	1	—	3	1
Stealing in dwelling-houses, .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery, .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Trespass, .	15	8	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Taking & holding forcible possession,	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, .	14	1	15	2	2	—	3	—	6	—
Larceny, .	78	60	89	73	25	14	8	6	10	8
Receiving stolen goods, .	4	4	8	5	1	1	—	1	2	—
Illegal fishing, .	10	1	15	—	6	—	—	—	3	—
Embezzlement, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery, .	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c., .	3	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences, .	7	—	74	—	25	—	33	—	31	—
Naval offences, .	43	—	26	—	8	—	3	—	2	—
Under Poor Law Act, .	22	28	19	8	11	3	2	—	1	2
Revenue offences, .	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Merchandise Marine Act, .	24	—	7	—	18	—	5	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person, .	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	19	3	10	2	7	—	1	—	2	—
Affecting the public peace, .	46	107	37	85	13	32	4	14	4	19
High Treason, Treason-Felony, and Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demanding arms in dwellings, .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seditious conduct, .	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court, .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms in a proclaimed dis- trict, .	13	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Escape from prison, .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class, .	656	359	588	264	213	72	105	28	119	41
Vagrancy, .	11	3	16	12	4	3	—	—	2	1
Drunkenness, .	31	24	40	50	12	7	—	—	—	3
Debt, .	32	5	38	1	12	3	6	2	5	—
Total, .	730	391	684	327	241	85	111	30	126	45

The total numbers in custody up to the day of my inspection this year was 326, viz., 241 males, and 85 females. Five males and 3 females may be classed amongst those who were convicted of attempting to take life, though there was no prisoner actually committed for murder.

Common assaults and riot form the greater number of the commitments here, and it is a remarkable fact, that notwithstanding recent legislation, only one person was committed to this prison during the year up to the above date, for having arms in a proclaimed district.

South
Downshire.
Cork
County
Gaol.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	38	1	Debtors,	12	3
Criminals,	568	264	Criminals,	213	72
Vagrants,	18	12	Vagrants,	4	3
Drunkards,	40	50	Drunkards,	12	7
Total,	664	327	Total,	241	85

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Uncommitted			Committed		
Once within the year,	581	187	Once within the year,	219	65
Twice "	25	28	Twice "	5	7
Thrice "	5	11	Thrice "	—	1
Four times "	—	6	Four times "	—	—
Five times "	—	2	Five times "	—	—
Eight times "	—	2	Eight times "	—	—
Total,	611	236	Total,	224	73
No. of above committed for first time,	504	130	No. of above committed for first time,	180	29

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Date.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		Date.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	110.25	32.4	—	96½	29½	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	170		11th Sept.	140		30th April.
Lowest ditto,	114		26th May.	112		6th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	134		11th Sept.	109		4th Mar.
Ditto of females,	47		3rd Nov.	38		1st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	84		30th Dec.	81		23rd Jan.
Ditto of females,	16		26th May.	25		8th Feb.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

18th March, 1863,	206	24th April, 1867,	176
7th December, 1864,	198	13th June, 1868,	152
1st January, 1865,	174	11th September, 1869,	170
26th March, 1866,	231	30th April, 1870,	140

The table denoting the number of times each individual prisoner had been committed does not show for this year any number of cases of determined

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

perversity in crime, though 1 female was committed three times, and 1 male and 1 female were returned convicts. During 1869, 2 females were committed eight times, 2 five times, 6 four times, and 5 males and 11 females three times. Until the law deals with this class of prisoners—giving proportionately greater punishment to old offenders than it does at present—I fear there can be little hope of effecting any reformation in such characters.

		<i>Accommodation.</i>			
		M.	F.		M. F.
Wards,	10	4	Chapel,	One.	
Yards,	9	6	Kitchen,	One.	
Day Rooms,	10	3	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Drying Rooms,	1	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Lavatories,	27	12
high=432 cubic feet,	—	—	Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	160	41	Privies,	1	—
Single Cells of smaller size,	57	24	Water-closets,	18	6
Cells to contain three persons,	2	2	Pumps (used),	2	—
Sleeping Rooms,	7	1	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	6	4	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—
Surgery,	—	One.			

Some of the day-rooms are used for school and store purposes.

At the time of my inspection of this prison it was undergoing very extensive alterations and improvements, in order to adapt it to the separate system; a great part of this work has been performed by prison labour, so that the whole prison was more or less in a state of unavoidable disarrangement. It is, therefore, not my duty to point out either the defects of the old prison, or the temporary disorder caused by the works on hand, for I consider that under the circumstances the best possible arrangements were made by the Local Inspector and Governor for the safe keeping of the prisoners, and for the advancement of the work. When the new prison is completed I trust more strict discipline and separation will be maintained than has been for some time possible, and as it will be all heated and lighted with gas, and provided with other requirements, there will be every facility for adopting nearly all the improvements now in force in well regulated prisons.

Debtors.

The female debtors' quarters at present are very unsuitable, and are not in compliance with the requirements of the Act, but I have no doubt that if the law of imprisonment for debt remains unaltered in this country, proper quarters will here be apportioned to this class. There were 2 female and 6 male debtors in prison at the time of my inspection.

All prisoners as they enter the prison are washed and bathed, near the gateway, and male prisoners afterwards once a week during their imprisonment. They are also dressed here in prison clothing, and their own clothes are carefully put away, but are not fumigated, as they should be, and the shed in which these clothes are kept is damp. The 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act provides for the fumigation of all prisoners' clothes. I therefore trust that among other improvements a suitable steam purifying apparatus will be erected, and that the same rule in regard to bathing the prisoners will be followed in both male and female prisons. Reception cells should also be set apart for all prisoners previous to their being inspected by the doctor, and passed by him into their proper ward or general prison. Some of the cells, especially in the female portion of the old prison, are very small and quite unsuited

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

for separate confinement. At present the lavatories consist of merely stone troughs in each yard, but in the new prison improved ones are being erected in each corridor, which I trust will be so constructed as to prevent prisoners from communicating while there. Water-closets will also be erected in the new prison, which will be a very great improvement, as those at present in use are not in a satisfactory condition.

Water is supplied from the river, and is pumped by the tread-wheel to the tank at the top of the hospital, but as there is a scarcity in the river during summer, I consider that a good pump should be sunk within the precincts of the prison, so that a constant supply of water may be always available. The sewerage is said to be effective and flows into the river below the prison.

Kitchen.

The kitchen in use at my inspection consisted of a temporary shed, in which there were three men sentenced to hard labour employed. I consider it very objectionable that men so sentenced should be allowed this privilege, and as there is nothing in the dietary formula which requires any particular culinary art, I do not think that any hard labour prisoner should be allowed to act as cook. In some prisons females perform the cooking, which I think is an admirable arrangement, as the occupation is much more suitable to them than to males. I would therefore suggest that in the remodelling of the prison the kitchen be placed in the female portion of the building, so as to be under the superintendence of a female officer.

Chapel.

A new chapel has recently been fitted up, which is well suited to the requirements of the gaol, but I would suggest that raised seats be put up for the officers, in order that they may have a more perfect supervision of the prisoners.

Night-Watch.

The night watch is tested by two tell-tale clocks outside and one inside the prison, the outside clocks being pegged half-hourly. They are sufficiently protected by Chubb's patent padlocks from being tampered with.

The watchmen write daily reports of the performance of their duties, which are submitted to the Governor every morning.

Due precautions are taken by the Governor for the protection of the keys by night. They are always kept by him in his bedroom, or by the chief warder during his absence.

Lock-up takes place in summer at 6 P.M., and unlock at 6 A.M.; in winter lock-up and unlock take place at 5 P.M., and 7 A.M., respectively, between which hours the prisoners have hitherto been unemployed. As there will be a proper supply of gas in the new prison, all prisoners should be employed in their cells, either at their trades or picking oakum, for at least two hours after lock-up daily.

Laundry.

The laundry is stalled and well supplied with hot and cold water. The ironing and drying rooms are very defective and should be improved as soon as the other alterations are completed. All prison washing is done here, and appears to be conducted satisfactorily.

Photography was carried on with great success hitherto by the Governor, but at the time of my inspection the schoolmaster was about to undertake this duty.

The locks of the doors of the new prison are supplied from London, and appear to be of a very strong and useful description.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Cork
County
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	54	26	4	6
Average daily number of pupils,	9.2	5.7	2.5	3.8
Number of days on which school was held,	215	218	37	34

School-hours.—Males—12 to 2. Females—3 to 5.

At the time of my inspection no school was open, owing chiefly to all hands being required at the works, but the usual school hours are from twelve to two for males, and from three to five for females. I trust that as soon as the press of work is over that the schools will be re-opened, and that instruction will be given to prisoners of both sexes daily, as it is very important that all prisoners should receive as much elementary education as possible during their imprisonment.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use		In Store		Male Clothing.		In Use		In Store		Female Clothing.		In Use		In Store	
Blankets, pairs of,	133	109			Shirts, . . .	103	252				Shifts, . . .	27	94			
Sheets, pairs of,	123	107½			Jackets, . . .	95	44				Jackets, . . .	27	63			
Rugs, . . .	121	123			Vests, . . .	95	56				Petticoats, . . .	54	110			
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	9	79			Trowsers, . . .	97	58				Aprons, . . .	27	138			
Bed-ticks, . . .	124	91			Cape, . . .	95	36				Neckerchiefs, . . .	27	396			
Bedsteads, . . .	160	125			Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	103	128				Caps, . . .	27	342			
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	96	93				Stockings, pairs of,	27	104			
											Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	27	28			

The clothing of the prisoners, together with the bedding, both in store and in use, was abundant and of a good quality, and owing to the salutary system pursued here of bathing prisoners once a week, all the clothing and bedding in use was remarkably clean. The sleeping cells, too, were clean and properly kept. I do not consider, however, that there is sufficient regularity, or as perfect a system of checks in the storekeeper's department as there should be, and I made certain suggestions to the Governor and Local Inspector on this head, which I submit should be adopted. All prison clothing is made in the prison, and I am happy to find that stockings and socks are supplied to the prisoners, for though these articles are not ordered by statute, they should, I think, be supplied in all prisons.

Number of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement and whipping by order of Court.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Solitary confinement, . . .	9	1			Solitary confinement, . . .	3	5
Whipping, . . .	3	—			Whipping, . . .	—	—
Total, . . .	12	1			Total, . . .	3	5

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
By Magisterial authority, . . .	—	—			By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	—
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	158	35			Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	48	18
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	73	4			Stoppage of Diet, . . .	28	6
Other Punishments, . . .	6	6			Other Punishments, . . .	6	—
Total, . . .	237	45			Total, . . .	83	19

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

Up to the day of my inspection it was only found necessary during the current year to call in a magistrate for the punishment of one male refractory prisoner. The other punishments enumerated were inflicted by the authority of prison officials. There are two solitary cells in each prison, and prisoners while in solitary confinement are allowed their beds at night, an indulgence not usually allowed to male prisoners. I am of opinion that if the punishment calls for males were fitted with a wooden guard bed, and the prisoner therein only allowed a blanket at night, the number of such punishments would be considerably reduced.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	16	Cleaning prison,	4
Cleaning prison,	16		
Labourers on Prison works (alterations of buildings),	25		
Total,	57	Total,	4

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Oakum-picking,	34	Carding and picking wool,	2
Weaving,	3	Spinning,	1
Shoemaking,	2	Knitting,	4
Tailoring,	1	Needlework,	1
Matmaking,	1	Washing and ironing,	12
Netmaking,	1		
Tinmen,	1		
Nailers,	1		
Total,	44	Total,	20

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	57	4
Industrial labour,	44	20
Sick,	2	1
Unemployed,	—	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	1
Debtors (unemployed),	5	2
Total in custody,	111	30

Labour.

Hard labour is carried on by means of the tread-wheel, but at the time of my visit the building operations so occupied the time of the prisoners, that they were only employed on the tread-wheel for such time as was necessary in order to supply enough water for daily use, after which all available hands were placed at the works. Twelve men at a time work the tread-wheel, each man being on six minutes and off two. As soon as proper order can be established due attention should be given to punitive labour, and a certain distinction made between prisoners, both male and female, sentenced to hard labour or otherwise. All hard labour prisoners should be compelled in addition to their ordinary labour to perform a certain amount of extra work daily.

The industrial labour for men consists principally of weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, matmaking, and tinning, and for women spinning, knitting, needlework, and washing.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1867,	£37 8s. 2d.	1868,	£31 14s. 10d.	1869,	£25 5s. 5d.
					z 2

FOURTH DISTRICT. Carl County Gaol.	<i>Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.</i>		
	1867, . . .	2 ^s 8 ^d | 1868, . . .	4 ^d | 1869, . . .
	<i>Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.</i>		
	1867, .	£3,152 14s. 10d. | 1868, .	£3,476 6s. 5d. | 1869, .
	<i>Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.</i>		
	1867, .	£1,877 12s. 4d. | 1868, .	£1,902 12s. 1d. | 1869, .
	<i>Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.</i>		
	1867, .	£22 0s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d. | 1868, .	£28 10s. 9d. | 1869, .
	<i>Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.</i>		
	1867, .	£139 11s. 0d. | 1868, .	£139 14s. 0d. | 1869, .
	<i>Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years.</i>		
	1867, .	£118 15s. 0d. | 1868, .	£64 14s. 0d. | 1869, .
	<i>Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years.</i>		
	1867, .	£0 11s. 3d. | 1868, .	£0 15s. 0d. | 1869, .
	<i>Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.</i>		
	1867, .	£287 8s. 10d. | 1868, .	£388 17s. 8d. | 1869, .

The profits on prisoner's labour disposed of outside the gaol for the year 1869 were very small indeed in comparison to the number of prisoners, being only £25 5s. 5d., while the average cost of each prisoner per annum for the same year amounted to £25 12s. 3d. I therefore submit that when the present works are completed a far greater amount of reproductive labour should be obtained from the prisoners confined here. There is at present, doubtless, an economy effected by the employment of prisoners at the works, but this must soon cease, and care should then be taken to divert the full force of the prison to other industrial and reproductive labour. The total expenses of the gaol in 1869 came to £3,875 17s., of which sum the cost of officers amounted to £1,902 12s. 1d., therefore the total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, only exceeded the total cost of the officers by £70 12s. 10d.

The large number of naval and military prisoners committed here help considerably to keep the prison expenses down, for the amounts repaid by the Admiralty and War Departments for the maintenance of these prisoners fully compensate for their keep, so that were it not for this class of prisoners I fear the average cost of each prisoner per annum would be much larger than it has been for the last three years.

Dictary and Contracts.

1. For Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

2. For Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Cork
County
Gaol.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread; 2 pints boiling milk. Supper—6 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread; 1½ pints boiling milk. Supper—5 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner three days in the week. Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Costs.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 4½d.; ditto, brown, per 12-lb. loaf, 1s.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 4½d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 6d.; meat, per lb. 6½d.; skim-milk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coal, per ton, 15s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., 18s.

The provisions, samples of which I examined, appeared excellent, but I received some complaints on this score from some of the military prisoners. I was, however, unable to discover that there were sufficient grounds for complaint. The Chaplains also generally report favourably of the provisions. But I must beg the attention of these gentlemen to the 69th sec. of the Prisons Act for their guidance, as to the inspection of provisions, and request their compliance with its requirements. All the provisions are obtained by contract, tenders for which are received half-yearly.

I find that it has been the habit here to give a meat dinner to the prisoners at Christmas. This is quite irregular, and should be discontinued, as with the Lord Lieutenant alone rests the power to add to or alter the diet of the prisoners, except of course those under medical treatment.

Officers and Salaries.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>					Warders.	Wm. Thompson, Weaver,	44	4	0
William Penrose, Local In-						George Glascott,	33	16	0
spector,	200	0	0			William O'Keefe,	33	16	0
Rev. A. B. Wilson, Protest-						William Bibby,	31	4	0
ant Chaplain,	46	3	0			George Hayes, Shoemaker,	31	4	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman						Thomas Duffy,	31	4	0
Catholic Chaplain,	46	5	0			William Johnston,	31	4	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0			William Armitage,	31	4	0
Do, Compound-						Roger Power,	31	4	0
ing Medicine,	20	0	0			Stephen Packham,	31	4	0
<i>Resident.</i>						Thomas C. Delmage, Hospital			
John Joyce, Governor,	300	0	0		Warder,	36	8	0	
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief					James Wilson, Schoolmaster,	44	4	0	
Warder,	75	0	0		William Sweeney, Messenger,	20	16	0	
Henry S. Plant, Storekeeper,	44	4	0		Louisa Rennick, Matron,	50	0	0	
Patrick Sheehan, Gate-					Elizbeth. Delmage, Sub-Matron,	31	4	0	
keeper,	44	4	0		Marin Perrody, do.,	28	12	0	
Timothy Byrne, Sessions					Eliza Stanly, Hospital do.,	26	0	0	
Warder,	44	4	0		Cath. Curren, Searcher, &c.,	20	16	0	

Vacancies.

Two officers to charge of county bridewells. Two officers resigned; filled by appointment of two officers on prison staff, and two men doing temporary duty.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The chief warder, matron, and all subordinate officers receive plain rations of bread and milk, and (matron excepted) are supplied annually with uniform clothes.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork
County
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	104	40
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	136	55
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	186	72
Surgeon and Compounder of Medicines,	368	127

The subordinate officers appear to be well disciplined, and are a useful prison staff. Their quarters were clean and orderly, and both male and female officers are supplied with comfortable mess-rooms, so that cooking is not carried on in their bedrooms, a habit which always entails irregularity and disorder where it is followed. In the present uncertain state of our prison laws I do not recommend any extensive changes that might hereafter prove to be useless or inconvenient, but I must observe that the staff of this prison in proportion to the average number of prisoners is excessive, and I would submit that as soon as the building works are completed this matter should engage the serious attention of the Board.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital, . .	21	45	10	21	10	8	4	2
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	126	413	90	120	181	57	63	12
Average daily number in hospital, .	3	1.14	25	33	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Number of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	981	330	708	262	690	226	188	118
Number of deaths in the gaol, . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£12 12s. 7d.		£8 9s. 6d.		£7 11s. 10d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates.

An inquest held on 11th May, 1869, on the body of a male prisoner (Michael Gleeson), who died in hospital.

Up to the day of my inspection only 4 males and 2 females had been admitted to Hospital from the beginning of the year. This part of the building is also in a transition state, but I was informed that baths and water-closets would be put up as soon as possible. I think it an objectionable practice to have a prisoner here to act as wardman, unless in very exceptional cases, as the hospital matron should be able to perform all her duties without assistance.

The medicines are procured from the town from the Apothecary, whose account is settled monthly, being first checked by the Physician and Local Inspector.

Books and Journals.

The registries and books of finance are kept by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Schoolmaster, but I regret to find that some of the authorized gaol books are not in use. They should be procured and carefully written in, and the abstract of daily consumption, being one of the most important of the financial books of the gaol, should be checked by the Governor daily. Each warder has a formula that he is obliged to fill up every evening, on one side of it is the diet of his class, and on the other the report regarding his charge for the day. These reports are submitted to the Governor every morning, and I have no doubt such a system tends very much to regularity and order. The subordinate officers receive passes from the Governor when they require to leave the prison, which

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

passes are filed by the gate-keeper. The Extern Officers' Gate-book is not signed by these officers as it should be on every occasion of their visits. The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are fully and regularly written up, and are valuable records of the duties as performed by them, together with their remarks thereon. The journals of the Chaplains merely relate to their religious duties, but as these officers have other statutable duties to perform their journals should be fuller and more explicit. I therefore again would draw the attention of these gentlemen to the 69th section of the Prisons Act for their guidance in the performance of their duties. The system now followed by them in reference to their visits to prisoners is not in compliance with the Act; and further, I was informed that the Roman Catholic Chaplain only visits such prisoners as are anxious to see him, and that the Protestant prisoners are collected in the chapel twice a week to receive religious instruction from their Chaplain, which is not in accordance with the directions contained in the above section.

The 72nd section of the Prisons Act distinctly directs that the Surgeon shall keep a journal. I find, however, that this officer has hitherto neglected to comply with its provision, though he does make certain notes in the Hospital Book. But this is not sufficient, and I trust that he will in future keep a full journal, detailing all the duties performed by him, "with any observations that may occur to him in the execution thereof."

Visitors.

Visitors to prisoners are all searched at the gate, except those visiting master debtors who are known to be respectable. All prisoners are allowed to receive visits at any time during the day by an order from a member of the Board, so that occasionally three visitors see a prisoner in one day. This rule is very injurious to discipline. I would therefore submit that it be at once altered. No convicted prisoner should receive a visit during the first three months of his imprisonment, and then only in case of good conduct; and the Governor should be empowered by the Board to refuse a visit to any prisoner in case of misbehaviour, the Governor of course entering the fact in his journal and directing the attention of the Board thereto at their next meeting. There is no punishment that the constant gaol-bird feels more keenly than entire isolation from the outer world.

Board of Superintendence.

Sampson T.W. French, esq.	William R. Meade, esq.	William Bence Jones, esq.
Thomas J. Leahy, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.	Thomas Garde, esq.
Daniel Conner, esq.	Nicholas Duncombe, esq.	J. McCarthy O'Leary, esq.
Standish D. O'Grady, esq.	John Wheeler, esq.	Richard Longfield, esq.

The Board meets once a month for the discharge of business and the settlement of accounts. Amounts above £3 are paid by cheque, but smaller accounts are paid by the Local Inspector, who produces receipts for all at the ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

I annex my reports on the several bridewells in this county, and feel bound to say that, though some of them are defective in the requirements of a prison, they are as a rule regularly kept, clean, and in good order. This I attribute mainly to the care and exertions of the Local Inspector, who appears to spare no trouble in the performance of his duties either in connexion with the bridewells or the county prison. Earth closets are now generally used in these bridewells, which is a very great improvement on the old system of cess-pools.

Some of the bridewells are not properly supplied with water, and I found a good many illegal commitments to them.

SOUTH
DISTRICT

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Cork
County.

Bridewells.

	Queenstown.		Charleville.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of committals in past year, . . .	144	34	32	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	21	8	14	3
No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding Inspection, .	37	11	5	—
Of whom were Drunkards, .	—	6	2	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Queenstown three times a week, Passage once a week, Carrickaline once a fortnight; transmittals when necessary.		Petty sessions fortnightly; monthly in other districts.	
Committals, whether regular.	Some illegal.		Regular, except one, which was for too long a period, and contrary to the provisions of 94th sec. of the Prisons Act.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Cells secure, but yards not so; a house overlooks the female quarters, which makes the bridewell very insecure.		Secure with care, but male yard not quite safe.	
Accommodation, .	Sometimes insufficient for the number of prisoners.		Good and sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient, but some extra sheets required.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	From the town main, in abundance.		From a pump in the street outside door of the bridewell; none on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	None; privies emptied from rear of the building.		Earth-boxes.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d.		2½d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30, and a suit of clothes once in three years.		£35 per annum.	
Whether keeper follows any other employment.	—		Pensioner at £35 per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	5th May, 1870.		11th May, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	—		No prisoners in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Cork
County,
Bridewells.

	Mallov.		Kanturk.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	94	24	25	8
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	41	12	6	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	18	8	2	—
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	8	5	1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly here; fortnightly elsewhere in the district.		Fortnightly, except at Knocknagree, where they are held monthly.	
Committals, whether regular.	Some irregular, and contrary to the 94th sec. of the Prisons Act.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good and orderly.	
Security, . . .	Insecure, owing to some down pipes in rear of the prison, which should be altered.		Good, except that some down-pipes behind the bridewell and on the court-house should be removed.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient and good.		Sufficient and good.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		In good repair and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	From the roof. There is also a tank, which is supplied with water carried from the town.		None on premises, except what is caught from the roof.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth-closets used.		Earth-closets used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated. (One of the Keepers' rooms is damp in winter.)		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d.		3d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35 per annum.		£30 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house Keeper, at £5 per annum.		Court-house Keeper, at £5 per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	11th May, 1870.		10th May, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	Two prisoners in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

South
District.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Cork
County.

Bridewells.

	Skibbereen.		Bandon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	72	19	106	53
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	38	4	60	31
No. of Committals in the quarter preceeding Inspection, . . .	22	2	38	13
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	9	—	7	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly at Skibbereen; fortnightly at other districts.		Weekly; transmittals when necessary.	
Committals, . . .	Some illegal; lunatics committed.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Fair with care.		Fair.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, . . .	By a well at the door of Keeper's house.		By a pump; but water not fit for cooking.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth-boxes used.		Earth-closets, which answer their purpose.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d.		2½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30 per annum.		£35 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house Keeper.		Court-house Keeper, at £5 per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	9th May, 1870.		9th May, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	One prisoner in custody, whose committal was irregular.		No prisoner in custody. The condition of the bridewell and yards is very creditable to the keeper.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County.
Bridewells.

	Bantry.		Middletown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	78	10	47	13
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	38	—	13	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection.	18	4	11	8
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	1	1	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, . . .	Some irregular, and lunatics committed here still.		Some irregular, and contrary to 94th sec. of Prisons Act.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Regular and well kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient with care.		Good.	
Accommodation, .	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Ample and in good repair.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied.	Rain-water from roof, and pump at gate.		Rain-water caught; also a good well on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Privy in each yard easily flushed.		Earth-closets, which are effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d.		2½d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30 per annum.		£30 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house Keeper, at £5.		Court-house Keeper, at £5 per annum; also tailor by trade, and follows the business.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	9th May, 1870.		10th May, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	A female lunatic in custody. She was very violent occasionally, and should not be detained here.		Two prisoners in custody, both committed by the Resident Magistrate, contrary to the provisions of the 94th section of Prisons Act.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork
County.

Bridewell.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Farmoy.		Macroom.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	157	48	85	12
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	70	21	16	1
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	34	8	20	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	3	3	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals day after Petty Sessions.		In some districts fortnightly, in others weekly.	
Commitments, whether regular.	Some illegal, but most of them regular.		Some illegal; others irregular.	
Registry, . . .	Regularly and carefully kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good.		Fair.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient and good.		Sufficient; but windows should be glazed.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and sufficient.		Very clean and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises, as the pump is out of order; the well requires to be sunk.		None on premises, except what is caught from the roof. A pump should be supplied.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth-closets, which act well.		Earth-closets are used, and appear to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Very clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d.		3½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35 per annum; also fuel and light, a cap, coat, trousers, and a pair of boots every three years.		£50 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—		Shoemaker by trade.	
Statutable Inspection.	May 10th, 1870.		May 7th, 1870.	
Remarks, . . .	One prisoner in custody. This Bridewell is in excellent order, and the Keeper appears to perform his duty very efficiently.		One male in custody, charged with sheep stealing. The state of the Bridewell and the garden attached was most creditable to the keeper.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Mitchelstown.		Youghal.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	67	11	125	46	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	27	5	99	35	
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	7	2	7	4	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	2	4	2	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Fortnightly; transmittals not regular.		Weekly.		
Commitments, whether regular.	Regular.		Some illegal; lunatics are still committed.		
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good, but doors should be painted.		
Security, . . .	Fair, but branches of trees overhanging yard should be cut.		Fair, except that the male yard is not secure; great care is required when prisoners are in custody.		
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient and good.		Sufficient and good.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean, sufficient, and in good repair.		Clean, and a good supply.		
Water, how supplied,	None on premises.		None, except what is caught from the roof.		
Sewerage, . . .	A sewer, with water from yard, running through, which is said to be effective.		Earth boxes used.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry, except in one cell up stairs, where damp comes in.		Clean and dry.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	2½d.		3½d.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35, and £8 10s. for contingencies.		£25 per annum, with £8, fuel, light, &c.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—		Pensioner at 1s. per day.		
Statutable Inspection,	May 11th, 1870.		May 10th, 1870.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody. The Keeper has been recently appointed, his predecessor having been superannuated.		Two prisoners in custody, one a lunatic.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork County. Bridewells.		DUNMURRAY.		KINSALE.*	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
	No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	26	—	70	43
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	—	48	36
	No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	13	2	8	8
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	—	—	7	8
	Petty Sessions and Commitments, how often?	Fortnightly.		Weekly; fortnightly in other districts.	
	Commitments, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.	
	Registry, . . .	Regular.		Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		In fair repair.	
	Security, . . .	Very imperfect.		Outer wall very low.	
	Accommodation, . . .	One cell and one day-room for each sex, with wooden bed and four mattresses.		Sufficient.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and in good order.		Good and sufficient.	
	Water, . . .	None on premises.		None.	
	Sewerage, . . .	A privy, which can be flushed in each yard.		Earth-boxes used.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry, but ventilation bad, and cells too small.		Very clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d.		2½d.	
	Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25 per annum.		£25 per annum.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	No.		No.	
	Statutable Inspection,	May 9th, 1870.		April 11th, 1870.	
	Remarks, . . .	Cells are up stairs, close to the Keeper's apartments, and are very unsuitable for prison purposes. The building is altogether unfit for the detention of prisoners, except for a few hours.		One male, a drunkard, in charge.	

* This Bridewell was inspected by my colleague.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County.
Bridewells.

	Clenakilly.*	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	35	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection.	20	—
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly at Clonakilly, and fortnightly in the other districts.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Some committals and remands signed by one Justice, are for more than three days.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in good order, but six panes of glass broken. The floor of Keeper's room is in bad order, and painting of woodwork is much required.	
Security,	Bridewell is too far from Keeper's house. The door of the yard is not safe; a second door or check-gate is required. A shed against out- side-wall.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	No water, except what is saved from roof.	
Sewerage,	Privies have earth-boxes.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Very clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient, although windows of cells are very small.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	2½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house Keeper at £5 per annum.	
Statutable Inspection,	April 12th, 1870.	
Remarks,	One male, fifteen years of age, in charge for assaulting his mother. *This Bridewell was inspected by my colleague.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork City
Gaol.CORK CITY GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
3RD MAY, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
" Larceny,	—	2	2	—	—	—
" Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
" further Examination,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	11	11	22	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	6	8	14	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	4	5	9	1	—	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	14	22	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	13	10	23	1	—	1
Total in custody,	52	53	105	2	1	3

The total number in custody on the day of my inspection was 105, of whom 4 were debtors; 8 untried; 25 had been disposed of at Quarter Sessions or Assizes, and the remaining 68 summarily.

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	—	—	1	—	2	—	7	2
Total,	—	—	1	—	2	—	7	2
Committed once,	—	—	1	—	2	—	7	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1

The juveniles here have no distinct portion of the prison allotted to them, but are kept apart as far as possible and are exercised at different times from other prisoners. As it is most important that this class of prisoner should be isolated as much as possible from adults, so as to avoid contamination, I would suggest that a better system of separation be adopted in regard to them.

Five males and 1 female had been sent to reformatories this year, previous to my inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	84	39	1869,	54	34
1868,	60	44	1870 (day of inspection),	52	53

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	7	5	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	-	-
1868,	4	2	Day of inspection,	-	1
1869,	2	-			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	-	-	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	1	-
1868,	1	-			
1869,	1	1			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the Day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	8	-	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	-	13	5	1	1	1	1	2	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Other assaults,	6	3	13	6	6	2	4	2	4	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	2	9	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Robbery,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	27	19	24	29	6	12	9	11	12	9
Receiving stolen goods,	3	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Embezzlement,	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Military offences,	5	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork City
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

OFFENCES	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property with violence,	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences, viz. :—										
Petty larceny,	54	82	65	81	21	23	6	8	6	6
Misdemeanors,	461	718	415	634	134	242	22	28	16	12
Total criminal class,	501	634	564	930	177	282	48	52	47	32
Vagrancy,	5	14	10	11	2	4	—	—	—	1
Debt,	84	9	62	2	14	—	4	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	94	19	53	15	16	3	—	1	4	—
Total,	784	876	689	978	209	289	52	53	51	33

At the time of my inspection there were fewer males in custody than at the corresponding dates in the last three years, but I regret to observe that the number of females this year is very much increased; indeed during 1868 and 1869 the females committed here exceeded the males by 92 and 289 respectively. This denotes a very demoralized and disgraceful state of things, and I consider it to be a matter which demands the serious attention of the local Magistrates and the city prison authorities. The want of control and discipline in the female prison is very lamentable. The restraint is so slight, that beyond prisoners being prevented from escape, I could not see that the sentence of the law is in any other particular carried out. They are not sufficiently employed, and until some great improvement is effected in the way of separating and punishing the females in proportion to their offences, it would be absurd to expect any reformation amongst them.

One of the following tables, indicating the number of individual prisoners committed here during the 16 months previous to my inspection, shows how ineffectual for good is the punishment received in this prison by the females. In 1869 I was committed 12 times, and though my inspection was made early in the fifth month of 1870, I female had been committed as often as 6 times in this year. It must also be borne in mind that this table does not show the entire number of times these females may have been committed during the periods named, for, in addition to their imprisonment in the city gaol, the same individuals may have been committed several times to the bridewell. I would therefore again impress on the local authorities the importance of dealing with these hardened offenders in a manner more calculated to deter them from their present mode of life.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.				SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork City Gaol.	
	M.	F.			M.	F.			
Debtors.	62	2		Debtors.	14	—			
Criminals.	617	965		Criminals.	193	285			
Vagrants.	10	11		Vagrants.	2	4			
Total.	689	978		Total.	209	289			

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Once within the year.	486	441		Once within the year.	171	186	
Twice "	44	64		Twice "	12	30	
Thrice "	8	34		Thrice "	—	8	
Four times "	2	19		Four times "	—	2	
Five times "	1	10		Five times "	—	1	
Six times "	1	6		Six times "	—	1	
Seven times "	—	4		Seven times "	—	—	
Eight times "	—	3		Eight times "	—	—	
Nine times "	—	2		Nine times "	—	—	
Ten times "	—	1		Ten times "	—	—	
Eleven times "	—	1		Eleven times "	—	—	
Twelve times "	—	1		Twelve times "	—	—	
Total.	552	606		Total.	183	228	

No. of above committed for first time.	265	196	No. of above committed for first time.	87	61
--	-----	-----	--	----	----

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	51.46	45.10	—	49	51	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time.	138		5th Nov.	116		23rd Jan.
Lowest ditto.	54		9th April.	85		25th April.
Highest number of males at any one time.	66		31st Oct.	57		10th Jan.
Ditto of females.	74		5th Nov.	65		6th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time.	34		20th March.	38		23rd April.
Ditto of females.	17		12th April.	43		4th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

12th November, 1863.	127	13th August, 1867.	153
22nd May, 1864.	126	22nd September, 1868.	145
19th March, 1865.	132	24th November, 1869.	138
26th November, 1866.	126	23rd January, 1870.	116

Debtors.

From the 1st January to the day of my inspection 14 male debtors had been imprisoned, 4 of whom were in custody at my visit. One pauper debtor had been in this prison 3 years for a debt of £18; and another, a mason, with a wife and 7 children depending on him, was detained for a debt of £5 13s. 4d., though he had offered to pay his creditor 10s. a month until his debt was liquidated.

These two men were being supported by the rates at an average cost

South
District.
Cork City
Gaol.

per annum, taking last year as an example, of £21 14s. 6d. They occupied the same room, which was both dirty and untidy, and in contravention of the 21st rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I therefore consider that the Local Inspector should not have countenanced such an irregular proceeding. Another most objectionable illegal practice is followed in the Master Debtors' Prison. The warder in charge is permitted to let out furniture to these prisoners, and acts at the same time as their servant and attendant. It is obvious that such a system is open to the grossest abuse, and is quite irregular and contrary to the instructions contained in an annual circular issued from this office, as no prison official should be able to derive advantage or receive money from prisoners. I trust, therefore, that the Board has directed a discontinuance of this custom, as I drew their attention to it at the time of my inspection.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	9	Store Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	6	5	Laundry,	-	1
Day Rooms,	6	9	Drying Room,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	22	8	Lavatories,	9	9
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	36	34	Baths,	2	2
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Privies,	10	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	4	Water-closets,	10	10
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	1	Pump,	1	-
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	-
Workshops,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	-
Workshops,	2	2	Crank Mill,	1	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Other Machines for Hard Labour,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

This gaol, I regret to say, is not conducted on the separate system, but in the male prison partial separation is attempted. Considering the unsettled state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, I do not consider it at present necessary to point out the many structural defects of the gaol and the improvements it requires, but so long as the law sentences offenders to imprisonment here it will be the duty of the authorities to provide adequate means for carrying such sentences into effect. At the time of my inspection this prison, as a whole, presented a cleanly and orderly appearance, and the building was in a fair state of repair, though there were some leakages and deficiencies which I shall hereafter point out.

In the male reception ward there is one long guard-bed kept, capable of containing at least four people. Most of the male prisoners, as they come in, are placed here until they are washed and passed into the proper ward. This is a very objectionable plan, as prisoners—two, or more, as the case may be, are kept in this apartment in association for several hours, and usually for one night. Dirty prisoners are generally washed here, but those who are considered clean are sent directly on their arrival to their cells. This is quite contrary to the provisions of the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, as the "Physician or Surgeon should examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison, before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward," and in no case should any prisoner be passed into the general prison without being thoroughly bathed and cleansed. I therefore would suggest that more suitable reception wards, with separate cellular accommodation, and provided with a bath and a store for clothing, should be put up, wherein all male prisoners shall be confined before being passed by the doctor into the main prison. The bedding in this department was very much worn and by no means clean.

The water is now supplied from the town, and there is also a good well on the premises, from which water can be forced to the top of the prison by means of the tread-wheel. The prison is heated by hot water; but, except in the officers' apartment in the hospital, and the central hall of the male and female prisons, gas is not introduced. The sewerage is said to be good, but all the privies were dirty and badly kept, and the effluvia in consequence was excessively disagreeable. I also observed a number of the seats broken and requiring repair.

South
Dunmore,
Cork City
Gaol.

Instead of the present iron doors on each tier leading to the privies and lavatories, strong wooden doors should be put up which could be easily kept closed. By this means the disagreeable smells would not penetrate to the corridors and cells as is now the case.

None of the subordinate officers' quarters were in proper order or clean. These quarters should be regularly inspected by the Governor and Local Inspector, and the occupiers should be compelled to keep them with as much regularity as is observed in any other part of the prison.

There is but 1 tell-tale clock which is pegged hourly by the night-watchman. This is by no means sufficient to test his vigilance, I therefore would suggest that another be procured, and that both be pegged half-hourly.

The condition of the tell-tale clock is entered in the "State of Prisons at Lockings," but the key is kept by one of the warders. This key should certainly be in the sole care of the Governor, who should himself daily examine the state of the clock and note it in his journal.

There is no fumigating apparatus in the prison, so that prisoners' own clothes (which must often be in a filthy condition), are not fumigated. As the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act provides for the fumigation of prisoners' clothes, I submit that a suitable fumigating apparatus may at once be put up, in which all prisoners' clothes should be purified before being labelled and put away.

Laundry.

The laundry was in a disorganized state at my visit, as stalls for washing were being erected, and the pavement was torn up. There is a good drying-room here, so that when the repairs are completed, this department can be carried on with regularity and order, and I would suggest that washing contracts should be taken in, so that ample employment may be provided for the female prisoners. I found 3 females here without any supervision, and considering that there are 4 regular female officers in the prison, there could have been no excuse for leaving these prisoners so entirely to their own devices.

Photography.

The photography is now executed by an artist from the town, who receives 10s. a week, for which he produces 4 copies of any number of prisoners required to be photographed. As this appears to be a heavy charge, I would suggest that this duty be performed by one of the officers of the prison.

Chapel.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels are both alike, situated in the halls of the prison, and are used as passage rooms. This, I submit, is in contravention of the 6th section of the Prisons Act, which provides that the chapel "shall be fitted up with separate divisions for the males and females, and shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, &c., and shall never be appropriated to or employed for any other purpose whatsoever."

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Cork City
Gaol.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is provided with three common metal boilers in which all the cooking of the prison is done. A male prisoner, sentenced to hard labour, was here employed, and was therefore exempt from the sentence of the law. No hard-labour prisoner should ever be employed in the kitchen, and if the cooking could conveniently be performed by the females, I consider it would be a much better practice than that now followed.

Stock.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of, . . .	139	54	Shirts, . . .	50 68
Sheets, pairs of, . . .	155	10	Jackets, . . .	47 69
Rugs, . . .	169	69	Vests, . . .	47 33
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	112	56	Trowsers, . . .	47 33
Bed-ticks, . . .	169	6	Caps, . . .	44 36
Bedsteads, . . .	8	-	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	47 33
			Shifts, . . .	50 40
			Jackets, . . .	50 36
			Petticoats, . . .	100 30
			Aprons, . . .	50 91
			Neckerchiefs, . . .	50 40
			Caps, . . .	50 100
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	50 -

The stock of bedding and clothing in store was sufficient for the requirements of the prison, but some of the male clothing in use was very much torn and out of repair. It was also badly fitted, which is to be accounted for by there being no tailor warder in the prison. Amongst the numerous staff kept here it would be very advantageous if one of them were a tailor capable of cutting out clothing and instructing prisoners in his trade. I would therefore suggest that the next vacancy in the subordinate staff be filled up by a tailor warder.

The beds and bedding, generally, were in good repair, with the exception of those already referred to in the reception ward.

Neither socks nor stockings are provided. Though these articles are not in the statutable list of clothing ordered to be furnished to prisoners, I think that the small increase of expense occasioned by them should not deter Boards of Superintendence from supplying them, as they tend very much to the health and comfort of the prisoners, particularly where the cells are all flagged, as they are here. Their manufacture too would furnish the female prisoners with useful employment.

Offenders sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping by order of the Court before whom convicted.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Solitary confinement, . . .	15	7	Solitary confinement, . . .	3	4
Whipping, . . .	1	-	Whipping, . . .	1	-
Total, . . .	16	7	Total, . . .	4	4

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	-	-	By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	-
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	139	21	Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	38	9
Total, . . .	139	21	Total, . . .	37	9

There are no proper punishment cells in this prison, so that prisoners when sentenced to solitary confinement are merely kept in their own cells during the day. This description of punishment has little or no terror on the hardened characters I have already referred to, and would account for the frequent punishments noted in the above table. I therefore would urge upon the Board to provide suitable punishment cells, properly

heated, and furnished with wooden guard-beds. The male prisoners should be allowed only a blanket at night.

I find that up to the time of my inspection 37 males and 9 females had been sentenced to punishment, of whom one case only required the intervention of magisterial authority.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Cork City
Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Tread-wheel,	.	.	10	Cleaning Prison, &c.,	.	.	9
Stone-breaking,	.	.	6	Washing,	.	.	3
Cleaning Prison, &c.,	.	.	9				
Total,			25	Total,			12

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Picking oakum,	.	.	4	Picking oakum,	.	.	24
Spinning and Carding,	.	.	3	Spinning and Carding,	.	.	4
Mat-making,	.	.	4	Clog-making and Binding,	.	.	1
Clog-making and Binding,	.	.	2	Tailoring and Sewing,	.	.	10
Tailoring and Sewing,	.	.	2				
Tin-work,	.	.	3				
Weaving,	.	.	3				
Carpenter,	.	.	1				
Total,	.	.	22	Total,	.	.	39

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	25	12
Industrial labour,	22	39
Sick,	2	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	3	—
Total in custody,	52	53

Labour.

Punitive labour consists chiefly of the tread-wheel and stone-breaking. Male prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, are engaged at the mill during the first part of their imprisonment for six and a quarter hours daily in summer, and five and a quarter hours in winter, with periods of rest regulated according to the number of prisoners engaged. During the latter part of their imprisonment they are only put on the tread-wheel for two and a half hours daily in all seasons. Prisoners when at the mill should, during their intervals of relief, be employed by picking oakum, as it frequently happens that the periods of rest are quite as long as the time spent on the mill.

The tread-wheel is now merely utilized for grinding the Indian corn used in the prison.

The industrial labour for males consists of spinning, cording, mat and clog-making, tailoring, weaving, carpentry, tinning, and oakum picking. Most of these employments are carried on in a large workshop, in which linen, canvas, frieze, and linsey are also manufactured. All the prison clothing and linen are made here under the superintendence of a master tradesman, who appears to be a valuable and excellent officer, and deserves great credit for the supervision he exercises and the many industries he teaches. The locks of the prison are also repaired within the gaol by him, but in this department, as in others, there is a want of separation and discipline amongst those employed.

The industrial labour carried on by the females, consists chiefly of spinning and sewing. They also make up all their own clothing, and pick

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Cork City
Gaol.

oakum; but as I have already stated, these women do not perform a sufficient quantity of either industrial or punitive labour, washing being the most arduous of their occupations. Each female sentenced to hard labour should, in addition to her ordinary day's work, be compelled to pick at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 lbs. of oakum daily, as it is quite useless for Judges and Magistrates to pass on prisoners the sentence of hard labour, if such be not carried out in our gaols.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1867, . £36 Os. 5d. | 1868, . £20 15s. 5d. | 1869, . £16 2s. 5d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 2½d. | 1868, . 4½d. | 1869, . 4d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,228 15s. 3d. | 1868, . £2,425 6s. 10d. | 1869, . £2,295 18s. 0d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,229 4s. 5d. | 1868, . £1,221 7s. 7d. | 1869, . £1,187 10s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £18 14s. 9½d. | 1868, . £22 3s. 0d. | 1869, . £21 14s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1867, . £6 Os. 3d. | 1868, . £2 1s. 0d. | 1869, . £4 7s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1867, . £0 15s. 9d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . £0 17s. 2d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £256 8s. 4d. | 1868, . £264 16s. 2d. | 1869, . —

Considering the advantages that might be derived from industrial labour in this prison, the net profits of articles disposed of outside the gaol are very inconsiderable, producing only £16 2s. 5d. during the year 1869, which does not amount to the average annual cost of one prisoner.

The total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, during the same year, amounted to £1,085 4s., but the cost of officers exceeded this sum by £102 6s. 1d. It should also be borne in mind that the average yearly cost of the ordinary diet for each prisoner here amounts only to £6 1s. 8d. If anything were necessary to show the want of economy in the management of our county and borough prisons, and the necessity for legislation in regard to them, such figures as these would exhibit it. It is but just, however, to add that the financial arrangements of this prison would compare favourably with many others throughout the country.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	11	24	5	1
Average daily number of pupils,	—	2	—	—
Number of days on which school was held,	—	184	—	—
No school kept. Juveniles for reformatories only instructed for the time they are in gaol.				

There is no regular school kept for adult prisoners, but the matron instructs the boys and girls sentenced to reformatories when there are any in custody. It is, doubtless, the duty of prison authorities to provide for

the secular as well as the religious instruction of those committed to their charge, and the bye-laws of the prison distinctly provide for schools. The 106th section of the Prisons Act also directs that schools necessary "for the instruction of every poor prisoner in reading and writing shall in like manner be provided." I have no doubt that many of the unfortunate people committed here frequently and from time to time could be very much improved, both in education and morals, if the statute and bye-law were complied with, and that a good school were established. Punishment is but one element of our prison system, and where it is carried on without religious and moral instruction very little permanent good can be effected. I trust, therefore, that the Board will seriously consider the importance of opening a school for each sex without delay.

South
District.
Cork City
Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class—Breakfast—Males. 4 oz. Indian meal, 4 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

2nd Class—Breakfast—Females. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

3rd Class—Breakfast—Males and Females. 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Prisoners for one week and under—First Class—Breakfast—Males, 4 oz. Indian meal, 4 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of vegetable soup.

2nd Class—Breakfast—Females. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of vegetable soup.

3rd Class—Males and Females under fifteen—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—5 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Potatoes for dinner three alternate days each week in the following proportions—First Class, 3 lbs.—Second and Third Classes, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each.

Contracts—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d.; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1s. 3d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian corn, per ton, £7 17s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new-milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; coals, per ton, 16s. 6d.; straw, per ton, £2 15s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

The dietary formula is that prescribed by law and ordered by the Lord Lieutenant in 1868. The provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality; and on examining all the prisoners, I received no complaint of any importance from them respecting their diet. The store of provisions is kept by the warder in charge of the master debtors. I consider this duty should be performed by the Deputy Governor, who is the proper person to undertake so responsible a charge.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
<i>Non-resident.</i>				Turnkeys.	John Stanley, Storekeeper,	41	12	0
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	100	0	0		George Furlong, Weaver,	48	2	0
Rev. Wm. C. Nelligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0		John Barry, Weaver,	36	8	0
Rev. Richard A. Sheehan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0		John Radford, Tailor,	36	8	0
Thomas Beauséant, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0		Wm. Barrett, Weaver,	36	8	0
Henry M. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0		John Fahy,	36	8	0
					Timothy Morgan,	36	8	0
					William Riordan,	36	8	0
					William Murphy,	36	8	0
					Richard Craig,	36	8	0
<i>Resident.</i>					Margaret Kelleher, Matron,	45	10	0
John B. Murphy, Governor,	250	0	0		Catherine Curran, Assistant Matron,	32	10	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	90	0	0		Sarah E. Kemp, Schoolmistress,	26	12	0
					Elizabeth Radford, Nurse,	27	6	0
					Jane Stanley, Searcher,	5	0	0

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Coré City
Gaol.

Vacancies.

One turnkey resigned, and one appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy. One additional turnkey appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys get clothing, coals, and gas light.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1899.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	156	53
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	58
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	188	58
Physician and Surgeon,	367	122
Apothecary,	89	37

It will be seen by the above tables that two turnkeys were appointed this year, one supplying a vacancy caused by resignation, the other being an addition to the staff. Although the prison became very crowded subsequent to my visit, owing to the disturbed state of the city and the disgraceful riots that occurred, yet I do not think that any additional strength was required in the already very ample staff of the prison. However, it is much to be regretted that advantage was not taken of these changes to appoint either a schoolmaster or tailor warder.

Hospitals.

	1897.		1898.		1899.		1870 (to day of inspection)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	18	80	18	41	25	49	13	23
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	184	699	190	359	188	580	118	148
Average daily number in hospital,	1	2½	½	1	½	1½	—	—
Number of prisoners medi- cally treated out of hos- pital,	500	705	432	705	439	718	180	201
Number of deaths in the gaol	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicines,	£13	7s. 2d.	£10	4s. 5d.	£12	9s. 5d.	—	—

The hospitals for males and females are duly separated. They each comprise three wards, which are well ventilated. There are no water-closets in the upper ward of either hospital, but there is one on the ground floor of each. That in the female hospital was dirty and out of repair. There is a bath situated so as to be available for both hospitals, and there are also two movable baths. Only one ward is fitted with a bell. I would submit that each ward should be so supplied, in order that patients should be able to communicate with the Matron at night if they found it necessary. Each hospital has a garden attached. Vegetables are grown in the garden for females, and flowers in that for males. One of the warders and his wife have charge of the hospitals, but I regret to say that their apartments were not in a clean or tidy condition. Unless there is an important prisoner in the hospital the Governor does not take the key of the building himself at night. I think this is an omission, as the Governor should have in his possession during the night all the keys of every part of the prison in which prisoners are located, but the keys of the wards might be left in charge of the hospital warder or nurse.

Every prisoner is asked daily whether he requires to see the surgeon, and all the arrangements of this officer in regard to the hospital appear to be most regular and effective.

Books and Accounts.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Cork City
Gaol.

The registries and books of finance and discipline are kept by the Deputy Governor. Many of these, however, are not of the prescribed forms, and others contained in the list of books ordered to be kept in all gaols are not kept at all. As it is most important that all the books named in the inspection sheet should be duly and properly kept, and the right forms observed, I trust that this matter will in future receive more attention than heretofore. None of the journals of the superior officers are as full as they should be, and the Local Inspector keeps no journal. As he is the principal officer of the gaol, his remarks on its discipline and management would be most useful both to the Board and the Inspectors-General; and as his journal is in the list of books above referred to ordered by authority to be kept, I trust that he will no longer neglect this duty. The Medical Officer occasionally enters some remarks in his prescription book, which I do not consider meets the requirements of the 72nd section of the Prison Act, or with the by-law of the prison relating to his journal, I therefore would draw his attention to this matter, and request a more full compliance with the statute. The Chaplains' journals are (with the exception of a few entries in the journal of the Protestant Chaplain) merely records of their religious duties. I would, therefore, draw the attention of these gentlemen to the 69th section of the Prisons Act, by which they will observe a more detailed journal is required of them. The appointment of Chaplains' substitutes is also perfectly illegal and irregular. Three gentlemen are in the habit of performing duty for the Roman Catholic and two for the Protestant Chaplain—none of whom are appointed as required by law. Up to the time of my visit the regularly appointed Protestant Chaplain had not officiated in the gaol once during the year. The 11 sec. 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, is both clear and peremptory in regard to the appointment of Chaplains' substitutes; and I therefore submit that it is the duty of the Board to direct the compliance of these gentlemen with that Act. Serious irregularities have occurred in other prisons by the infringement of this rule, besides which it is clear from the spirit of the 69th section of the Prisons Act, detailing the duties of Chaplains, that those duties shall be intrusted to one gentleman, who is expected to gain influence over, and the confidence of, the prisoners by his "admonitions" and teaching, which is quite impossible to be done in a short time or by frequent changes of Chaplains. By the provisions of the same section it will be perceived that the Chaplains shall daily, by "alternate weeks," inspect the provisions, but I find that this rule is not here followed, and sometimes it happens that two Chaplains inspect the provisions on the same day.

The Work Ledger is not kept, so that no proper account of the profits of labour—a share of which certain classes of prisoners are entitled to—can be kept, in accordance with the 107th section of the Prisons Act.

Visitors.

The place for visitors to prisoners is between two gates, and they are admitted by order of a member of the Board, or by a city Magistrate—to convicted prisoners once a month, and to pauper debtors and untried prisoners twice a week. It is contrary to the by-laws that any person but the Board of Superintendence or the Local Inspector should give orders for permission to visit prisoners, and as constant visits to prisoners are most injurious to discipline, I do not consider that any but the prison authorities should have the power of giving such orders. I also find that visitors to prisoners are not searched, as directed by the by-laws.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork City
Gaol.

William Hegarty, esq.,
Mayor.
Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P.
Edward Casey, esq., J.P.,
Alderman.
J. W. Clery, esq., J.P.

Board of Superintendence.

William H. Lyons, esq., J.P.
Robert Scott, esq., J.P.
Francis R. Bailey, esq.,
J.P.
Michael Gould, esq., Al-
derman.

Cornelius Keller, esq., Al-
derman.
Thomas Barrows, esq.,
Alderman.
Daniel Finn, esq., T.C.
Isaac Jallan, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business and the payment of accounts on the last Thursday of each month. Cheques are then drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays the turnkeys their salaries weekly, and produces vouchers for all accounts at the subsequent meeting of the Board. The superior officers receive their salaries monthly. I regret to find that the meetings of the Board are rarely held within the gaol, and consider it would be much to the advantage of the public if the local governing body, as they are, were to hold their meetings in the prison, and see for themselves the manner in which the prison is carried on.

Bridewell.

Though this establishment has not been hitherto considered by Inspectors-General to come within their official inspection, it has been the custom nevertheless to visit it; I therefore made a formal inspection of this building, and found so many irregularities existing that I considered it my duty to report specially on its condition to the Chief Secretary. I was unable to discover, either in the Inspectors-Generals' Office or in the prison, that this bridewell ever was a legally constituted place of detention or punishment. Notwithstanding this I found that the local authorities had been in the habit of committing prisoners here for one, two, and three days for drunkenness, assaults, and robberies, which would be quite illegal even to a recognised ordinary bridewell.

The staff here is too numerous for that of an ordinary bridewell. The salary and clothing of these officers last year alone came to £369 12s. 6d. All prisons should be closed at certain hours at night, so that except in cases of emergency the police should not lodge people here after final lock-up, and in no case is it lawful to admit a prisoner to a bridewell without a direct committal to the keeper.

The rules and requirements of the several Prisons Acts, the legally prescribed dietary scale, and other important prison regulations were not observed. Females were received during the night from the police, and attended by a male officer, and in some instances people were detained without any legal authority whatsoever. A lengthened correspondence on this subject has taken place between the Government, the Town Council, and the Inspectors-General, the upshot of which I trust will result in the entire remodelling of this bridewell, and in founding it on a legal and properly constituted authority. The 94th section of the Prisons Act and 26th of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, clearly define the class of prisoners that can be committed to bridewells, so that in the event of this bridewell being constituted a legal place of detention care should be taken that these sections be strictly complied with, and illegal committals discontinued. The city gaol is available for all offences of a serious nature, and is the proper place for such to be dealt with.*

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

* Since the report has been in press, steps have been taken by the Cork Town Council to close this bridewell on and after the 1st of July, 1871, and arrangements have been made to hand the building over to the Constabulary, to be used by them as a barrack and lock-up. The expenses connected with the maintenance of this bridewell during 1870 amounted to £680, a great proportion of which sum will in future be saved to the ratepayers.

GALWAY COUNTY AND TOWN GAOL, AT GALWAY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 12TH AND 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Town
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	—	—	—
" Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
" further Examination,	3	1	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	9	4	13	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	4	6	1	—	1
Other Misdemeanors,	15	—	15	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total in Custody,	46	18	64	3	1	4

The total number in custody at the above date was 64, of whom 32 were disposed of summarily, 18 at assizes and quarter sessions, 2 were military offenders, 7 untried, and 5 debtors.

Juveniles in Custody.

Class, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 18 years.		16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 18 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted—Summarily,	—	—	—	1	1	—	13	2
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total,	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	2
Included in the preceding—								
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Committed—Once,	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	2
" Twice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
" Thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number sent to Reformatories, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Galway
County and
Town
Gaol.

The total number of juveniles committed during the year prior to my inspection was 19, viz. 17 males and 2 females, of whom 13 had been committed once, 2 twice, and 3 three times. I regret to find that notwithstanding this large number of juveniles committed, only 5 males and 1 female were sentenced to reformatories. There was 1 boy in custody registered as seventeen years of age, which precluded him from being classed as a juvenile, though he appeared to me to be much younger. He was dressed in a most disgraceful state, and unworthy of any public institution. I think it would be very desirable that when such offenders are taken into custody some exertion should be made by the police and the committing magistrate to ascertain the exact age of such youths, in order that they may be properly classed, and if possible sent to reformatories.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	36	12	1869, County and Town prisoners,	43	14
1868,	30	12	1870 (day of Inspection),	46	18

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	3	3	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1868,	9	3	Day of Inspection,	-	-
1869,	3	1			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	7	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	4	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Common Assaults,	35	24	36	6	96	31	12	2	11	6
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	1	20	4	20	3	4	1	1	-
Other assaults,	54	24	65	31	1	-	-	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Robbery,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	-	2	-	3	1	-	2	-	-
Larceny,	50	27	19	25	24	17	9	7	6	4
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on				District, Galway County and Terra Gaol.	
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arson, and attempts to commit arson, .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other malicious offences against property,	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Forgery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offences against the currency, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Perjury, or subornation of perjury, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	2	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Military offences,	—	—	1	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Naval offences,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Under Poor Law Act,	4	17	9	11	9	7	1	1	—	1	—	
Revenue offences,	10	7	8	11	7	4	—	2	2	3	—	
Other offences—												
Against the person,	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Against property with violence, .	3	3	15	3	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Against property without vio- lence,	2	—	24	3	7	2	—	—	5	—	—	
Affecting the public peace, . . .	17	8	18	12	27	15	2	1	1	—	—	
Contempt of Court,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Trespass,	7	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Having arms in a proclaimed dis- trict,	6	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Causing obstruction in public street	23	11	4	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Absconding service, &c.,	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Having gunpowder or guncaps in pos- session,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fenianism,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abduction,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total criminal class,	266	133	254	119	269	88	39	15	36	13	—	
Vagrancy,	6	7	9	3	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Drunkenness,	74	57	81	81	59	69	—	1	—	—	—	
Debt,	27	3	27	2	12	1	4	1	1	1	—	
Remanded for further examination, .	48	7	34	6	40	6	3	1	6	—	—	
Total,	421	207	405	211	373	171	46	18	43	14	—	

In estimating the tables in this report it must be borne in mind that the county and town of Galway prisons were amalgamated in January, 1869, and that therefore the increase in the number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the days of inspection in 1869 and 1870, when compared with those in the two preceding years is accounted for. But it is satisfactory to observe, notwithstanding this amalgamation, that in 1869 the total number of male prisoners committed to this prison was absolutely less by 17 than in 1868, though the females in the former year were four in excess of the latter. I regret to have to remark that offences against life would appear to be rather on the increase in this county during last year; 1 male and 1 female having been in custody on a charge of murder, 5 males and 1 female for threatening life, and 1 male and 1 female for abandoning children. Assaults and larceny form the majority of the remaining offences.

Debtors.

The only female debtor in custody during the year was one who has been imprisoned for some time, and was removed here from the town prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Galway
County and
Yonge
Coast.

This person was referred to by my colleague in his report last year. Four male pauper debtors were also in custody, costing the county an average per head per annum of £36 17s. 3d. Twelve males and 1 female were the total number of debtors in charge from 1st January up to my inspection.

The defects and anomalies in the law relating to debt in Ireland are so numerous that I trust another session of Parliament will not pass without legislation on this subject.

Only one yard for master and pauper debtors is provided, though their sleeping quarters are separate, but it is very objectionable and improper that debtors should not always be classed, according to statute. There are no lavatories in the debtors' quarters, so that they are obliged to wash in a bucket; and the remarks of my colleague with regard to the privy in these quarters remain still unheeded.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869. From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	27	2	Debtors,	12	1
Criminals,	286	125	Criminals,	309	94
Vagrants,	9	3	Vagrants,	2	7
Drunkards,	81	81	Drunkards,	50	69
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	—	Dangerous Lunatics,	—	—
Total,	405	211	Total,	373	171

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869. From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	326	97	Once within the year,	308	96
Twice "	10	10	Twice "	19	6
Thrice "	8	5	Thrice "	1	3
Four times "	2	4	Four times "	3	3
Five times "	—	2	Five times "	—	—
Six times "	—	2	Six times "	—	1
Seven times "	—	1	Seven times "	—	—
Eight times "	—	1	Eight times "	—	1
Nine times "	—	1	Nine times "	—	—
Twelve times "	—	—	Twelve times "	—	1
Fifteen times "	—	1	Fifteen times "	—	1
Total,	346	124	Total,	331	112
No. of above committed for first time,	284	94	No. of above committed for first time,	274	84

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	30.46	16.91	—	35.6588	12.6470	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	64	—	8th Sept.	77	—	22nd July.
Lowest ditto,	31	—	27th August.	26	—	17th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	47	—	6th Sept.	53	—	22nd July.
Ditto, of females,	19	—	8th Sept.	24	—	22nd July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	22	—	7th August.	19	—	17th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	8	—	29th Oct.	6	—	3rd Jan.

Highest Number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

17th June, 1863,	111	30th July, 1867,	56	South Dunmoy, Galway County and Tara Gaol.
26th June, 1864,	96	11th March, 1868,	54	
28th January, 1865,	86	8th September, 1869,	54	
20th March, 1866,	90	22nd July, 1870,	77	

The total criminal class committed up to the day of my visit was 309 males and 94 females, of whom 50 males and 69 females were committed for drunkenness. No doubt a great proportion of the crime committed by the male prisoners might be attributed to drink, but it is a disgrace to the district that the number of female commitments of drunkards should exceed that of the males by so large a number as 19. I regret also to perceive by the table denoting the number of times each individual has been committed during the year, that the female recommitments both in 1869 and 1870 exceeded considerably those of the males. Four times was the utmost that any male was committed in either year, whereas females were committed in both years as often as fifteen times. This very disgraceful state of crime amongst the female population denotes the necessity there is in this prison for the establishment of a greater amount of discipline and regularity amongst this class of prisoners. But so long as the law does not provide for such offenders being sent to a central prison, I fear there can be but little hope of effecting any permanent improvement amongst them.

Out of the 331 males and 112 females, exclusive of debtors committed here previous to my inspection this year, 57 males and 28 females had been previously convicted. In reviewing the list of the above tables giving the highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last eight years it is pleasing to perceive that there has been a gradual diminution of crime during that period. If the reduction continues in the same ratio during the next six or eight years the detected crime of this large and populous county will have almost disappeared.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshop,	1	—
Yards,	4	3	Worksheds,	1	13
Day Rooms,	4	3	Kitchen and Bakery,	—	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Store Rooms,	4	3
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide,			Laundry,	—	1
8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of smaller size, .	3	2	Lavatories,	4	—
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Privies,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	6	6	Water-closets,	5	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	1
Chapel,	One.		Treadwheels,	2	—

In the present uncertain state of the prison law of Ireland, I do not consider it my duty to recommend such improvements in the structural arrangements of this prison as are absolutely necessary to make it suitable for the detention and reformation of prisoners concerned in serious crime. The expense of adapting the building to a perfect separate system prison would be very great, but at the same time, if prisoners are to be committed to this gaol, many of the modern improvements must be adopted, and some expenditure incurred in order to establish more separation and discipline amongst the prisoners than is now possible. Even in its present condition, sufficient attention is not paid to these very important matters, and I consider that with a little care and management

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Galway
County and
Town
Gaol.

on the part of the Local Inspector and Governor, a far greater amount of separation, discipline, and order could be maintained.

There is no reception ward, so that the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is not complied with. By a little arrangement the lower cells of the untried ward could be fitted up, and used for this purpose, where all prisoners should be placed as soon as they enter the prison, washed and cleansed, and subsequently passed by the doctor into their proper ward. A bath could easily be erected here for the use of this ward, and a proper fumigating apparatus (which has been previously recommended by Inspectors-General), should be also put up, so that prisoners' own clothes might be cleansed and purified as soon as possible. Such an apparatus could be made at the cost of a few shillings by prison labour, and as the fumigating of prisoners' own clothing is ordered by statute, it should be supplied.

The cells in the untried ward are not heated or furnished with gas or bells. They must consequently be very cold in winter; it would, therefore, be very desirable if a portion of this ward could be heated and supplied with these requirements. The cells in the separate prison are boarded, heated, and provided with bells, but the floors were dirty, and the tables in all the cells broken. For this I could find no valid excuse either from the Local Inspector or Governor.

There are four lavatories in the male separate prison, but none in the female, so that the women are compelled to perform their ablutions in a bucket. These, however, would appear to be of a very limited nature, as female prisoners are not as a rule bathed when entering the prison, or subsequently during their imprisonment. From the class of prisoners committed here it would be quite impossible to keep the gaol in a cleanly condition, unless the inmates are washed and cleansed on coming in, and also weekly during their imprisonment. The same rule in regard to bathing prisoners, should be observed in the female as in the male prison. There is a sufficient supply of water-closets in the male separate prison, but in the female prison privies only are provided. An earth-closet should be substituted in the tread-wheel yard for the present very dirty privy, from which there is no sewer. The sewerage is said not to be always effective, as it is only flushed from the river when there is a full supply of water, which is often not the case during summer. At the time of my inspection the pump was quite dry, and there was a great scarcity of water in the prison, so much so that a woman was employed to carry it to the prison from the river. Formerly water from the river was forced by the tread-wheel into the cistern, but since the river has been deepened it has not been obtainable by this means. It is clearly the duty of the Board of Superintendence to take this matter into their consideration, and to cause a good supply of water to be provided to the gaol.

Gas is only supplied to the Governor's house, the gateway, the circular walk, and the corridors of the separate male prison. Prisoners are, therefore, necessarily in darkness and idleness for many consecutive hours in winter, during which time they could be profitably employed if the cells were artificially lighted. I would, therefore, submit that the introduction of gas into the cells, would be of advantage, both as regards the discipline and the increase of industrial labour, which could then be carried on.

Kitchen and Laundry.

The cooking and washing are performed in the same apartment in the female prison, three boilers being supplied. At the time of my inspection the same boiler was used for cooking the potatoes and boiling the dirty clothes, as one of the boilers was out of order. I consider the Local

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Galway
County and
Terra
Gaol.

Inspector and Governor, and more especially the latter, very much to blame for not having taken immediate steps to rectify any defect that may have occurred in the boiler. Such an irregularity could not possibly take place in a prison where the superior officers take an interest in the performance of their duties, and where there is proper discipline amongst the subordinate officers. The drying-room was also out of order, and I could not discover that any steps had been taken to put it in proper repair. Defects in this department were noted by my colleague in his report last year. I therefore trust that the Board will direct their attention to them, and endeavour to reorganize both the kitchen and laundry. Both here and throughout the whole prison there is evidence of things falling into disrepair for want of a little attention. The window-sill of the external porch, leading to the chapel, is rotten and tumbling down, and could be easily repaired by a prisoner, under the supervision of the Governor. If advantage were taken of carpenters and masons confined here, all the repairs referred to, and a great number of improvements could be effected at little or no cost to the prison, and it is clearly the duty of the Governor to attend to such matters. In my report on this gaol for 1868, I remarked on the want of a tell-tale clock, and the consequent impossibility of testing the vigilance of the night-watch. Upon the Board, therefore, rests the responsibility of leaving the prison unprovided with this essential.

Photography is carried on, as required by the Habitual Criminals Act, by a man from the town.

Chapel.

Roman Catholic worship is celebrated in a well-arranged chapel, the male prisoners being up stairs, and the females below, so that no communication is possible. Protestant service is held in the office, whenever any prisoners of that persuasion are in custody, which is rarely the case.

The gaol building appears to be fairly secure, with the exception of the angles at the gateway, referred to in my last report. A *chêneux de frise* should be put up in each of these angles, in order to make the exterior boundary of the prison more secure.

Schools.

There is no school in this prison, and the only instruction a prisoner committed here receives, is that imparted by the nuns, who visit prisoners of both sexes on Sundays. The want of a school is a very grave defect in the management of a prison, as the reformation of prisoners can seldom be effected by punishment alone. The 106th section of the Prisons Act clearly provides "for the instruction of every poor prisoner, in reading and writing," and it is the duty of the Board to supply means for the carrying out of this statute. Added to this, provision is made in the by-laws for a school.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	212	48	Shifts, .	53 26
Sheets, pairs of,	153	34½	Jackets, .	53 32
Kugs, .	144	—	Petticoats, .	29 8
Hammocks or Cots,	159	49	Aprons, .	27 7
Bedticks, .	208	105	Neckerchiefs, .	23 21
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	24 12
				2 B 2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Galway
County and
Ticon
Gaol.

The stores of bedding and prison clothing were by no means in a satisfactory condition, and the want of order and regularity in this department was very lamentable. The newly made clothing is kept in the old town gaol under the charge of the head turnkey; and as there are no fires there now, these stores were damp, and in a disorderly condition. All the clothing and bedding not in use should be concentrated in one store-room, and that in use kept in a separate apartment. Both the Local Inspector and Governor should supervise and take stock periodically of all clothing and prison property, and it is the especial duty of the former to see to and provide for a proper supply of prison clothing. The male prisoners' clothing was in a shameful state of rags, and most of it quite worn out. A tailor was in custody, and employed at mat-making, instead of advantage being taken of his imprisonment by causing him to repair the clothing. There was not a sufficient supply of shirts in the prison for the number of prisoners in charge, and nearly all the stores of clothing were allowed to get much too low. Some of the beds were only supplied with one sheet, and all the bedding and hammocks, especially in the male prison, were in a filthy condition. The blankets in the marshalsea were very much worn and out of repair. These are matters for which I hold the Local Inspector and Governor are much to blame, as if they performed their duties conscientiously, such irregularities could not possibly occur. Although there was an insufficient quantity of sheets in use for the number of prisoners in custody, I found thirty-four and half pair in store, so that the order of the Governor was only required to have them issued.

There is an old shed, in which stores were kept, also a small slated house, both in a dilapidated condition, in the insulating area, which I submit, should be knocked down, as they are not required.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>				<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	11	—		Stoppage of Diet, . . .	14	—	

Employment on day of Inspection.

Positive Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	28	—
Cooking,	—	5
Total,	28	5

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat-makers,	5	—
Needlework,	—	3
Total,	5	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	28	5
Industrial labour,	5	3
Sick,	4	1
Unemployed,	1	7
Discharged (before labour hours)	3	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1
Total in custody,	43	18

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years.

1867, . £34 8s. 8d. | 1868, . £27 12s. 2d. | 1869, . £24 3s. 2d.

No properly fitted up solitary cells are provided in which prisoners can be duly punished. As it is most essential for discipline, and directed in the 6th section of the Prisons Act, that such cells should exist in every prison, I would submit that some should be fitted up and darkened in both the male and female prisons, for the punishment of refractory prisoners.

The tread-wheel is utilized for the purpose of crushing bones, but is worked only from December till June. Men are fifteen minutes on, and same time off, and as there are no boxes for the reliefs, these latter sit on a form in association while not engaged on the mill. The want of proper arrangement in regard to the labour of prisoners evinces as great an amount of irregularity, and haphazard as do nearly all the other departments of the prison. It will be seen that the tread-wheel is worked regularly for only seven months of the year, and as it is the only hard labour carried on, a man committed here with hard labour during the remaining five months, may absolutely pass through the prison without having received the sentence of the law. At the time of my visit, two men were engaged working at the same mat, one of them being sentenced to hard labour, and the other not. This is a fair instance of the manner in which the law, in regard to the sentences of prisoners is carried out here. The labour for males at the time of my visit was almost confined to oakum picking and mat-making, no distinction being made in regard to prisoners, male or female, sentenced to hard labour or otherwise. Indeed the work of the women seemed to be confined to cooking and needlework, and the state of the clothing showed how very limited an amount of repairs are done by them. In this gaol, where females are committed as often as fifteen times during the year, they could easily be taught needlework, and made to employ their time both for their own improvement and for the advantage of the prison. The remunerative labour consists chiefly of mat-making and bone-grinding, but as the net profit of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol last year, only amounted to £24 3s. 2d. (which is about two-thirds of the average cost per annum of each prisoner), the advantage derived from such labour is but small.

I found in one workroom 28 male prisoners, all in association, and so crowded that they were touching one another. This system of employment of prisoners would be quite sufficient to overturn all good order and discipline, and I would therefore submit that this very lax and irregular practice be discontinued, and that care should be taken to prevent prisoners as far as possible from communicating with one another.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 2-49d. | 1868, . 3-31d. | 1869, . 3-11d.

COUNTY.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,740 18s. 5d. | 1868, . £1,598 8s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,793 9s. 4d.

TOWNS.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £714 0s. 8d. | 1868, . £623 16s. 5d. | 1869, . —

COUNTY.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,096 8s. 11d. | 1868, . £1,067 6s. 4d. | 1869, . £1,184 1s. 5d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down and
Towns of
Glasgow.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Gaol,
County and
Town.

TOWN.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £248 16s. 7d. | 1868, . £322 7s. 9d. | 1869, . —

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £39 17s. 5-56d. | 1868, . £41 2s. 7d. | 1869, . £36 17s. 3-52d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1867, . — | 1868, . — | 1869, . £0 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1867, . £11 9s. 6d. | 1868, . £9 0s. 4½d. | 1869, . £18 1s. 1½d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £85 7s. 4d. | 1868, . £128 14s. 8d. | 1869, . £108 15s. 8d.

The total cost of the officers during 1869 amounted to £1,184 1s. 5d., and the total expenses of the gaol exclusive of officers to £633 11s. 1d.—thus the cost of the officers exceeded all other expenses of the prison by £550 10s. 4d. These figures, I think, exhibit a lamentable waste of public money, but until our prison law is altered, and that certain classes of prisoners can be removed to a central or Government prison, I fear there can be little hope of seeing our gaols conducted on a more economical and effective system. At the same time I must observe that means should be adopted for reducing the staff expenses here, for in proportion to the average number of prisoners in custody they are much too large.

There are 10 male intern officers employed here, which gives 1 officer to every 3 prisoners of the average daily number of males in custody during 1869. The usual proportion of officers to prisoners in well-conducted gaols in England is 1 officer to about 20 or 30 prisoners.

In a small gaol like this all accounts, &c., should be kept by the Governor, and the head turnkey's duties should be confined to those of a discipline officer.

Dietary and Contracts.

1. *Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.*

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ½ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3.—Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

2. *Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for sentenced prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors.*

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3.—Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes substituted for bread at dinner on three days of the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive in place of milk 2 oz. of molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 5½d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 5d.; coal, per ton, £1 3s. 4d.; turf, per statute box, 1s. 1½d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 5s. 8d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Galway
County and
Town
Gaol.

The provisions, samples of which I tasted, appear to be of a fair quality. One female complained of the milk being thin, which I considered was the case, on the day of my inspection. An old man, whose teeth were bad, complained of the hardness of the bread. Griddle bread is used here, which is made in the prison, and it certainly is harder than the ordinary loaf bread; I therefore consider that some provision should have been made for this man's exceptional case. There are no dietary tables posted through the prison. As it is distinctly the duty of the Local Inspector to see that such tables are put up in conspicuous places throughout the prison, I trust the Board will insist on this rule being complied with.

The provisions are not inspected by the Chaplains in accordance with the rule laid down in the 96th section of the Prisons Act. Each Chaplain should inspect the provisions in his turn, daily, by "alternate weeks." I find that this rule is not acted on here, and more especially by the Protestant Chaplain, whose inspections of the provisions are by no means as frequent as they should be.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and books of finance are chiefly kept by the head turnkey, and appear to be carefully and regularly written up, but some of the prescribed forms are not observed. I therefore would impress upon the Board the importance of obtaining all the books and forms duly ordered by competent authority to be kept in all prisons (as these forms have been compiled with the greatest care and attention), in order that they may be a check one on the other. The Local Inspector, whose journal should be most carefully and diligently kept, does not keep one. This book is not ordered by Statute, but it is included in the list of books ordered to be kept in all prisons, and as the statute empowers certain rules and regulations to be made in regard to the officers and the management of prisons, I consider it is clearly the duty of the Local Inspector to keep a journal, in which he should enter all matters connected with his duty, as well as the days and hours of the performance of the same.

The Chaplains keep no regular journals, though they write their names in a certain book: but as this information is also to be found in the external officer's gate book, the book now regarded as their journal is perfectly useless. The latter part of the 69th section of the Prisons Act is definite as to Chaplains' journals, and I submit that it should be fully complied with by these gentlemen. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has two substitutes not appointed in accordance with the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, the provisions of which should not be evaded.

None of the hospital books are properly kept, and I only found two entries in the Surgeon's journal this year, both of which had reference to charges brought against him by prisoners. One of the duties required of the Medical Officer by the 72nd section of the Prisons Act is to keep a properly written journal, but I have spoken to this officer about the books connected with his department, and I have every hope that the requirements of the law as far as he is concerned will in future be complied with.

The Governor's journal is fuller and has more information in it than that of any other officer of the prison, but I do not consider that even this journal contains that amount of detail which is most essential to be recorded by the superior officers of the prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Terra
Gaol.

Several complaints were made to me by prisoners on different subjects, all of which I investigated. The most serious were those of two prisoners named O'Donnell and Gorman. The former complained of not being allowed to change his religion, and of being otherwise harshly dealt with. It appeared that he informed the Local Inspector and Governor of his desire to be registered as a Protestant, and that no attention was paid to his request; and further, that a Protestant Bible which he had obtained from another prisoner had been taken away from him. Gorman, who on coming into the prison was registered as a Roman Catholic, stated that he gave notice as far back as the 10th of February, 1870, that he wished to become a Wesleyan, and that up to the time of my visit (over seven months) no steps were taken in the matter by the prison authorities. I found his case mentioned by the Governor in his journal, and it appeared from the evidence adduced that there was no doubt of the truth of both complaints. The Local Inspector is bound in his quarterly report to the Inspectors-General of Prisons to state, amongst other things, whether any prisoner has of his own accord expressed a desire to change his religion; but notwithstanding these two cases having occurred, one so far back as February, and noted by the Governor in his journal, no record was made of them by the Local Inspector in these reports, nor could I discover that there were any facilities afforded to either prisoner to carry out their intentions. It is not the duty of prison authorities to judge of the motives of prisoners expressing a wish to change their religion, but the law clearly provides for such cases, and I cannot but regard the conduct of the Local Inspector in this matter as very reprehensible.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,		133	16	10	Turnkeys.	Thos. Hogan, Weaver,	43 0 0
Ditto, Protestant Chaplain,		46	3	0		Patk. Smith, Hosp. Asst.,	50 0 0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		46	3	0		Martin McCormack,	40 0 0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,		74	0	0		Wm. Humphreys, Stenographer,	40 0 0
Peter Duggan, Clerk,		45	0	0		Thomas Hession,	40 0 0
						Denis Kelly,	40 0 0
						Patrick Coen,	40 0 0
						John Madden,	40 0 0
<i>Resident.</i>						Margaret Foy, Matron,	30 0 0
Malachy J. Ryan, Governor,		300	0	0		Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,	25 0 0
Charles Ford, Head Turnkey,		55	0	0		Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse,	12 0 0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret Foy, matron; Catherine Hogan, hospital nurse.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	221	160
Chaplain, Established Church,	219	134
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	240	164
Surgeon,	114	74

Five male officers sleep in the separate prison, but go out for their meals, which always entails a great waste of time. The Assistant Matron does not sleep in the prison, so that the female prison is dependent at night on one female officer, which I think is a very objectionable arrangement, as in the case of sickness the Matron should be able to obtain immediate assistance. I regret to observe that among the subordinate officers there is a great want of discipline and regularity. I have drawn the attention of the Governor to this matter, and trust that in future he will

enforce a more strict observance of prison rule and good order amongst his staff.

On the first day of my visit the Governor was not present, and I was unable to discover that he had complied with the 8th rule of the by-laws of the prison in regard to the Governor absenting himself, for the Local Inspector stated that he was not aware of the Governor's absence. I understood, however, that he was suddenly called away by the illness of a relative, but even this need not have prevented him from complying with the above-named by-law.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Galway
County and
Traw
Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	47	39	26	35	48	31	36	28
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein, 1,063	1,048	501	894	1,598	617	912	415	
Average daily No. in hospital, . . .	2.912	2.871	2	2.768	4.35	1.69	3.576	1.637
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£6 6s. 0d.	£11 7s. 2d.	£2 14s. 0d.	—	—	—	—	—

The daily average number of prisoners in hospital during the year, prior to my inspection, was about 4, viz., 3 males and 1 female. The wards are well ventilated and are ample for the requirements of the prison. Both hospitals are under the same roof, and neither is supplied with water-closets, but there is a privy in each yard. These, however, can only be cleaned out through the house, which is a very objectionable system. There were 4 male prisoners in hospital, 3 of whom were debtors. Their ailments appeared to be so trivial that in a well-conducted prison I have no doubt they would have been treated in their proper wards and not allowed to be wasting their time in hospital. The male and female sections are connected by doors, both up and down stairs. These doors should, I submit, be built up, as gross irregularities are possible now by the easy communication that exists between the male and female hospitals. The Matron sleeps at the female side, and a hospital warder at the male; both of these officers' rooms were dirty and untidy. I also found a female prisoner, a returned convict, here assisting the Matron, though there was no female patient in the hospital, and the 4 males were up and able to walk about. The employment of a female prisoner in this capacity is most objectionable, and I should think must have been done without the cognizance of the Board of Superintendence. Considering the small average number of patients in hospital during the year, I consider that one practised and competent nurse should be able by herself to perform all the necessary duties of the hospital.

The medicines are obtained from Dublin, and are compounded in the prison by the Medical Officer himself as he thinks necessary, so that the pharmaceutical department here is economically managed.

Board of Superintendence.

Denis Kirwan, esq., D.L.	Pierce Joyce, esq., D.L.	Walter P. Lambert, esq.
Robert Bulkin, esq., D.L.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.	Captain J. W. Lynch, D.L.
Randal E. L. Athy, esq.	Lord Dunlo.	John A. Daly, esq., D.L.
Sir Thos. J. Burke, bart., D.L.	James O'Hara, esq., D.L.	George Morris, esq.

The Board meets once a month for the transaction of business. The salaries of superior officers are paid quarterly, and a committee of the grand jury audits the accounts half-yearly.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Galway
County and
Town
Gael.*Bridewells.*

I would draw special attention to my tabular reports on the bridewells of the county annexed hereto. It will be seen that some of these buildings are quite unfit to be continued as places of detention. My colleague in his report last year called attention to this subject, and to the neglect of duty on the part of the Local Inspector in regard to visiting these minor prisons. I regret very much to have to repeat these complaints, for I found that many of the bridewells had not been regularly inspected by him, and consider that their faulty condition is very much to be attributed to remissness of duty on the part of this officer.

I also fully concur in the remarks of my colleague regarding the bridewells at Eyrecourt and Woodford. These buildings are quite unsuited for their purpose, and are unnecessary, for Portlanna is within seven or eight miles of both places, and this bridewell has sufficient accommodation for the prisoners of the three districts. Considering these facts, and that a certain amount of economy would be effected by closing both Eyrecourt and Woodford bridewells, I submit that steps should be taken by the grand jury to effect this object.*

I found some irregular committals in most of the bridewells in the county, and as my colleague has annexed the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown on this subject to his report of last year with little or no effect, I feel it my duty to repeat it, in hopes that the magistrates of the county will in future act upon it:—

OPINION OF THE LAW ADVISER OF THE CROWN.

"The 14 & 15 Vic., c. 93, sec. 14, empowers a justice to remand to gaol for a period not exceeding eight clear days at a time. This merely means to a gaol to which by law such remand may be made. The 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 94, prohibits the detention of any prisoner in any bridewell (except a district bridewell) for longer than three days from the day of committal, unless on the written order of two magistrates, and for the purpose of examination, and for the time mentioned in such order, or any renewal of it.

"This shows that 'committal' here does not mean final committal for trial, but merely committal on remand, or for any other cause.

"The 19 & 20 Vic., c. 68, sec. 26, makes certain provision in reference to certified bridewells, but expressly provides that no prisoner shall be detained (except in a district or certified bridewell) otherwise than as is provided by the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 94.

"It follows, therefore, that no prisoner can be detained in any bridewell which is not a district or certified bridewell for longer than three days from the day of committal, except on the written order of two justices, and for the purposes mentioned in the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 94.

"(Signed), W. M. JOHNSON."

On the 17th March a prisoner made his escape from Loughrea Bridewell. He was left in the bridewell by the police in charge of the keeper's servant, while the keeper was out. On the return of the keeper to the bridewell he found the prisoner on the roof of the house, and endeavoured to induce him to come down, but the prisoner refused, and ultimately jumped off the wall and escaped. He was, however, recaptured the following day by the police. The escape was not reported by the keeper, and his conduct was otherwise so reprehensible that a letter was written by the Under Secretary to the Board of Superintendence, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, stating that His Excellency considered the conduct of the bridewell keeper on the occasion in question proved him to be an unfit person to be continued in his office; whereupon the Board, at their meeting on May 16th, resolved to dismiss the keeper, which was consequently done.

* Since this has been in press the keeper of the Woodford Bridewell has absconded, and the bridewell has been closed by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Town.
Bridewells.

	Ballinasloe.		Clifden.	
	N.	F.	N.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	70	22	55	17
Of whom were Drunkards,	34	9	20	—
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	16	9	10	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	3	4	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly here; alternate Tuesdays at Ballygar.		Fortnightly.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Some illegal, having the signature of only one Justice, where two are required by law.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Fair, except down pipes in yards.		Fair, with care.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient and good.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean, good, and sufficient		Very clean and good.	
Water, how supplied?	From force pump to yards.		None, except from roof.	
Sewerage,	None; privies with cess-pools.		A trench drain connected with a sewer outside the building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and well ventilated.		Very clean and tidy.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4½d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s. per annum.		£35 12s. per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper at £8 per annum.		—	
Statutable Inspection,	September 19th, 1870.		September 13, 1870.	
Remarks,	One female in custody for trial.		This bridewell is very well kept indeed. Four prisoners in custody on transmission to county gaol, not properly committed here, and should not be in custody of the keeper.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town.		Eye-count.		Gert.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committed in past year,	13	7	33	14
	Of whom were Drunkards,	3	3	6	5
	No. of Committed in the quarter preceding Inspection,	5	—	12	11
	Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	3	—
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often? Committed, whether regular?	Every alternate Tuesday, but only for this district. Some only signed by one Magistrate, for a longer period than is legal.		Weekly.	
	Registry,	Regularly kept.		Some illegal. Lunatics committed here, though my colleague in his remarks last year pointed out the illegality of such a proceeding.	
	Repairs and Order,	The building has been lately repaired.		Regularly kept. Fair; but damp coming through the wall in several places.	
	Security,	Very bad.		Fair with care.	
	Accommodation,	Bad and unsuitable.		Sufficient and good.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sheets insufficient, otherwise the bedding fair, but no utensils.		Clean and good.	
	Water, how supplied?	None on premises.		From a pump in the yard.	
	Sewerage,	None but cesspools.		None; cesspools in each yard.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Building clean, but being whitewashed, which caused disorder on day of my visit.		Clean but damp.	
	Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	3½d.		6½d. for males; 5½d. for females.	
	Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s. 4d. per annum.		£32 12s. per annum.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Clerk to the Church opposite bridewell.		Court-house keeper at £9 per annum.	
	Statutable Inspection,	September 19, 1870.		16th September, 1870.	
	Remarks,	This bridewell is quite unnecessary, and considering the small number of prisoners committed here, and that it is only used for one district, it should be abolished. There was no prisoner in custody, and only one visit of the Local Inspector recorded this year, though he is bound to visit once a quarter.		No prisoner in custody. Keeper not married, but his sister lives with him, and she attends to female prisoners.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Town.
Bridewells.

	Loughrea.		Oughterard.	
	N.	F.	N.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	74	18	23	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	56	4	—	—
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceeding Inspection,	30	8	13	—
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	4	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Some illegal.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Fair.	
Security,	Fair with care.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Four cells and two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	From a pump at court-house.		None.	
Sewerage,	None; cesspools in each yard.		A cesspool, which is cleaned out from the rear.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but damp.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d.		3½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£32 16s. per annum.		£24 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-house-keeper, at £8 per annum.		Has a small farm at back of bridewell.	
Statutable Inspection,	16th September, 1870.		13th September, 1870.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody. No visit from Local Inspector for five and a half months, though his name was entered by some one else on May 24th, which is very improper.		No prisoners in custody. No visit from Local Inspector during the first six months of the year.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Gosney County and Town.	—	Portumna.		Tuam.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year,	31	12	145	47
	Of whom were Drunkards,	10	4	34	21
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	11	—	28	9
	Of whom were Drunkards,	1	—	8	3
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly all through the district.	
	Committals, whether regular?	Some committals, being only signed by one magistrate for over three days, are illegal.		Some illegal; lunatics confined, though magistrates have been informed of the irregularity of such a proceeding.	
	Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
	Repairs and Order,	Repairs good, but order only indifferent.		Good.	
	Security,	The down pipe in yard very insecure.		Fair.	
	Accommodation,	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, and in good repair.		Good.	
	Water, how supplied?	By pump.		By pump, but it has been dry for two months.	
	Sewerage,	None; but privies in each yard, with cesspools.		Effective.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean, but very damp.	
	Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d.		3½d.	
	Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s. per annum.		£24 12s. per annum.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-house-keeper, at £8 per annum.		—	
	Statutable Inspection,	19th September, 1870.		15th September, 1870.	
	Remarks,	No prisoners in custody. This bridewell is quite large enough to accommodate all prisoners in the Woodford and Eyecourt districts, and is only about eight miles from both places.		No prisoner in custody. A new Observation Book in use, but the old one was torn up by one of the keeper's children, though it is important that such books should be preserved in the bridewell.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Woodford.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town, Bridewells.
	N.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, .	8	1	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2		
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceeding inspection, . . .	2	1	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	—	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; monthly at Mount-Shannon.		
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		
Registry,	Regular.		
Repairs and Order,	House in repair, but quite unsuited for the purpose of a bridewell.		
Security,	Very bad.		
Accommodation,	Very bad; only one male and one female sleeping-room.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Only two blankets, two rugs, all torn; three pallasses, no sheets, all in a most disorderly and dirty condition.		
Water, how supplied?	None.		
Sewerage,	Very defective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Fairly clean; damp, and badly ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s. per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	A pensioner from the army, at 1s. 8d. per diem.		
Statutable Inspection,	19th September, 1870.		
Remarks,	This bridewell is quite unfit for a prison, though it has been repaired. It should cer- tainly be abolished. Three prisoners in cus- tody, but they were being tried at the court- house, so I did not see them. They all had to sleep in one small, badly ventilated cell, with only the bedding previously specified.*		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector General.*

* This bridewell has been closed by order of the Lord Lieutenant since this report has been in press.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.KERRY COUNTY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
10TH JUNE, 1870.Kerry
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . .	5	—	5	1	—	1
" Larceny, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
" Misdemeanors, . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment, . . .	4	2	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . .	10	2	12	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody, . . .	38	9	47	2	—	2

On the above date there were in all 47 prisoners in custody, 10 of whom were untried, and 5 were debtors, leaving a remainder of 32 convicted criminals. When one considers the population of this large and struggling county, amounting to about 202,000 inhabitants, convicted crime cannot be considered excessive.

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		M.		F.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
	Convicted summarily, . . .	—	—	6	1
	Committed for trial, . . .	—	—	1	—
	" once, . . .	—	—	6	1
	" four times, . . .	—	—	1	—

There were no juveniles in custody at the time of my inspection, but during the previous months of the year 8 had been committed, only one of whom was a female.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	36	11	1869,	27	13
1868,	37	11	1870 (day of inspection),	38	9

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	3	—	1870, up to and including	—	—
1868,	6	2	day of inspection, . . .	2	1
1869,	3	2	Day of inspection, . . .	1	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Kerry
Cork
Gael.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	3	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter.	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences.	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults.	62	34	89	20	44	2	7	1	3	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm.	7	—	12	—	4	—	4	—	5	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty.	29	1	31	1	9	—	2	—	3	—
Other assaults.	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery.	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible pos- session.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny.	42	22	28	22	9	5	5	3	7	6
Receiving stolen goods.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud.	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson.	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Forgery.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Offences against the currency.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.	3	—	2	3	19	—	3	—	—	—
Naval offences.	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act.	5	—	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences.	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person.	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Against property with violence.	2	—	8	3	—	2	—	1	1	—
Against property without vio- lence.	14	16	9	9	3	4	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace.	15	14	14	17	7	1	—	—	2	1
Breach of contract.	8	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Workhouse offences.	1	8	3	2	2	5	—	1	1	—
Neglected to have his child vac- cinated.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endeavouring to bring whiskey, &c., into gaol.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms in a proclaimed district.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total criminal class.	208	106	230	87	109	22	30	9	25	10
Vagrancy.	7	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness.	151	40	130	60	54	21	3	—	1	—
Detr.	13	—	10	3	6	—	5	—	1	1
Remanded for further examination.	18	4	16	9	3	1	—	—	—	2
Total.	397	151	390	160	172	44	38	9	27	13

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kerry
County
Gaol.

From the foregoing table it will be perceived that the number of prisoners and description of crime committed during the last four years has varied very slightly. There was no person committed in 1870 on the charge of murder, though I regret to find that 4 were committed for various attempts to take life. Assaults would appear to form the greater portion of the remaining offences for which persons are committed to this prison.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	10	3	Debtors,	6	—
Criminals,	246	96	Criminals,	112	23
Vagrants,	4	1	Vagrants,	—	—
Drunkards,	130	60	Drunkards,	54	21
Total,	390	160	Total,	172	44

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	301	58	Committed { Once within the year,	136	25
Twice "	23	12	Twice "	9	4
Three "	8	4	Three "	3	2
Four times "	3	1	Four times "	1	—
Five times "	—	2	Five times "	—	1
Six times "	—	3	Six times "	—	—
Seven times "	1	1	Seven times "	—	—
Eight times "	—	1	Eight times "	—	—
Nine times "	—	—	Nine times "	—	—
Ten times "	1	—	Ten times "	—	—
Thirteen times "	—	1	Thirteen times "	—	—
Total,	337	85	Total,	150	32
No. of above committed for first time,	230	44	No. of above committed for first time,	84	18

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Date.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		Date.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . .	32.97	9.27	—	32.03	7.32	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . .	62	—	10th Sept.	54	—	13th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	29	—	23rd April.	25	—	15th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, . .	53	—	10th Sept.	42	—	13th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	18	—	17th Feb.	12	—	13th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . .	22	—	14th June.	19	—	14th March.
Ditto, of females,	3	—	11th April.	3	—	20th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

31st May, 1863,	104	2nd February, 1867,	65
5th January, 1864,	80	13th January, 1868,	73
20th September, 1865,	75	10th September, 1869,	68
25th February, 1866,	64	13th January, 1870,	54

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kerry
County
Gaol.

Of the 172 male and 44 female commitments, from 1st January to the day of my inspection, 54 males and 21 females were committed for drunkenness, and 6 males for debt, leaving only 113 male and 23 female commitments for all other offences. From one of the preceding tables it will be seen that in 1869 1 female was committed as often as thirteen times, and 1 male ten times; and during the expired period of this year one individual was committed six times. Considering that my inspection was made in the sixth month of the year there was very little evidence this year of improvement in the scale of reconvictions, as compared with last year.

Until the present law in regard to the treatment of reconvicted prisoners of both sexes is altered, and that persons constantly returning to crime can be imprisoned in a central or Government gaol, I fear there can be little hope of reforming such characters as those above referred to, who appear to have little or no regard for the punishment they receive in this prison.

By the last of the above tables it will be observed that during the last three years, when compared with the four previous ones, there is an evident diminution of crime in this county.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	—
Yards,	6	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	5	4	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size than 453 cubic feet,	79	15	Lavatories,	8	3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Bath,	2	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	6	Water-closets,	7	3
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Fumigating Press,	One.	—
Chapel,	One.	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pump,	1	—
Workshops,	6	—	Well,	One.	—
Workshops,	21	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Capstan Mill,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

On my inspection this year I was happy to remark a very decided improvement in the order, cleanliness, and regularity of this gaol since my last visit.

Debtors.

The male debtors' quarters were clean and well kept, and these prisoners are now confined to their proper quarters, and not permitted as heretofore to associate with the other prisoners. There is now a good water-closet in their exercise yard.

General Prison.

Though a day-room is now set apart and used as a reception ward, the arrangements in this department are not as complete as they should be, for prisoners are marched to their cells in the general prison at night from this day-room without being inspected by the doctor. This is not in accordance with the statute, which prescribes that no prisoner shall be passed into his proper ward before he is regularly inspected by this officer. I would therefore suggest that a portion of the prison, with sleeping cells and bath room attached, should be set apart for prisoners previous to their inspection by the Medical Officer.

At present there is only one bath in the male prison proper, and none in the female, and prisoners as a rule are not bathed as they come into the gaol, or at any stated times during their imprisonment. Under these circumstances it is quite impossible that either they or their clothing can be in a proper state of cleanliness, or that the 9th rule of the 104th sec

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kerry
County
Gaol.

tion of the Prisons Act can be complied with. I would therefore submit that all prisoners in good health be bathed when first entering the gaol, and at least regularly once a week during their confinement.

The cells are all flagged, and are not supplied with bells, gas, or artificial heat, though there is gas in the office, in the outer passages, and in the central hall of the building. The cells must therefore be very cold in winter. However, in the unsettled state of our prison laws in this country, I cannot recommend so large an expenditure as the introduction of a heating apparatus into this prison would entail, but I think it is the duty of the Board to introduce both bells and gas into a certain number of the cells, which would occasion no very large outlay, and would be a great addition to the prison.

I perceived that no rule is established for changing the sheets, and that some of the bedding in the male prison was by no means clean, which must be the case as long as prisoners are not periodically washed. All sheets should be changed at least once a fortnight, and this matter not left as at present to the discretion of the class warder. The solitary cells are now glazed and properly fitted, but I should recommend a blanket to be given to the prisoners here at night.

The only lavatories consist of stone troughs in the yards, over each of which is a supply of water. Covered lavatories, furnished with metal basins, and partitioned, could be erected at very little expense. Prisoners should then be marched to them every morning by a warder or matron, and made to wash themselves. There is a water-closet now in each yard, but none in the interior of the building; also an abundant supply of water on the premises, which is forced into a cistern by means of a two-handed pump worked by four prisoners. These prisoners work in association, and appear to me to spend most of their time conversing with one another. The pump should be worked by two prisoners at a time, with reliefs, which latter should be employed picking oakum when not engaged at the pump, they should also be supervised by an officer.

There are six workshops in which tradesmen when in custody can be employed at their several trades.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is situated close to the female prison, in which I found two men sentenced to hard labour employed, or rather idling away their time. As kitchen labour is light, and that many privileges are connected with it, I do not consider that any hard-labour man should be employed in it, and in this small prison one male cook would be quite sufficient. But, considering the proximity of the kitchen to the female prison, I would suggest that the kitchen department should be put under the supervision of the matron, and that the duties be performed by females. This arrangement could be easily carried out by running a slight partition-wall across the insulating area, near the kitchen door, which would separate the male from the female prisons, and prevent any irregularities that might occur under present arrangements. Added to this, the females would then have additional employment, which at present is very much required, and the male cooks could be more advantageously and profitably occupied.

Laundry.

The laundry is close to the kitchen, and appears to be suitable for the requirements of the gaol. A good new mangle and washing machine are now in use, and all the prison clothing is washed there.

The female prison was altogether cleaner, and presented a greater appearance of regularity than the male, but the females as well as the male prisoners are permitted to be too much in association, and are not sufficiently employed.

There is now a very good purifying steam apparatus attached to the kitchen boiler, but I was sorry to find that the female clothing is not purified as it should be.

An apartment close to the steaming press could be fitted up for a male dressing-room, and a bath erected in it; a store of clothing in use might also be kept here, so that all male prisoners could be bathed and dressed here, before being taken into the main prison, and their dirty clothes cleansed. I therefore trust the Board will give this matter their consideration.

Tell-tale Clocks.

There are two tell-tale clocks situated in the insulating area, which are pegged half-hourly by the night watchmen, from nine, P.M., to six, A.M., in summer, and from eight, P.M., to seven, A.M., in winter. The watchmen are each on duty outside the prison two hours at a time. There is no watch in the interior of the prison. Unlock in summer takes place at half-past six, A.M., and lock-up at six, P.M.; in the winter unlock at seven, A.M., and lock-up at half-past four, P.M., therefore, during the latter season, prisoners are left in idleness and darkness for fourteen and a half hours, while in summer they are locked up and unemployed for twelve and a half hours.

This is by no means creditable or satisfactory, and demands the serious attention of the Board. There are numbers of ways in which prisoners could be employed in their cells, before and after lock-up, both for their own advantage and that of the prison, if proper means were adopted for the purpose and gas introduced into the cells. But I am sorry to say that the old system of herding prisoners together in compulsory idleness is still too much followed in this gaol.

Chapel.

The chapel is suitably fitted up, the females being hidden from view by a gauze curtain. The Protestants, who are but few in number during the year, are assembled in the board-room for Divine service.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	141	44	Shirts,	48	36
Sheets, pairs of,	95	23	Jackets,	29	16
Bed-ticks,	103	32	Vests,	29	12
Bedsteads,	119	69	Trowsers,	29	23
			Caps,	29	34
			Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	26	4

The general store of clothing has hitherto been kept by the Deputy Governor. There was a good supply both in store and in use at the time of my inspection. Most of the male and female clothing, as also the sheeting, are made up in the prison, and appear to be of a good quality. Prisoners' own clothes are now properly labelled and put away, and the number of articles belonging to each male prisoner is entered in a book which is signed by the prisoner. The same system in this respect should be adopted in the female prison. I was not able to discover that stock

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kerry
County
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kerry
County
Gaol.

of all prison property is taken periodically by the Governor or Local Inspector. As this latter officer is especially responsible for all prison property, I consider that both he and the Governor should take regular stock at least once in three months, and no prison property should be cast without the sanction of the Local Inspector. I must, however, remark that the regularity of this department also was much improved since my last visit. I regret to find that the prisoners are not supplied with either socks or stockings. As the prison is not heated, and the floors are all stone, I would suggest that these articles be supplied. They could be knitted by the females, so that the actual cost to the prison would be very small.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . . .	1	1	Solitary Confinement, . . .	-	-

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>			<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	18	20	Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	11	3
Other Punishments, . . .	1	-	Other Punishments, . . .	-	-
Total, . . .	19	20	Total, . . .	11	3

During the five months of the year prior to my inspection there was no serious punishment inflicted on any prisoner, nor was it found necessary to call in a magistrate on any occasion for the purpose of dealing with refractory prisoners.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	7	-
Laundry,	-	3
Pumping water and issuing coal,	5	-
Prison duties,	5	1
Total,	17	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Brush and matmaking,	4	-
Baking and Cooking,	2	-
Tailoring,	1	-
Carpenters,	1	-
Painting,	1	-
Spinning,	-	3
Needlework,	-	2
Total,	9	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	17	4
Industrial labour,	9	5
Sick,	1	-
Unemployed,	6	-
Debtors (unemployed),	5	-
Total in custody,	38	9

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1867, £23 11s. 8d. | 1868, £25 18s. 0d. | 1869, £24 6s. 9d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Kerry County Gaol.

1867, . 2-39d. | 1868, . 3-65d. | 1869, . 3-79d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £3,435 14s. 11d. | 1868, . £3,381 13s. 2d. | 1869, . £2,390 1s. 1d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,265 14s. 7d. | 1868, . 1,303 14s. 5d. | 1869, . 41,278 1s. 9d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £42 6s. 7-17d. | 1868, . £48 11s. 1-37d. | 1869, . £51-19s. 6-14d.

Accounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £320 1s. 1d. | 1868, . £185 2s. 10d. | 1869, . £167 7s. 0d.

Labour.

The hard labour enforced consists of two hours on the tread-wheel daily, each prisoner being two minutes on and three off during that time. The tread-wheel is not applied to any purpose farther than punishment. As the well is in the yard in which the tread-wheel is situated, I would suggest that it be applied to the purpose of pumping the water, for it is now the practice to employ four men all day at the hand-pump already referred to. Two hours hard labour a day is not sufficient to exact from men so sentenced. They should be put on the mill at least two hours in the morning and two in the evening, added to which they should be required to do a certain amount of task work, such as oakum picking, stone breaking, or such work during the day. The women, too, sentenced to hard labour, should be compelled to do a fixed amount of oakum picking in addition to their other work, for it is a mockery of justice to sentence people to hard labour if such be not carried out in our prisons.

The profit of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol during 1869 only amounted to £34 6s. 9d., or less than half the cost of one prisoner during the same year. The average cost of each prisoner per annum amounted to £51 19s. 6d., i.e. as near as possible to £1 a week. The cost of officers came to £1,278 1s. 9d., but the net cost of the gaol exclusive of officers, was only £1,115 19s. 4d. or £162 2s. 5d., less than the absolute cost of the officers.

Looking at these figures it is very evident that some great reform is required in our prison system, and it is lamentable to reflect, when we see gaols in other countries self-supporting, that ours should be such a heavy tax on the country.

A capstan mill is worked by the prisoners, in which corn is ground for the use of the prison. Bread is also baked three times a week within the prison, and I am glad to observe that this department is kept with greater regularity than heretofore.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	35	8	10	3
Average daily number of pupils,	2-16	1-48	1-85	1-5
Number of days on which school was held,	209	230	108	103.
School hours.—Males—1 to 3, P.M. Females—10 to 11½, A.M.				

The male school is held for two hours, and the female for one and a half daily, the former being conducted by a turnkey, and the latter by a matron, neither of whom is trained. All juveniles attend school, and

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Kerry
County
Gaol.

adults who volunteer to do so. This is by no means a good regulation as all prisoners who are capable of learning, and are well behaved, should be sent to school daily to receive a certain amount of moral and secular instruction.

The Chaplains, I regret to find, do not visit the schools as required by the 2nd rule of the by-laws relating to these officers. It is their duty frequently to visit the school, and to note their remarks thereon in the prison school registry.

The schools are visited by the inspector from the National Board, but I find that this gentleman's last report gives a very bad account of the instruction imparted here. The attention of the Board of Superintendence has, however, been directed to his report, and the following is the reply received from the Local Inspector on the subject.

"County Kerry Gaol, July 1, 1870.

"Sirs,

"At their meeting on the 30th ultimo, I laid the accompanying Report before the Board of Superintendence of this gaol. I have also directed the attention of the Chaplains to the subject, and have endeavoured to impress upon the teachers the necessity of more attention to their duties, of which they express a hope that there will be no cause for any future complaint.

"I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,

"ANTHONY DENNY.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons,
"Dublin Castle."

Dietary and Contracts.

I. Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II. Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.

N.B.—Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in each week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.; and the meal used for the stirabout is composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal.

Contracts.—Skimmed milk, per gallon, 4d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s.

The diet appeared to be of very good quality, and the scale proscribed by the Lord Lieutenant is as a rule adhered to, but prisoners when working for the prison are occasionally given some extra bread. This is quite contrary to law and must be discontinued, for no prison officer has power to add to or diminish from the ordinary dietary scale referred to for prisoners in good health.

Visitors.

The rule followed here regarding visits to prisoners is a very bad one, and open to grave objections. No convicted prisoner should be permitted to see his friends until he has passed three months of his term of imprisonment, and then only in case of good behaviour. The rules as to visitors to prisoners in Londonderry gaol are excellent, I would therefore recommend them for adoption in this prison. As long as

prisoners are allowed to see their friends, as often as is the case here, a great deal of the privations and punishment consequent on imprisonment must be lost.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kerry
County
Gaol.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital,	71	22	51	21	52	24	26	8
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	713	526	575	308	575	313	319	118
Average daily number in hospital,	1.95	1.44	1.57	0.84	1.57	0.85	1.98	0.73
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	62	11	46	7	85	18	34	8
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£20 8s. 6d.		£20 9s. 7d.		£9 7s. 7d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates.

There was one coroner's inquest held in the gaol 4th September, 1869, on the body of Maurice Trant, convicted of larceny; verdict, died from natural causes. No inquest up to date of inspection in 1870.

The male hospital, as arranged at the time of my inspection, consisted of two wards with three beds in each ward. That allotted to females was on the ground floor, under the chapel, and consists of the same number of wards and beds as in the male hospital. There are water-closets and a bath in the male hospital, but none in the female. No yard is attached to either hospital, but I pointed out to the Local Inspector where I considered walls might be built at a small expense, which would enable convalescent prisoners to take some exercise and fresh air.

The medicines are compounded within the prison by the apothecary, from the doctor's prescription.

Two male patients were in hospital at the time of my visit, one of whom preferred a serious complaint against the officers in regard to his treatment; but it appeared on inquiry that the medical officer, who appeared to give the case every consideration, had ordered for his benefit the exact treatment the prisoner complained of, so that the officers were quite justified in carrying out the doctor's directions. The other patient was a pauper debtor, and a police pensioner, who had been eight months in gaol for debt. He was perfectly well when committed, and I have little doubt that confinement and anxiety caused his illness. His family, a wife and two children, were entirely dependent on him, yet, in his present position he could not command enough money to file a schedule. This is only one of the many instances of the hardships and sufferings of poor debtors in this country. I therefore trust that the law regarding debt in Ireland, will before long be assimilated to that now in force in England.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and books of finance are chiefly kept by the Deputy Governor, but some of the prescribed forms are not in use. I trust these may be obtained, and that all books will in future be kept in accordance with the rules laid down by authority.

The surgeon does not keep any journal, though he is bound by statute to do so. As the journals of superior officers, viz., those of the Local Inspector, the Governor, the Chaplains, and the Surgeon, are most important prison records, and that Boards of Superintendence and the Inspectors-General must depend on them chiefly for information regarding the management and discipline of the prison, I trust that all these officers will in future take care to write up their journals fully and regularly.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kerry
County
Gaol.

The Chaplains are bound to inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks," and should do so daily in their turn. I must also call their attention to the 11th sec., 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, in regard to the appointment of their substitutes. I find that four or five gentlemen do duty for one of the Chaplains, which is quite irregular, and open to such abuse that this practice should at once be discontinued. As the law is clear and unambiguous on this subject I submit that the Board should request the Chaplains to comply with it.

The work ledger is not fully kept, so that the 107 sec. of the Prisons Act is not complied with.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Boarders.					£	s.	d.	
<i>Non-Resident.</i>								
Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local				Turnkeys.	Garrett Cotter, Baker, .	41	0	0
Inspector,	180	0	0		Edward Meara, Shoemaker, .	40	0	0
Very Rev. J. G. Day, Pro-					Patrick Lenihan, Tailor, .	40	0	0
testant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Thomas Hines,	40	0	0
Very Rev. J. Mawe, Roman					Robert Farmer,	40	0	0
Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		Sylvester Murphy,	40	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician, .	—				Thomas Brien,	40	0	0
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary, .	30	0	0		Patrick Kane,	35	0	0
Anne Murphy, Asst. Matron, .	20	0	0		Jeremiah Howe, Porter, .	15	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>						James Dunning, Watchman, .	20	0	0
Christie Galloway, Governor, .	200	0	0		Ellen Riordan, Matron, &c., .	45	0	0
Robert Harris, Deputy-Gov-					Mary Quinnell, Nurse-tender, .	20	0	0
ernor, &c.,	100	0	0		Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nurse-			
					tender,	12	0	0

Vacancies.

Thomas Chute, turnkey, absconded; his place has been filled up by the promotion of Patrick Kane, porter, whose place has not been filled up.

James Dunning has been appointed night watchman.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Jeremiah Howe, porter; Ellen Hayes, assistant nursetender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	115	50
Chaplain, Established Church, .	150	47
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	180	86
Physician,	289	109
Apothecary,	—	171

The officers' quarters are now in a much more cleanly and orderly condition than at my last inspection. They are inspected by superior officers and are cleaned out daily by eleven o'clock.

I regret very much to have to record the death of the Governor, Mr. Galloway, which occurred since my inspection. I think it due to his memory to state (particularly owing to the report I felt it my duty to make on the condition of this gaol at my last inspection), that I consider the exertions he has since made to carry out my suggestions, and the desire he evinced to set matters on a better footing, were most creditable to him, and I had every hope that had his life been spared he would have continued in his endeavours to establish more discipline, order, and regularity in the gaol. The Deputy Governor, who appears to be fully competent and deserving of promotion, has been appointed his successor by the Board, and I sincerely trust that he will continue to carry out those reforms already commenced.

Board of Superintendence.

Wilson Gun, esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Blennerhassett.
Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.	John F. Godfrey, esq.
Maurice Jas. O'Connell, esq.	Francis B. Chute, esq.	Samuel M. Hasscy, esq.
D. D. C. McGillycuddy, esq.	Major Creebie.	George R. Brown, esq.

The Board meets once a month for the discharge of business, on which occasions the salaries of inferior officers and small accounts are paid. The salaries of superior officers are settled at each assizes.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Kerry County Gaol.

Bridewells.

There are eight bridewells in this county, all of which I visited, and I append hereto my tabular reports thereon.

It will be seen that the salaries of six of the keepers of these bridewells amount only to £10 a year each, and that the keepers of the other two, viz., at Killarney and Listowel (both large and important bridewells), receive only £20 each. As it is quite impossible for men now-a-days to support themselves and families on such small allowances, I would submit to the consideration of the Board the propriety of increasing the salaries of these officers. It is a matter worthy of observation, and very much to the credit of this large county, that during my inspection there was not a single prisoner in any one of these bridewells, and that the female commitments during the year are very few indeed.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Tarbert.		Listowel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	26	1	423	25
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	20	1	369	11
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	2	—	122	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	—	110	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.		Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals weekly.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Some illegal, and contrary to 84 sec. Prisons Act, and 26 sec. 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Fair, with care.		Fair, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sufficient and good.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises.		No water on premises, and has to be carried some distance.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day, . . .	5d. for males; 4½d. for females.		5d. for males; 4½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£10 per annum.		£20 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Employed in a meat store, as his salary is insufficient to maintain himself and family.		No other occupation.	
Official inspection, . . .	June 9th.		June 9th.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody, and very few committed during the year.		No prisoner in custody, but a great number confined during the year, so much so that I do not think the salary of the keeper is commensurate with his duties and responsibilities.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Kerry County Gaol. Bridewells.	Dingle.		Castletown.		Cahersiveen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	39	1	34	5	100	25
Of whom were Drunkards, .	49	—	11	2	48	11
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, .	15	1	11	2	20	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	—	2	—	14	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly; monthly in the districts of Castlegregory and Annascaul.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly; monthly elsewhere in the district; transmittals twice a-week.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Some irregular; for over three days, signed by only one magistrate.		Some irregular, three lunatics having been confined here during the year.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, .	Fair, but painting required on all the woodwork.		Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Tolerable with care; but communication from the rear of the bridewell quite easy. The adjoining walls should be knocked down.		Fair, but a down pipe in both yards very insecure.		Fair with care, but yards could easily be approached from without.	
Accommodation, .	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Good.		Clean, good, and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, .	None on premises; water for use carried from a stream close by.		None on premises.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.		Said to be effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, .	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day, .	5d. for males, and 4½d. for females.		5d. males; 4½d. females.		5d. for males; 4½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10 per annum.		£10 per annum.		£10 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Carpenter by trade, and is employed as such, otherwise he could not support himself and family on his small salary.		Clerk to Petty Sessions.		Is a pensioner from Royal Irish Constabulary.	
Official Inspection, .	June 11.		June 13.		June 14.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		Salary of keeper much too small for the office he fills.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	MILFONN.		KILLARNEY.		KENMARE.		South District.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Kerry County. Bridewells.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	36	5	154	16	43	6	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	—	79	5	17	3	
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	—	45	8	12	3	
	1	—	20	1	5	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly; trans- mittals irregular; prisoners are kept here two and three days with- out committals to this bridewell.		Weekly.		Fortnightly at Ken- mare; monthly at Smeem; every three weeks at Kilpaddur.		
Committals, whe- ther regular?	Some irregular, and con- sistently to the 10th sec of the Prisons Act. One lunatic also committed in the half year, though not as a lunatic.		Regular.		Regular and well kept.		
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Correctly kept.		Regular and well kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Outside doors re- quire repair, and the roofs some ce- ment.		Good.		Good.		
Security, . . .	Fair with care.		Sufficient with care.		Good.		
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Ample and good.		Ample.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied.	None on the pre- mises, or any fit to drink within quarter of a mile; a pump should be put up.		Pump on premises.		None on premises, or within quarter of a mile; a pump should be sunk.		
Sewerage, . . .	None.		Effective.		Effective.		
Cleanliness, Dry- ness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean and well ven- tilated.		Very clean and well ventilated.		Very clean and well ventilated; dry- ness much in- creased since the shoots were put up round the house.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5d. males; 4½d. fe- males.		5d. males; 4½d. fe- males.		5d. males; 4½d. fe- males.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£10 per annum. This is too small, and should be augmented.		£20 per annum.		£10 per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Weighingmaster and courthouse-keeper.		No other employment except a small farm. His salary is insufficient to keep a man of his position independent, and I therefore think it should be raised.		
Date of Inspection,	June 14.		June 15.		June 15.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in cus- tody.		No prisoner in cus- tody.		Owing to the very few prisoners committed here, and the large family of the keeper, I submit that one of the upper cells might be used by his children, as it is apart from the rest of the cells, and is never used by prisoners.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Inspector-General.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Kildare
County
Gaol.

KILDARE COUNTY GAOL, AT NAAS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
23RD DECEMBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	1	10	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	6	5	11	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
For further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	16	1	17	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	11	—	11	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	6	8	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	56	16	72	—	—	—

Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

	16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	2	—
„ Summarily,	1	1	4	4
Committed for Trial, and Discharged,	1	—	8	—
Total,	2	1	14	4
All first committals.				
Included in the preceding—				
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	4	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	2	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	57	32	1869,	69	12
1868,	55	14	1870 (day of Inspection),	56	16

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on.			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Offences connected with Feminism,	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful possession of arms,	1	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Manlaughter,	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	—	2	—	6	—	6	—	2	—
Bigamy,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	31	12	21	7	30	11	—	1	3	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	—	10	—	8	—	3	—	2	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	—	10	—	21	—	1	—	—	—
Other assaults,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	—	8	1	15	—	6	—	2	—
Robbery,	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Larceny,	55	57	55	28	71	24	16	6	16	3
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Embezzlement,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money and goods by false pretences,	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	2
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	6	1	1	7	—	2	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Other malicious offences against property,	3	—	4	1	3	4	1	—	1	—
Offences against the currency,	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	31	—	60	—	37	—	12	—	34	—
Breach of Ticket-of-Leave,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	8	6	20	2	29	1	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit suicide,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from Reformatory,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving cars without a licence,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selling beer without a licence,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	—	—	5	—	3	2	—	—	1	—
Leaving employment,	4	2	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Trespass,	14	433	10	292	4	73	—	—	—	1
Having soldiers' necessaries in possession,	1	3	1	4	4	1	—	—	—	—
Breach of Contagious Disease Acts,	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	5	—	—
Disorderly, loitering, indecency, &c.,	40	49	50	115	23	39	1	—	—	4
Careless and furious driving,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	933	648	287	457	297	182	54	14	65	11
Vagrancy,	7	2	5	3	4	3	—	—	1	—
Drunkenness,	76	166	111	164	111	147	—	2	—	—
Debt,	8	—	6	—	7	—	1	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	55	15	48	14	52	6	1	—	3	1
Total,	379	731	457	638	471	340	56	16	69	12

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.*

<i>Kildare County Gaol.</i>		M.	F.		M.	F.
1867.	.	1	1	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	7	3
1868.	.	6	4	Day of inspection,	1	2
1869.	.	3	2			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

	M.	F.
Up to and including day of inspection,	-	2
Day of inspection,	-	2

Seventy-two formed the total number of prisoners in custody on the above day, 17 of whom were disposed of summarily, 19 at Quarter Sessions or Assizes, 24 were untried, 11 were military offenders, and 1 was a pauper debtor.

Juveniles.

Twenty-one juveniles, all committed for their first offence, had been in custody during the year, three of whom were sent to reformatories, but there were none confined on the day of my inspection. I learned that care is taken to keep them apart from the adult prisoners, which is very much to be desired, and is a matter that should be scrupulously attended to.

Debtors.

The male debtors' quarters are properly separated, according to the requirements of the statute. No officer sleeps here, but the prisoners are provided with bells which communicate with the central hall of the prison, so that they can obtain assistance at night if necessary. The master debtors are very liberally dealt with by the Board, being provided with light, fire, and bedding, to which the law does not entitle this class of prisoner. I trust, however, that this portion of the prison will soon be available for other purposes, as I am in hopes that the law of debt in this country will soon be assimilated to that now in force in England.

Ten returned convicts, and 2 female prisoners known to have been in reformatories, had been in custody during the year, of whom 1 male and 2 female convicts, as well as the 2 reformatory prisoners above mentioned, were confined on the day of my visit.

The total number of prisoners in 1869 were 457 males and 638 females, and up to the day of my inspection this year the numbers were 471 males and 340 females. So large a reduction in the number of females committed here as the above is a matter for great congratulation, and I am happy to observe that the reduction is not confined to a single class of crime, but that the female commitments under nearly every description of crime were fewer this year than in the two previous years. I hereto append an extract from a letter I have received from the Local Inspector in answer to inquiries I put to him on this subject, by which it will be seen that the establishment of the Lock Hospital in Kildare has conducted very much to the diminution of crime amongst the females frequenting this district.

"Nass Gaol, 25th February, 1871.

"Sir,—I have received your letter of the 24th instant, and in reply have the honour to state that the opening of the Lock Hospital in Kildare has had much to do in diminishing the number of female prisoners in Nass Gaol in the year 1870, as compared with the two preceding years, but it is not the sole cause which has led to this result.

"In the year 1869 the justices at the Carragh and Newbridge petty sessions increased in many cases the term of imprisonment of prostitutes for trespass on the Camp, from seven days to a calendar month, and followed up such convictions by the prompt commitment of the offenders. The deterrent effect of this practice evidently diminished the number of such offences.

"With the year 1870 the Lock Hospital was opened in the town of Kildare, and immediately all the prostitutes on the Carragh and in Newbridge were compelled to attend for inspection, and those labouring under disease were detained for treatment. By these means the number of such prisoners in custody were so reduced as to cause the result stated in the year 1870.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"P. C. CANNON, Local Inspector.

"Hon. Charles F. Bonke, Inspector-General of Prisons."

Four male prisoners were committed during the year for offences against life; 2 were for murder, both of whom were in custody on the day of my inspection. I regret to observe that the number of males committed this year, even up to the day of my inspection, is in excess of the total number committed in 1868 by nearly 100, and is also greater than in 1869. This excess is entirely amongst the civil population, for the number of military prisoners this year was but a little over half of the number committed in 1869. The crimes which appear to be on the increase amongst them are assault, burglary, larceny, unlawful possession of arms, and offences against the Poor Law Act. I think it right to draw special attention to this matter, in order that the justices may be made aware of the increase of crime under these heads amongst the male population.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	6	—	Debtors,	7	—
Criminals,	334	471	Criminals,	349	190
Vagrants,	5	3	Vagrants,	4	3
Drunkards,	111	164	Drunkards,	111	147
Total,	456	638	Total,	471	340

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Once within the year,	325	86	Once within the year,	353	62
Twice,	31	16	Twice,	42	15
Thrice,	5	12	Thrice,	3	8
Four times,	5	12	Four times,	2	6
Five times,	3	4	Five times,	2	4
Six times,	1	2	Six times,	—	4
Seven times,	1	2	Seven times,	—	2
Eight times,	—	6	Eight times,	—	1
Nine times,	—	1	Nine times,	—	4
Ten times,	—	12	Ten times,	—	3
Eleven times,	—	4	Eleven times,	—	—
Twelve times,	—	—	Twelve times,	—	—
Thirteen times,	—	2	Thirteen times,	—	—
Fourteen times,	—	2	Fourteen times,	—	1
Fifteen times,	—	1	Fifteen times,	—	1
Sixteen times,	—	1	Sixteen times,	—	—
Seventeen times,	—	2	Seventeen times,	—	1
Eighteen times,	—	1	Eighteen times,	—	—
Nineteen times,	—	1	Nineteen times,	—	—
Twenty-one times,	—	1	Twenty-one times,	—	—
Twenty-four times,	—	1	Twenty-four times,	—	—
Total,	371	167	Total,	402	132
No. of above committed for first time,	275	70	No. of above committed for first time,	226	43

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kildare
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	57.47	21.31	—	57.1	21.4	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	101		3rd Oct.	110		6th May.
Lowest ditto, . . .	50		30th March.	67		12th Dec.
Highest number of males at any one time, . .	78		3rd Dec.	96		8th May.
Ditto, of females, . .	40		17th Feb.	28		14 Sep. 5 Oct. 4 Nov.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . .	37		2nd April.	32		10th Dec.
Ditto, of females, . .	10		18th May.	7		28 Feb. 25 to 30 Mar. & 16 April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

3rd June, 1863,	96	28th April, 1867,	119
27th May, 1864,	108	1st March, 1868,	104
27th Sept. and 16th Dec., 1863,	101	3rd October, 1869,	101
29th June, 1866,	120	6th May, 1870,	110

The table, indicating the number of individual prisoners, exclusive of debtors, and the number of times each was committed here during the last two years, exhibits also a decided improvement as to repeated convictions. In 1869 one man was committed seven times and 10 women were committed 12 times, while one woman was committed as often as 24 times. This year five times was the greatest number that any individual male was committed, and though 1 female was committed as often as 19 times, yet it will be seen that the number of recommitments among females was very much reduced as compared with previous years. These repeated offenders are chiefly prostitutes and camp followers, but I trust that in the event of Parliament legislating for our prisons this year provision will be made for the removal of such habitual offenders to Government prisons.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	Workshop,	1	—
Day Rooms,	—	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	60	24	Laundries,	1	1
Single cells of smaller size,	16	16	Drying Rooms,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	4	Lavatories,	3	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	—	Baths,	4	4
No. of beds in such Rooms,	5	—	Water-closets,	13	8
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Chapels,	Two.		Pump, 1; Crank Pump, 1,	Two.	
School-room,	1	—	Other machines for hard labour—Shot drill.		
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

The condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline apparent here on my different inspections throughout the year was most satisfactory, and reflects much credit upon the Governor, the Local Inspector, and the subordinate staff. The building was in good repair, and had undergone several improvements since my official inspection in 1868. The female laundry had been enlarged, and is now well suited for carrying on washing contracts on a large scale. Gas is introduced to the laundry, so that prisoners

are at work here after dark. There is also now another laundry, in which bedding and coarse articles are washed by the male prisoners. A washing machine is provided here. A suitable mess-room for the officers has been fitted up, as also a conveniently situated place for visitors to prisoners. Entirely new solitary cells have been constructed for females adjoining their laundry; these cells are properly heated and supplied with bells, but as they are a little distance from the female prison, care should always be taken to test the bells before a prisoner is placed in solitary confinement. I drew the attention of the Local Inspector to the subject, and since my inspection have received a report from him to the effect that these bells have been put in good working order. All these, and some additional minor improvements have been effected by prison labour, under the superintendence of the Governor. In the still uncertain state of the law in regard to prisons I should not feel justified in recommending any changes at present involving expense, but I must remark that the arrangements in both the male and female reception wards are not satisfactory, nor are the statutable requirements of a prison under the separate system provided for in this department. These cells are not heated or furnished with proper lavatories and other necessities. As a certain number of females will probably always be confined in this prison, I would recommend that some of the cells in the female prison be heated and provided with gas; also that lavatories may be put up, such as at present are supplied in the male prison. The arrangements in respect to the supply of water, gas, baths, and heating in the other portion of the prison are excellent, and are the same as at my last inspection. The sewerage also was in good order, and effective.

Two fumigating apparatus are provided, in which prisoners' clothes are purified before being put away—a very necessary precaution to prevent the introduction of vermin and disease into prisons.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is supplied with a good boiler, which cooks both the stir-about and potatoes, and supplies hot water to the laundries and to the male and female baths.

Chapel.

Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapel are suitably arranged for prison purposes, the sexes being properly separated.

Tell-tale Clocks.

There are two tell-tale clocks in use, and another is in the prison, in case it should be required. That in the male prison is pegged by the intern night watchman every twelve minutes from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M. It is well protected from being tampered with and the markings are taken every morning by the Head Warder and entered in the state of prisons at lockings book. The watchman is locked up in the male prison, but can communicate with the Governor and Deputy Governor's apartments by means of a bell. All the warders in rotation, with the exception of the head and gate warders, take their turn as night watchman. There is no patrol for the exterior of the prison.

Photography.

Photography is executed by the Head Warder, in accordance with the requirements of the Habitual Criminal Act. Three copies of each habitual offender are sent to the office of the Registrar of Habitual Criminals, for which a charge of 2s. 6d. is made; and the photographer receives a gratuity of £5 yearly from the Board for carrying on this duty.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Gaol.

Visitors.

Untried prisoners are permitted to see their friends twice a week, and convicted prisoners once in two months; but the Governor should have the power to refuse a visit to a convicted prisoner who is not well conducted, and should always enter in his journals his reasons for doing so.

The extern doors of the male prison are provided with strong iron check gates, and 36 of the male cells have specially strong locks and bolts attached. The keys of the prison are properly secured at night in a strong chest in the office, and they are all systematically sorted before being locked up. The Governor keeps the key of this chest, which is secured by Chubb's patent lock.

Stock at time of Inspection.

Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.				
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of, 202½	31		Shirts, . . .	183	48	Shifts, . . .	39	20
Sheets, pairs of, 206½	38		Jackets, . . .	128	43	Jackets, . . .	50	34
Rugs, . . .	161	53	Vests, . . .	107	36	Petticoats, . . .	74	80
Hammocks, or			Trowsers, . . .	82	102	Aprons, . . .	38	18
Cots, . . .	87	11	Caps, . . .	96	36	Neckerchiefs, . . .	27	31
Bedticks, . . .	81	5	Stockings, or			Caps, . . .	53	78
Bedsteads, . . .	36	-	Socks, pairs of, 183	69½		Stockings, pairs of, . . .	67	127½
			Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of, . . .	100	66	Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of, . . .	53	24

The stock of clothing and bedding, both in store and in use, was ample for the requirements of the prison. The Matron and class warders have each a supply of articles of clothing and bedding for the use of their prisoners, but the general store is kept by the Head Warder, who issues nothing without the order of the Governor. As the Local Inspector is statutorily responsible for the clothing and bedding of the prison, I would suggest that all old clothing, and things unfit for use, should always be condemned by him. Prisoners' own clothing is carefully and tidily put away; that of the males is labelled and entered in a book, but this rule is not followed in the female prison as it should be. I would further suggest that the book in which these entries are made should be signed by every prisoner both coming in and going out of the prison, in order to avoid any mistakes that might, and sometimes do occur in regard to prisoners' own property.

All the prison clothing and sheeting are made up in the prison from stuffs procured by contract. They were clean and in good repair, but sheets are only changed once a month. I would suggest that this should be done at least once a fortnight.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
By Magisterial authority, . . .	-	-	By Magisterial authority, . . .	-	-	2	
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	30	27	Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	24	17		
Total, . . .	30	27	Total, . . .	24	19		

The punishments inflicted here, during the year, were imposed by the Governor, except on two occasions, when he was obliged to seek the authority of a Magistrate for the punishment of refractory females. I am in hopes that the removal of the female refractory cells from the male prison, previously referred to, will effect a reduction in the offenders of this class. Hitherto female prisoners were obliged to be conducted all through the male prison to the refractory cells, which was often very subversive of order and discipline, and was the cause of a good deal of irregularity.

Employment on day of Inspection.
Punitive Labour.

Under sentence of hard labour, employed at shot drill, . . . Males 27

Seven
Districts.
—
Kildare
County
Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pumping and picking oakum,	25	Washing,	8
Picking oakum,	20	Darning,	5
Shoemaking,	2	Sewing,	3
Cooking,	1		
Wardens,	2		
Gardening,	1		
Smith,	1		
Carpenter,	1		
Tailoring,	1		
Total,	54	Total,	16

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	54	16
Industrial labour,	1	—
Sick,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	—	—
Total in custody,	56	16

*Net profit—the produce of the prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—
for the last three years.*

1867, . £26 19s. 10d. | 1868, . £11 5s. 0½d. | 1869, . £62 14s. 9½d.

*Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three
preceding years.*

1867, . . 3.48d. | 1868, . . 4.49d. | 1869, . . 4.48d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £2,924 12s. 6d. | 1868, . £2,629 17s. 11½d. | 1869, . £2,383 4s. 8½d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,263 7s. 4½d. | 1868, . £1,271 12s. 8½d. | 1869, . £1,269 6s. 4½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £13 18s. 6d. | 1868, . £33 14s. 6.7d. | 1869, . £29 16s. 11d.

*Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last
three years.*

1867, . £42 17s. 0d. | 1868, . £159 0s. 6d. | 1869, . £361 11s. 0d.

*Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c.,
of certain classes of prisoners.*

1867, . £224 11s. 9d. | 1868, . £284 7s. 0d. | 1869, . £224 0s. 7d.

Labour.

Punitive labour for males, as carried out here, consists of shot drill for two hours daily. This is considered the hard labour class; for prisoners not so sentenced are worked at the crank-pump and in picking oakum, at which latter employment all are occupied until 8 at night, excepting such as are tradesmen, who are engaged at their several handicrafts. Those employed at the crank-pump, during the periods of relief, are also compelled to pick oakum. I would certainly recommend that a greater

* Prisoners under sentence of hard labour were also employed at industrial labour and are included under that head.

South
Dunfries.
Kildare
County
Gaol.

distinction should be made between prisoners sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced. All hard labour prisoners, both male and female, should be compelled to pick a greater given quantity of oakum than the ordinary prisoners. Working the crank-pump, solely by hard-labour men, would be for obvious reasons objectionable, yet I consider that men so sentenced, when in custody, should perform the chief part of the pumping required.

Washing, sewing, and needle-work, comprise the principal occupation of females, and no distinction is made between hard labour and ordinary female prisoners here, which in my opinion is a defect that should be remedied.

A list is kept of tools, such as scissors, knives, &c., served to each prisoner, and these are all taken out of the cells at 8 o'clock every evening, and lights are extinguished at 8.15.

The net produce of prison labour, disposed of outside the prison in 1869, compared with the two previous years, was considerably increased, and consequently the average cost of each prisoner per annum was reduced.

The cost of officers here, in the same year, amounted to £1,269 6s. 4½d., and the total expenses of the prison, exclusive of officers, came to £1,176 13s. 1½d., thus the cost of officers exceeded all other expenses of the gaol by £92 13s. 2½d. Although this gaol is conducted on a much more economical system than most of our county or borough prisons, still the extravagance of maintaining the establishment on its present footing, is very apparent, as may be seen by the above figures. In many English prisons the staff of intern or discipline officers is about 1 to every 20 prisoners, but here the proportion is 1 officer to less than every 6 prisoners. In the present mutable state of our prison law, however, I cannot recommend such changes as under other circumstances I should be forced to submit to the consideration of the Board.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	N.	F.	N.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	33	—	32	—
Average daily number of pupils,	11.08	—	12.9	—
Number of days on which School was held,	289	—	258	—

School-hours.—Males—12 to 1.30, p.m.

There was no school carried on at the time of my inspection, as the schoolmaster had just been dismissed by the Board, and a new one not yet appointed. The usual school hours for males is from 12 to 1.30 daily, and the school-room is properly fitted up and divided into separate stalls. The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is duly visited by their Inspectors. There is none carried on in the female prison; the only instruction imparted is that given by the Sisters of Mercy, and by the Roman Catholic Chaplain. Considering the large number of females that frequent the gaol, I cannot but think it is the duty of the Board to provide a school for them, in which they may receive some moral and secular instruction, and I would here draw attention to the 106th section of the Prisons Act, which directs that a school shall be provided for all poor prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary.—According to scale recommended by the Inspectors-General in Circular 235, dated the 2nd March, 1868.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 5d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new

milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt per cwt., 1s. 9d.; coal, per ton, 18s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; soap, white, per cwt., £1 12s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 4s.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kildare
County
Gaol.

The legally prescribed dietary table is strictly observed, and the provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality, being generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains.

Books and Journals.

The Clerk keeps the registries and books of finance with exemplary care and diligence. All the entries are duly checked by the Governor, and the books are compared both by him and the Local Inspector with much precision and regularity.

The journals of these two officers are full and explicit records of the several duties performed by them, as they appear to note all matters of importance connected with the management of the prison in their journals. By this means the Board and the Inspectors-General may at any time become cognizant of all important matters relating to the prison. The journal of the Roman Catholic Chaplain is very meagre indeed, merely recording the dates of his visits, which information is obtainable in the extern officers' gate-book. That of the Protestant Chaplain is much fuller. As the mode in which these journals should be kept is laid down by statute, I beg to refer to the 69th section of the Prisons Act in regard to this subject.

I must here also draw attention to the 11th section of 19 and 20 Vic., c. 68, as well as to the 8th rule of the by-laws relating to the duties of Chaplains, in regard to the appointment of the Chaplains' substitutes. For I find that two gentlemen, not legally appointed, do duty here for the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and one for the Protestant Chaplain. As grave irregularities have occurred in other gaols by infringement of these rules, it is my duty to bring these matters under the notice of the Board. At the same time it should be understood that the inspection of provisions are always made by the legally authorized Chaplains themselves.

The journal of the Medical Officer is fully and regularly kept.

No provision is made here for carrying out the 107th section of the Prisons Act, in regard to the portion of the profits of labour to which poor prisoners, not sentenced to hard labour, are entitled. I therefore submit that the Board should direct means to be adopted for carrying out the provision of this section, and if the duly authorized work-ledger were properly kept there would be no difficulty in the matter.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	5	5	4	15	2	6	2	2
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein, .	66	216	160	457	404	156	14	21
Average daily number in hospital, .	18	6	44	125	111	43	039	058
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital, .	103	181	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol, .	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine, .	£15 13s. 9d.		£7 3s. 2d.		£19 0s. 1d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates.

1870—One; 13th April.

The sanitary condition of the prison is so carefully attended to by the Medical Officer that very few prisoners were admitted to the hospital

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Gaol.

during the year, the number up to the day of my inspection being only 2 males and 2 females.

I am happy to find that the salary of this Officer has been raised, and that the prescriptions are now made up by the Apothecary in the town, for, considering the healthy state of the prison, there is no necessity for any extravagant pharmaceutical arrangements.

The cost of medicines in 1869 amounted to £19 0s. 1d.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.				£	s.	d.		
Non-resident.								
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Warders.	F. Newton, Matron,	35	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0		R. Campbell, Shoemaker,	32	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0		Wm. Manders, Carpenter,	40	0	0
Frederick J. Falkiner, esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0		Jas. Hempstead, Tailor,	32	0	0
					John Lacey,	30	0	0
					Hugh H. Bigger,	30	0	0
Resident.								
Edw. J. Glides, esq., Governor,	250	0	0	Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	35	0	0	
Jeremiah McKenna, Head Warder,	62	10	0	Schoolmaster, warder, vacant	30	0	0	
Edwin Crichton, Clerk,	50	0	0	Mrs. Julia Campbell, Matron,	40	0	0	
				Mrs. Catherine Bigger, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0	
				Mrs. Mary Molloy, Assist. Matron,	15	0	0	
				Mrs. Margt. Lyons, Hospital Matron,	20	0	0	

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Mrs. Ellen Stewart, Hospital Assistant Matron, appointed, not confirmed; Mrs. Margaret Lyons, appointed. Mrs. Sarah Clinging, Assistant-Matron, resigned; Mrs. Mary Molloy, appointed. William Brahan, Schoolmaster, warder, dismissed, 21st December.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	216	233
Chaplain, Established Church,	225	209
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	250	248
Surgeon,	239	206
Apothecary,	146	-

Board of Superintendence.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.	Samuel G. Ireland, esq., J.P.
Major H. L. Barton, D.L.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P.	De Penrhony O'Kelly, esq., J.P.
Major R. H. Burrows, J.P.	T. Cooke Trench, esq., J.P.	Thos. Hendrick, esq., J.P.
Patrick Nolan, esq.	Baron De Robeck, J.P.	
P. H. Henry, esq., J.P.		

The Board meet for the performance of business on the first Wednesday of every month, when the salaries of intern officers and small bills are paid by a cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who is bound to produce receipts at the following meeting. The salaries of extern officers are paid half-yearly at Assizes.

General Remarks.

I inspected individually every prisoner, and heard no complaints except from two, who brought serious charges against some of the subordinate officers. On investigating those charges, however, I was not able to discover that there was sufficient foundation for them, but had serious doubts as to the state of mind of one of these prisoners, who appeared to be either suffering from hallucinations, or feigning to be so. I requested the Local Inspector to watch these cases, and informed the prisoners that they were to make any complaints they had in future to this officer.

CHARLES P. BOYRKE, *Inspector-General.*

KILKENNY COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 8TH AND 9TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
" Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
" Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
" Further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	—	9	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in custody,	31	3	34	—	—	—

Thirty-four prisoners (of whom only 3 were females) formed the entire number in custody at the above date. Thirteen of these were disposed of summarily, 11 at quarter sessions and assizes, 4 were military offenders, 2 were debtors, and 4 untried.

Juveniles.

		In Custody on the day of Inspection.	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted Summarily,	1	6
	Committed for Trial,	—	3
	Total,	1	9
	Workhouse Offenders (included above),	1	2
	Committed—Once,	1	8
	" Twice,	—	1
	Number sent to Reformatories,	—	1

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.

Eleven juveniles were committed here during the year, 2 of whom were sentenced to reformatories. One only, a boy, was in custody at the time of my inspection. He was a workhouse offender, and was about to proceed to a reformatory. I found this youth being exercised with grown-up prisoners, and in association with them. This is a very objectionable practice, as juveniles should always be strictly separated from adults. I would therefore recommend that a certain number of cells in both the male and female prisons should be set apart for this class of prisoner, and that every precaution should be taken to prevent any communication between them and other prisoners. There was 1 prisoner in custody in 1869 known to have been in a reformatory, but none during the current year.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	40	6	1869,	25	9
1868,	28	6	1870 (day of Inspection),	31	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	3	1	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	-	-
1868,	3	2	Day of Inspection,	-	1
1869,	-	2			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.		
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	43	8	24	4	29	6	10	-	7	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	24	9	16	3	12	1	2	-	3	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	1	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
Robbery,	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	32	16	20	15	15	13	2	2	1	5
Receiving stolen goods,	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	10	-	11	-	4	-	4	-	7	-
Revenue offences,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Kilkenny
County and
City East.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences:										
Against property, with violence,	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	2	—	4	3	5	6	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	4	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Workhouse offences,	1	2	—	1	4	4	1	—	—	1
Trespass,	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal fishing,	3	—	3	—	6	—	3	—	—	—
Cruelty to animals,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	1	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Using threatening language,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly conduct,	4	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gambling,	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approvers,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having unwholesome meat in possession,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
On suspicious circumstances,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wife desertion,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sodomy,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Having gun-caps in his possession in a proclaimed district,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Intent to steal,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	191	50	120	38	106	35	27	2	25	8
Vagrancy,	3	—	3	6	2	13	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	26	40	33	40	49	16	1	1	—	1
Debt,	5	1	8	1	10	—	2	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	39	4	34	4	27	13	1	—	—	—
Total,	304	95	198	89	194	77	31	3	25	9

The total number of committals during the year, up to the day of my inspection, was 271, viz.—194 males and 77 females. Of these, two only were for attempting to take life, i.e., 1 for sending threatening letters, and 1 for manslaughter. One hundred and thirty-three males and 48 females are classed as criminals; while as many as 49 males and 16 females were committed for drunkenness.

Debtors.

Pauper and master debtors are properly separated here; but the quarters of the former were by no means clean or well kept, and their sleeping cells are not heated or supplied with bells or gas; but, as I am in hopes that Parliament will shortly assimilate the law of debt in Ireland to that in force in England, I cannot recommend any outlay to be incurred on these quarters.

There were two male pauper debtors in custody on the day of my visit, and up to that date no female had been committed for debt during the year.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	8	1		Debtors,	10	—	
Criminals,	134	42		Criminals,	133	48	
Vagrants,	3	6		Vagrants,	2	13	
Drunkards,	33	40		Drunkards,	49	16	
Total,	198	89		Total,	194	77	

SOUTH DISTRICT. <i>Kilbenny County and City Gaol.</i>	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.	Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).		From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
		M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	166	42	Committed	Once within the year,	159 57
	Twice	9	7		Twice	11 5
	Thrice	2	1		Thrice	1 2
	Four times	—	1		Four times	— 1
	Five times	—	2		Five times	— —
	Seven times	—	1		Seven times	— —
	Eight times	—	1		Eight times	— —
	Total,	177	53		Total,	171 63
No. of above committed for first time,				No. of above committed for first time,		
115 27				109 41		

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Date.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		Date.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24.76	3.67	—	23.33	4.33	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	39		7th June.	40		16th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	21		5th Jan.	20		23rd March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	33		7th June.	33		17th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	11		10th Nov.	11		23rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		23rd Dec.	16		1st April.
Ditto, of females,	2		8th Aug.	1		1st Nov.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

11th March, 1863,	74	12th August, 1867,	77
16th August, 1864,	56	14th October, 1868,	49
6th October, 1865,	68	7th June, 1869,	39
2nd November, 1866,	51	16th August, 1870,	40

Three times was the greatest number that any male was committed during 1869 and 1870; but 2 females were committed five times, and one eight times, in 1869. Four was the greatest number of times any woman was committed this year; and on November 1st there was only 1 female inmate of the prison, the average daily number in custody during this year being a little over 4. The lowest number of males in custody at any one time this year was 16, and the highest 33. The table showing the highest number of prisoners in gaol at any one time during the last eight years would appear to indicate a sensible diminution of crime in this district during that period.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14	8	Kitchens,	1	1
Yards,	4	3	Store Rooms,	3	4
Day Rooms,	3	2	Laundry,	—	3
Solitary Cells,	3	4	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	43	—	Lavatories,	4	4
Single Cells of larger size,	88	70	Baths,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Privy,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	1	Water closets,	4	4
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Fumigating Room,	1	—
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.		Pump,	1	—
School Room—instructed in main hall,			Wells,	2	—
Workshops,	3	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Worksheds,	13	—	Crank mill,	1	—
			Other machines for hard labour—shot drill,	1	—
			Tell-tale clock,	1	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.

The condition of order and cleanliness in which I found this gaol at the time of my inspection was satisfactory, and reflects credit upon its management. A great part of the building is now unoccupied, and even the accommodation of the new separate prison very much exceeds present requirements. At the time of my visit, owing to the heating apparatus being out of order, there was great irregularity and want of discipline among the prisoners, as it was found necessary to permit them to warm themselves at large fires in two of the day-rooms—around which I found them huddled together in hatches. I also saw 24 male prisoners being exercised together in the ring, composed of tried and untried prisoners, and including in their number the juvenile already referred to, all being under the supervision of only one officer. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to suppose that proper discipline could have been carried on. Tried and untried prisoners should never be permitted to associate, or be exercised together. I therefore submit that greater attention should be paid to the classification and discipline of prisoners.

The want of proper reception wards is a great defect here; and as there is such an abundance of room in the prison, I consider that great advantage would accrue by apportioning a certain number of cells in each prison to this purpose, in which prisoners on their arrival, and previous to their being seen by the doctor, should be placed. They should then be washed and cleansed, and medically inspected before being passed into their proper wards.

Both separate prisons are supplied with a sufficient quantity of lavatories and water-closets; there is also a bath in the male and female prisons, and in the hospital; but I should recommend weights or porters to be put up on all the water-closet doors, especially on that in the master debtor's quarters, in order to prevent the emission of disagreeable effluvia.

There is a good supply of water on the premises, forced to the cisterns by a crank pump. A small hand pump is also available, but at the time of my visit there was a scarcity of water, owing to a leakage in one of the pipes. The sewerage of the prison is said to be effective. Gas is supplied to each wing of the prison, to the inspection-hall, and to the passage leading to the prison; and I understand that since my inspection it has been introduced into a certain number of the cells.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is off the central hall, and is furnished with a good steam boiler, which heats the water for this department and the laundry. The bath used by male prisoners is connected with the kitchen, which does not appear to be an appropriate place for ablutionary performances; but in the expectation of legislation in regard to our prisons I cannot recommend its removal to a more suitable position at present.

Tell-tale Clock.

There is one tell-tale clock situated in the central hall, where the night-watch patrol. It is pegged every hour, but I do not consider it sufficiently protected from being tampered with, and would recommend that in future it be pegged half hourly, and that the key of it be kept by the Governor, who should himself take the markings every morning, and enter them in his journal, as well as in the "State of Prisons at Lockings." The vigilance of the night-watchman is also tested by a bell which is rung by the Governor, and which the former officer is required to answer.

Photography.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilkeny
County and
City Gaol.

Photography is performed by a man from the town at the rate of 5s. for each prisoner. If this duty were done by one of the prison staff, it would, in my opinion, be a much more economical arrangement, and the objection of allowing strangers to have access to prisoners would be avoided.

A cell in the old male prison is fitted up for the fumigation of male prisoners' clothing, that of the females is not subjected to this process, though it is washed before being put away.

Chapel.

The chapel is well arranged on an elevated tier, and the sexes are here properly separated.

The prison, both inside and out, has been all painted this year by prison labour, and presented a very clean and tidy appearance, with the exception of the boarding of the corridors and passages which was dirty. It should be all periodically washed and kept clean.

Laundry.

The laundry is composed of five stalls, but no water is laid on to the washing troughs. Hot water is supplied from the kitchen, and cold is carried from the barrels in the yard; but I would recommend this system to be altered. Hot and cold water should be laid on to each stall, and prisoners compelled to remain in their several stalls unless permitted by the matron to leave them. There is a drying-room attached to the laundry, which appears to answer the requirements of the prison.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		In Store.	Male Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.	Female Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	55		40	Shirts, . . .	51	32		Shifts, . . .		10	14
Sheets, pairs of,	93		55	Jackets, . . .	64	15		Jackets, . . .		16	10
Rugs, . . .	60		61	Vests, . . .	55	15		Petticoats, . .		17	20
Hammocks or				Trowsers, . .	44	29		Aprons, . . .		4	10
Cots, . . .	74		30	Caps, . . .	43	24		Neckkerchiefs, .		8	44
Bedticks, . .	30		10	Shoes, Slippers, &				Shoes, Slippers, &			
Bedsteads, .	105		-	Clogs, pairs of,	29	17		Clogs, pairs of,		2	11

The stock of clothing and bedding was sufficient, and appeared in good repair; and the prisoners were comfortably and warmly clad. The male clothing not in use is in the charge of the clerk, and the several class warders have small stores for the prisoners of their respective classes. The sheets and the female clothing are kept by the matron, as also the materials for making these articles, which are made up in the female prison. Shoes are made in the male prison, but I was sorry to find that the other male clothing is made by a tailor hired from the town. If a tailor warder were employed, and proper advantage taken of prisoners of that trade committed here (of which I find there were six during the current year), I think that all male clothing could be made up in the prison, as is the case in most of our gaols.

I do not consider that there is a sufficiently accurate account kept of the materials issued for conversion into clothing and sheeting, and would recommend a more business-like system to be introduced into this department; added to which, stock of all prison property and clothing should be taken by the Governor and Local Inspector at least three or four times a year.

I find that neither stockings nor socks are furnished here. Though these articles are not ordered by statute, they are supplied in many prisons, and add very much to the comfort and health of the prisoners; and, as they could be made by the females at a very small cost, I would submit that they be supplied here.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilbenny
County and
City Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869. From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	11	-	Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	-

There is only one properly heated and fitted solitary cell, which is in the male prison, but there are four others in each prison which can be used in summer. I understood that one similar to that recently put up in the male prison was to be arranged for the females, so that I trust this has now been done. The punishments here during the year (only three in number), were all inflicted by the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
At hard labour,	21	-
In cells,	4	1
Prison duties,	4	-
Total,	29	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Cooking,	1	-
Shoemaking,	1	-
Washing,	-	2
Total,	2	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	21	-
Industrial labour,	2	2
Unemployed,	4	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	-
Prison duties,	2	-
Total in custody,	31	3

Labour.

The punitive labour carried on consists chiefly of the crank-pump and the tread-wheel for four hours a day in winter, and four and a half in summer. Four men work the crank-pump for a quarter of an hour at a time. The tread-wheel is not adapted to any other purpose but to punishment. Shot-drill has not been lately carried on here, though this mode of inflicting hard labour was practised until recently. The industrial labour pursued is extremely small indeed, the profits arising therefrom disposed of outside the gaol being last year nil. Taking the amount of labour performed in this prison altogether, I am bound to state that it is of the most meagre and unprofitable description. There is no properly fixed amount of hard labour laid down, and so little is industrial labour attended to, that all the clothing of the prisoners is not even made up by them. This is a very exceptional state of affairs, and not at all creditable to the management of this prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilbrony
County and
City Gaol.

One hour daily is given for breakfast and one hour for dinner, as also one for religious instruction, and an hour and a half for school, making in all four and a half hours daily during which prisoners are exempted from labour. Untried prisoners, and those not sentenced to hard labour, also get two hours exercise in the ring daily. This is a waste time in my opinion that is quite unwarrantable. I therefore think it is the duty of the Board to insist upon the prisoners committed here to be employed with greater advantage to themselves and the prison. Half an hour allowed for breakfast, and three-quarters of an hour for dinner, would be quite sufficient; and if a certain number of officers were to take their meals within the prison, this arrangement could be carried out. The Chaplains are only required to impart religious instruction to the prisoners twice a week, exclusive of Sundays; and as I find that in 1869, the visits of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains only numbered 165 and 160 respectively, religious instruction could not have been imparted for one hour every day by these gentlemen, provided these visits are faithfully recorded. Where prisoners are industriously or punitively employed in the open air, for any time exceeding two hours daily, it is not considered necessary to give them the additional walking exercise described above, nor is there any such rule laid down by statute.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	40	6	40	4
Average daily number of pupils,	6.25	0	6	0.5
Number of days on which School was held,	259	207	221	178

School hours.—From 12½ till 2, P.M., for Males and Females.

At the time of my inspection I understood there had been no school from the beginning of the year, although the rule is that it should be held for an hour and a half daily in the central hall, and that all male prisoners under twenty-one years of age should be compelled to attend. The turnkeys by rotation are supposed to instruct the males; the matron, or her assistant, any females that are considered capable of learning. As the teachers are not trained, and as all the warders and matrons are supposed to be capable of imparting instruction, I fear little good can result from either their moral or secular instruction.

The 106th section of the Prisons Act clearly lays down that provision should be made in all gaols for the instruction of every poor prisoner. I therefore submit that the school should be worked on a better footing, and that a competent officer should be appointed to teach in each school. The Chaplains should also frequently inspect the schools, and superintend the secular instruction of the prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ½ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3.—Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Class 3.—Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. bread (brown) and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

KILBENNY COUNTY AND CITY GAOL.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea (without milk) at supper, on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 5d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 4½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 10½d.; rice, per cwt., £1; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 5d.; coal, per ton, £1; turf, per box of 20 stone, 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb. (dip), 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867,	3d.	|	1868,	3d.	|	1869,	4d.
-------	-----	--	-------	-----	--	-------	-----

The provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality, and I received no complaints from any of the prisoners on this score; they are all obtained by contract, except the potatoes, but are not inspected according to statute by the Chaplains. I would therefore beg attention of these gentlemen to the 69th section of the Prisons Act in relation to this duty. The store of meal is kept in the kitchen by the cook warder, who receives and issues it. The bread and milk are kept in the female prison.

I would suggest that the proper officer to have charge of the store of meal would be the storekeeper, who should issue it daily to the cook warder—these officers would then be a check on one another.

Books and Journals.

The several books and registries are carefully and regularly kept by the clerk, but some of the prescribed forms and books named in the list in the inspection sheet, and ordered by authority, are not in use. Neither the proper Work Ledger nor Daily Employment of Prisoners Book are kept, so that the provisions of the 107th section of the Prisons Act cannot be complied with. I therefore would suggest that all the necessary and authorized books and forms be obtained and properly and regularly kept. The journal of the Local Inspector is regularly written up, and he appears to report favourably on every occasion on the state of the prison.

The journals of the Chaplains are very meagre, recording little except the dates of their visits. I found also that these gentlemen do not appoint their substitutes in compliance with the requirements of the by-laws, or of the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 68. As it is most important that the duties of the Chaplain should be performed by the legally authorized Chaplains, I consider that the Board should request these gentlemen to adhere more strictly to the prescribed rules, which are clear and unambiguous.

I must also refer the Medical Officer to the by-laws and statute in regard to the keeping of his journal, which should be written up on every visit, and his observations should be full, clear, and explicit. I regret to observe that the remarks he now makes are only occasional.

The Governor's journal is regularly kept, but I would be glad if it were a more full and complete record of all duties performed by him during the day.

All officers going out of the prison should be provided with passes, signed by the Governor, as the want of these permits often lead to great irregularities amongst the subordinate officers.

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.*
 1867, . £2,136 2s. 2d. | 1868, . £1,917 5s. 8d. | 1869, . £1,860 19s. 6d.

Kilkenny County and City Gaol. *Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.*
 1867, . £1,089 6s. 2d. | 1868, . £1,091 4s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,089 12s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.
 1867, . £56 5s. 5d. | 1868, . £57 13s. 9d. | 1869, . £60 1s. 5d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.
 1867, . £34 17s. 0d. | 1868, . £32 19s. 0d. | 1869, . £26 0s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.
 1867, . £59 10s. 2d. | 1868, . £129 11s. 1d. | 1869, . —

From one of the above tables it will be seen that the average cost of each prisoner here per annum is very large indeed, amounting in 1869 to £60 1s. 5d. The total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, for the same year, came to £834 7s. 5d., but the cost of officers amounted to £1,089 12s. 1d., or £255 4s. 8d. more than all the other expenses of the gaol. There are 11 intern or discipline officers in the prison, and the daily average number of prisoners in 1869 was about 30, i.e., an allowance of less than 3 prisoners to each officer.

In some of the English prisons 1 discipline officer to 20 or 30 prisoners is considered quite sufficient, so that, judging from these facts and figures, it cannot but be observed how urgent is the necessity for reform in the county and borough prisons of Ireland.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	10	6	24	5	21	1	15	2
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	307	147	778	161	1,142	28	468	56
Average daily number in hospital,	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.5	3.1	.08	1.3	0.16
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	129	38	53	28	74	22	104	36
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£49 12s. 7d.	—	£24 17s. 5d.	—	£33 11s. 9d.	—	—	—

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates.

One—24th March, 1869. None up to day of inspection in 1870.

The hospitals for both sexes are under the same roof (that for males on the ground floor, and that for females upstairs), and are supplied with a water-closet and a bath for each sex. At the time of my visit the nurse had lately died, so the Board judiciously determined not to appoint another permanent nurse, but to employ one from the town when occasion requires it, the number of patients in hospital this year being only 15 males and 2 females.

The medicines are prepared by an apothecary from the town, and his bill is paid at each assizes, being first certified for by the doctor.

The cost of medicines last year came to £23 11s. 9d., though the numbers of prisoners in hospital was only 22, viz., 21 males and 1 female. This would appear to be a large sum in proportion to the number of prisoners in hospital.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.	£	s.	d.	Resident.	£	s.	d.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
William Hayden, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	James Leonard, Clerk and Storekeeper,	55	0	0	Kilkenny County and City West.
Rev. Walter de Montmorency, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	Michl. Murray, can instruct in weaving,	37	0	0	
Rev. M. Howley, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0	Thomas McCullagh, can instruct in vat and brush making,	37	0	0	
John James, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	65	0	0	Jeffrey Mara, Gate Porter,	37	0	0	
				John Hoey, Cabinetmaker,	37	0	0	
				Thos. Molloy, Shoemaker,	37	0	0	
				William Cole,	37	0	0	
Resident.				Mrs. Jane Hoey, Matron,	55	0	0	
E.H. Robbins, esq., Governor, 300	0	0		Mrs. M. A. McCullagh, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0	
Michael Leonard, 1st Turnkey, 44	0	0						

Vacancies.

The Rev. Fintan Phelan, R.C. chaplain, resigned 9th February, 1870, and the Rev. M. Howley was appointed in his stead, on the 2nd March, 1870. Mrs. Eliza Murray, hospital nurse, died the 30th October last.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	113	151
Chaplain, Established Church,	100	143
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	143
Surgeon,	134	112

Board of Superintendence.

Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P.
Major Howard St. George, D.L., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.
Wm. Hamford Flood, esq., D.L., J.P.	Capt. Thos. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	James Sullivan, esq., J.P.
	Harvey De Montmorency, esq., J.P.	Joseph Empson, esq.
		John M'Croery, esq.

The Board meets on the second Wednesday of every month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of the subordinate officers and small bills are paid. The Governor's salary, and those of the superior officers are settled half-yearly at assizes, and the bridewell accounts quarterly.

Bridewells.

I annex my tabular reports on the condition of the bridewells of the county, and would draw special attention to those of Callan and Thomas-town. The accommodation of these buildings is bad and insecure, and as they are both within easy distance of the county prison, I submit that both of these bridewells should be closed, and that proper police lock-up should be provided in their stead, by which arrangement a considerable saving would be effected.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kilkenny
County and
City.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Callan.		Thomastown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	38	5	52	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	31	3	41	3
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	18	3	18	—
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	3	16	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly; transmittals direct.		Monthly; transmittals direct.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Some irregular. No time mentioned in some of them for prisoners to be brought up for trial, merely on "Remand."		Some illegal, and signed by only one magistrate for longer periods than three days.	
Registry,	Regularly kept.		Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Repairs good; order bad.	
Security,	Yard very insecure.		Yard very insecure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Four very small cells, and two day rooms.		Sufficient; only some of the cells furnished. 20 cells in all.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean, good, and sufficient.		Sufficient and good, but blankets not clean.	
Water, how supplied?	A cistern which catches the rain water.		None; pump out of repair, and was so at my colleague's inspection last year.	
Sewerage,	None. A cesspool which is sometimes cleared out.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4d.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15 per annum.		£30 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Court-house-keeper at £8 per annum.		Court-house-keeper at £8 per annum.	
Remarks,	This is a small and badly arranged building; yards very insecure; and as it is within 9 miles of Kilkenny, the fare to which by the public car is only 6d., the bridewell should be closed. Many prisoners are kept there that should be sent to the county gaol. One female in custody, whose commitment is irregular, and she complained of being ill, and unable to eat her food.		The bridewell is connected by rail with the county prison, and is only 9 miles from Kilkenny, it should be therefore shut up.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
*Kilkenny
County and
City,
Bridewells.*

		Urlingford.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		23	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .		14	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceeding Inspection, . . .		3	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .		1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Once a fortnight at Johnstown.		
Committals, whether regular?	Some irregular.		
Registry,	Well and regularly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Good.		
Security,	Fair with care.		
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and clean.		
Water, how supplied?	By pump.		
Sewerage,	None but cesspool.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean and well ventilated.		
Cost of dietary per head per day, .	4d. per head per day.		
Salary of Keeper,	£15 a year.		
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Court-house-keeper at £8 a year, and is a Con- stabulary pensioner.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody; house very well and tidily kept.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.King's
County
Gaol.KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
12TH OCTOBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Total,	14	2	16	—	—	—

Fourteen males and 2 females were the total numbers confined here at the time of my inspection, being less than half of those in custody at the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these 1 was a debtor, 2 were untried, 6 were disposed of at quarter sessions and assizes, and 7 summarily.

Juveniles in Custody.

	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years. { On day of Inspection—Committed for Trial,	1	—
From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection—Convicted Summarily,	4	1
„ „ „ Committed for Trial,	1	—
„ „ „ Sent to Reformatory,	1	—

Although only 1 juvenile was in custody on the day of my inspection, 6 had been in gaol during this year, 1 of whom, a male, was sent to a reformatory. I was informed that these prisoners are kept strictly apart, and not allowed to associate with other prisoners, which is a very essential precaution.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	22	5	1869,	31	6
1868,	10	6	1870 (day of Inspection),	14	2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	—	1869,	—	—
1868,	1	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
King's County Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	2	1	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	-	-
1868,	1	1	Day of inspection,	-	-
1869,	-	4			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

Up to and including day of inspection, one female.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	40	8	46	5	27	6	1	1	12	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	-	3	1	4	-	2	-	2	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
Robbery,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	18	14	17	10	12	5	4	1	5	3
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person, threatening,	3	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Against property without violence,	4	3	7	-	8	2	1	-	1	-
Affecting the public peace,	3	-	7	5	4	4	-	-	-	-
Cursing the Queen,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquitted, no bill, no prosecution,	6	1	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	87	31	98	26	75	20	11	2	28	6
Vagrancy,	2	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	26	21	23	14	21	13	-	-	1	-
Debt,	4	1	3	-	3	2	1	-	1	-
Remanded for further examination,	23	5	24	2	16	2	2	-	1	-
Total,	141	63	151	43	115	38	14	2	31	6

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
King's
County
Gaol.

10th July, 1863,	64	17th April, 1867,	33
15th December, 1864,	60	17th January, 1868,	35
6th January, 1865,	54	24th October, 1869,	37
21st March, 1866,	27	23rd February, 1870,	33

Five was the greatest number of times any one prisoner had been committed here during this year, and there does not appear to be in this district such perversity in crime as in many others in Ireland. The highest number of prisoners of both sexes at any one time in custody was 33, and at one period there was only 1 female in custody, while 8 was the highest number of this sex in custody at any one time during the year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	2	Bakery,	1	-
Yards,	3	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	2	2	Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Lavatories,	6	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Baths,	7	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Privies,	3	4
high = 432 cubic feet,	85	40	Water-closets,	8	-
Single Cells of larger size,	10	-	Fumigating Room,	1	-
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Reception Room or Cell,	1	-
Chapel,	One		Pumps,	2	-
School Room,	1	-	Crank-mill,	1	-
Workshop,	1	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-
Kitchen,	One				

The regularity, cleanliness, and discipline of the prison was very creditable to all the officers concerned. The lower tier of one of the wings of the male prison is used as a reception ward; but I was sorry to find that all prisoners are not, as a rule, bathed as they enter the prison, or at stated periods during their imprisonment. As it is perfectly impossible to keep the prison clothing or bedding in a proper state of cleanliness, unless prisoners are systematically and regularly bathed, I would submit to the Board that no healthy prisoner should be allowed to remain even an hour in the prison without being washed and cleansed, and that they be all bathed once a week during their imprisonment. This rule could not be followed at present in the female prison, as there is no regular bath with hot and cold water laid on there; neither is there any reception ward, so that the 9th and 20th rules of the 109th section of the Prisons Act cannot be carried out. I therefore would submit that a proper female reception ward, supplied with a bath, may be fitted up as required by statute, and would suggest that the laundry, which is very unsuited at present for its purpose, may be converted into a reception ward. A good laundry and drying-room may then be put up in another part of the prison; for unless the law altogether abolishes this gaol, which I do not think is contemplated, these requirements will always be necessary, and most likely will become imperative.

There are six lavatories and eight water-closets in the male prison, but none of either in the female. I therefore suggest that a proper lavatory and water-closet be also supplied to the female prison, as the provisions made in this respect here are very unsatisfactory and unwholesome. Eight cells are furnished in the female prison suited to the separate system. They are airy, clean, and well ventilated, and the condition of this section of the prison reflects much credit on the matron.

Chapel.

Protestant and Roman Catholic services are celebrated in the one chapel, which is arranged with louveres so as to prevent the prisoners from seeing one another.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.King's
County
Gaol.*Solitary Cells.*

Two darkened cells are fitted up in the male prison for refractory prisoners. Their beds and bedding are given to them at night, which I think is an indulgence that should not be extended to male prisoners in solitary confinement. If the cell be properly heated, and furnished with a wooden guard-bed, a blanket at night would be quite sufficient bed clothing. The female solitary cell is by no means adapted for its purpose, it is furnished with a stove, and is not darkened. I think better provision should be made in this respect in the female prison, as it is most desirable that whenever it becomes necessary to punish prisoners in this way they should be made to feel the effects thereof. Added to this, the Prisons Act requires that suitable solitary cells should be provided in all prisons.

Water.

There is an abundant supply of water on the premises, which is forced to two large cisterns at the top of the building by a crank pump worked by eight men, and by another pump worked by two men. There is also a soft water tank in the female prison for the use of the laundry. Water is only laid on to the male separate prison, and has to be carried to all the yards, the hospital, the laundry, the female prison, and the debtors' quarters. I therefore must urge the importance of laying on a proper supply to each of these divisions of the prison.

Gas.

Gas is now introduced not only into the main separate prison, but into the cells, enabling prisoners to be employed at industrial pursuits until half-past seven o'clock in the evening. There are two tailors', two shoemakers' shops, and a carpenter's shop in the lower range of the male prison; there are also two cells fitted with looms, which are not now used, as the number of female prisoners usually in custody are too small to spin a sufficient quantity of yarn.

The two separate prisons are both properly heated by hot water pipes which run along the floors.

Kitchen.

The culinary requirements of this prison are but small, so that cooking is done in the old male laundry. I found two male prisoners sentenced to hard labour engaged here, which I think is a very objectionable practice, and submit that no prisoner sentenced to hard labour should be employed in the kitchen; and, indeed, the duties of the kitchen are so light, that one prisoner would, in my opinion, be quite enough to perform them, even though he may, in addition to the cooking, be compelled to carry water and coals throughout the prison.

Tell-tale Clocks.

There are two tell-tale clocks placed in the male prison. One is pegged half-hourly, and the other every quarter of an hour during the night by the watchman, who is locked in here, but can communicate with the Deputy Governor by means of a bell. The clocks are safely secured by Chubb's padlocks, and are examined every morning by the Deputy Governor, and their condition noted in the State of Prisons at Lockings. In the event of a peg being missed, the watchman is fined 3d. for each peg, and the fact noted against him in the Officers' Conduct Book. Five of the warders take the night watch in rotation, and on the other two nights of the week this duty is performed by the messenger. All the arrangements relative to the night watch here are excellent, and are, I consider, efficiently carried out. The room in which prisoners' own clothes are kept is fumigated by vitriol and common salt, which is considered an effective means of destroying vermin.

The stone sheds suggested by my colleague last year have not yet been erected, and I would therefore again draw attention to this very essential requisite. I think the present three-legged stools and tables in the cells are objectionable and dangerous, and would suggest that a shelf be put up in each cell, for books and such like requirements. All these matters could be completed by degrees by prison labour, and at a very small expense. The outside doors of the male prison are all furnished with excellent Chubb's locks, which add very much to their security. All the locks are repaired within the prison by one of the warders.

All the inside of the male prison and the officers' quarters, as well as the iron work of the prison, have lately been painted, which adds very much to the appearance and cleanliness of the prison. The work was executed by prison labour.

There are four skylights in the corridor of the male prison not protected with bars. I think it would add considerably to the safety of the prison if stout iron bars were placed over these skylights so as to prevent the possibility of escape.

Photostichus.

Photography is now carried on here by the Deputy-Governor, and is efficiently performed.

Visitors

Visits to convicted prisoners take place at the gate through two iron railings, and in presence of two officers. Permission for visits is granted by the Local Inspector, but the Governor has power to refuse this privilege if he thinks he has cause for so doing, and must always note the fact in his journal. No convicted prisoner is allowed a visit until he has been three months in custody, which is a salutary arrangement, conducing to the encouragement of good conduct.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.				
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs of,	115	200	Shirts,	50	28	Shifts,	4	25
Sheets, pairs of,	80	30	Jackets,	49	32	Jackets,	2	30
Eggs,	19	1	Vests,	56	30	Gowns,	2	50
Hammocks or Cots,	32	45	Trowsers,	39	18	Petticoats,	2	13
Bedticks,	30	118	Caps,	14	20	Aprons,	4	20
Bedsteads,	30	46	Stockings or socks, pairs of,	48	39	Neckerschiefs,	2	22
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	39	22	Caps,	4	15
						Stockings, pairs of,	2	30
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	2	10

The stock of clothing and bedding in the prison at the time of my inspection was sufficient, and generally of good quality. Some of the bed clothing was worn, but where this was the case an extra allowance was supplied to the prisoners. The blankets in the female hospital, too, were very much torn. Heretofore all prison clothing was made in the prison, and the quality of that material was very much superior to that now bought. Though it may not be possible, owing to the few prisoners now in custody, to manufacture the material, yet I think that under a good master tailor the male clothing should be made up in the prison. The Deputy-Governor keeps the principal part of the store of clothing and bedding, but that in use and the prisoners' own clothing are kept by a warder, who is accountable to the Deputy-Governor. The shoemaker warder has charge of all the shoes. Female clothing is kept by the matron, who gives an account of it to the Governor twice a year. The

SOUTH DISTRICT.
—
King's County
Coal.

SOUTH
DORSET.
King's
County
Gaol.

prisoners' own clothes are labelled and put away carefully, but there are no lists kept of the articles belonging to each prisoner. These should all be entered in a book and signed by the prisoner both on his entering and leaving the prison, in order to prevent any misunderstanding that might otherwise arise in regard to prisoners' property.

Stock of all stores is taken by the Governor three times a year, and all old articles are condemned by the Local Inspector.

Though the several stores appear to be kept with care, I would recommend their being concentrated and kept by one officer. All new articles of both male and female apparel, sheets and bedding, should be kept together, and only a sufficient quantity issued to the matron and reception warder for every-day use. I therefore trust that a greater degree of system and more business-like habits will be introduced in this department of the prison. Stockings and socks, though not ordered by statute, are very properly supplied to the prisoners here.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	2	Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	2
Stoppage of diet,	25	2	Stoppage of diet,	15	—
Total,	27	4	Total,	19	2

The punishments inflicted here during the year were of a trivial nature, and were all imposed by the authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing in laundry,	—	1
Total,	—	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking jute,	7	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Carpentering,	2	—
Cooks,	1	—
Wardman,	—	—
Total,	13	—

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	—	1
Industrial labour,	13	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	14	2

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years.

1867,	1868,	1869,
—	£10 14s. 9d.	£5 6s. 9d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867,	1868,	1869,
3½d.	4½d.	4d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,374 6s. 7d. | 1868, . £1,377 1s. 2d. | 1869, . £1,416 18s. 7½d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £907 8s. 6d. | 1868, . £875 4s. 0d. | 1869, . £879 1s. 2d.

King's
County
Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £57 11s. 11d. | 1868, . £68 2s. 0d. | 1869, . £57 16s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1867, . £2 10s. 0d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . £2 1s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £129 9s. 2d. | 1868, . £118 17s. 2d. | 1869, . £117 17s. 0d.

Labour.

There is absolutely no punitive labour carried on here, as all prisoners, irrespective of their sentences, are employed equally. This is a very great defect in prison management, as a marked difference should be made in the labour exacted from prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour and those who are not. I therefore submit that hard-labour male prisoners, when they are not employed at the crank-pump, should be compelled either to break a certain amount of stones daily, or to pick a given quantity of oakum; but whatever labour they are employed at, it should be of a more punitive nature than that carried on by prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. The industrial labour for males consists of picking jute (now carried on in the cells until 7.30 each evening), stone-breaking, painting, shoemaking, tailoring, and carpentry, while the ordinary prison duties of needlework and washing only are performed by females. Owing to the very small amount of industrial labour carried on here, and to the reduction in the number of prisoners of late years, the profits derived from prison labour sold outside the gaol last year merely amounted to £5 6s. 9d. I cannot but think that if even stone-breaking were carried on effectively, that the profits resulting from that labour would exceed this sum. The total expenses of the gaol in the same year, exclusive of officers, amounted to £543 4s. 2½d., but the cost of officers came to £879 1s. 2d., exceeding the former item by £335 16s. 11½d. The result is that the average cost of each prisoner for the year amounted to the enormous sum of £57 16s. 8d., or over a guinea a week, while the average cost per week of the ordinary diet for each prisoner amounted to the modest sum of two shillings and four pence.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	5	—	6	—
Average daily number of pupils,	1	—	14	—
Number of days on which school was held,	340	—	252	—
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males, from 1 to 2 o'clock, p.m.; females, from 1 to 2 o'clock, p.m.				

There is no regular school-room in either prison, which is very much to be regretted, as it is impossible that instruction can be properly imparted under the present system. The Deputy-Governor goes from cell to cell for an hour daily, and instructs youths and prisoners inclined to improve themselves, and no females, except juveniles, receive any secular instruction. I was informed that the matron teaches these when

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

King's
County
Gaol.

such are in custody. The school is under no board of education, nor are the teachers professionally trained. I was unable to discover from the registry that the Chaplains ever visit the schools, although by the 5th by-law relating to their duties, "Schools are to be considered as under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplains."

Dictary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with 3 muggins new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, males, 3 lbs., females, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesday in Lent, and on Good Friday, get, instead of milk, 2 oz. of molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup for dinner, tea without milk for supper.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week get vegetable soup for dinner every day, and no supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s.; turf, per 100 boxes, 4s.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.

The samples of the provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality, with the exception of the milk, and I observed in the inspection of the Provisions Book that fault is frequently found with it by the Chaplains. Care should be taken both by these officers and the Governor to reject any article of consumption unless it is of the best quality.

The Chaplains do not inspect the provisions often enough, or as frequently as is ordered in the by-laws. I beg, therefore, to draw the attention of these gentlemen to this subject, as it is clearly their duty to inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks," on three days at least in the week.

All articles of provision are obtained by contracts for three months, except potatoes, which are bought in the market by the Governor, and paid for by the Local Inspector.

Books and Journals.

The several books of registry and finance are carefully kept by the Deputy-Governor, who acts as clerk, but they are checked and compared by the Governor daily. Some of the prescribed forms, however, are not in use. These should be obtained, as they have been prepared with great care, with a view of facilitating the comparison of all entries in the accounts of the prison.

The journals of the superior officers are by no means properly kept, and, with the exception of the Governor's, none are kept in accordance with the requirements of the Prisons Act. The journal of the Local Inspector is not even written up on each occasion of his visit, and is of little or no importance as a prison record, although it should be the principal one. This journal is not ordered by statute nor in the by-laws of the prison, but, as it is comprised in the list of books directed by authority to be kept in all gaols, I submit that it is the duty of the Local Inspector to write a full and explicit journal recording the performance of all his duties, with such remarks thereon as he may think should be laid before the Board and the Inspectors-General.

The journals of the Chaplains are not kept in accordance with the provisions of the 69th section of the Prisons Act. I must therefore request more full compliance by these gentlemen with the portion of the

above section relating to their journals. Their substitutes are not legally appointed, though I observed that the Protestant Chaplain sometimes complies with the requirement of the law in this respect. As the 11th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, is clear and imperative on the appointment of Chaplains' substitutes, I must request that the Board will direct this statute to be observed, for in another gaol grave irregularities have arisen by reason of its infringement.

The Medical Officer does not either comply with the requirements of the 72nd section of the Prisons Act in regard to his journal. This book is frequently required as a reference, and should be most carefully kept. I therefore much regret that this officer does not follow the statutable directions in this respect, and must request the attention of the Board to this subject.

I perceived by the Governor's journal that he frequently visits the prison at unusual and unexpected hours of the night, so as to test the vigilance of the watchman, which is a very essential practice in all gaols.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		<i>Resident.</i>	
Robert Guining, esq., Local Inspector,	£70	Captain Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Governor,	200
Rev. Graham Craig, Protestant Chaplain,	40		
Rev. M. McElroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40		
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary,	20		
Edward Drumm, Messenger and Watchman,	15		
		William E. Haines, Deputy Governor, Clerk and Schoolmaster, £80	
		Eliza Cooke, Matron,	40
		Catherine Toovey, Deputy Matron,	25
		Maria Armstrong, Nurse,	20
		Jones Commins, 1st Turnkey,	40
		Patk. Cooke, Weaver, 2nd Turnkey,	30
		Thomas Johnson, Shoemaker, 3rd Turnkey,	30
		Joseph Bagnal, 4th Turnkey,	30
		Patrick Flanagan, Carpenter, 5th Turnkey,	30
		Benjamin Kenahan, Swab, 6th Turnkey,	30

The under officers are allowed £5 in lieu of rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	195	84
Chaplain, Established Church,	240	90
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	255	147
Physician,	134	85

The subordinate officers are paraded by the Governor four times a day, and at morning parade the orders of the day are read out, which I think an excellent system. A pass signed by the Governor or Deputy is required by each officer before he can leave the prison. They appeared a well-disciplined and useful staff.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	13	4	13	4	5	4	—	1
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	384	146	330	46	192	39	—	65
Average daily No. in hospital,	1	1½	1½	½	½	½	—	½
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	79	32	59	40	89	35	20	12
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1*	1*
Cost of medicine,	£19 18s. 8d.		£7 16s. 11d.		—		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates.

Two—Executed 27th May, 1870. Inquest held same day.

* Executed.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
King's
County
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.King's
County
Gaol.

Hospitals.

Two separate buildings are provided for this purpose, with good and well-ventilated wards, but no water-closets are supplied to either hospital, there being only a privy in each yard. The nurse always lives in the female hospital, and when there is a male patient a warder occupies during the night a room in the male hospital, and is locked in, but is furnished with a bell by which he can communicate with the night-watch if necessary. The medicines are procured from Dublin, and are compounded by the medical officer in the surgery.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Alfred Barry.	Henry Manly, esq.	Edward J. Briscoe, esq.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.	Captain M. Fox, R.M., J.P.
Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	Col. Thomas Bernard.	Wm. H. Walsh, esq., J.P.
Capt. Thos. A. Pierce, J.P.	The Earl of Rosse.	George Ridley, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of the month for the discharge of business and the payment of small accounts. A cheque is drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the following meeting.

The salaries of superior officers are paid half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewell.

There is only one bridewell in this county, which was inspected this year by my colleague, whose report I annex.

Bridewell.

STATE OF PARSONSTOWN DISTRICT BRIDEWELL.

	N.	P.
No. of Commitments in past year,	42	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	36	7
No. of Commitments in the quarter		
preceeding Inspection,	39	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	1
Petty Sessions, and transmittals,	Weekly; prisoners sometimes detained for a few days, in consequence of the distance, 20 miles, to county gaol, cost of car 10s.	
how often?		
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair. The keeper wishes a window to be opened into kitchen.	
Security,	Sufficiently secure.	
Accommodation,	For males—On ground floor, a large day-room and three large cells, two with four beds, the third used as a store for straw; one small cell also used as a store; a large exercising yard, with privy in centre. For females—On upper story, large day-room and three cells, with three beds in each; a small cell now used as a store; a good exercising yard. Keeper's apartments good and sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient; and, with the exception of one blanket, which is moth-eaten in holes, the bedding is good.	
Water, how supplied?	A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Earth-closets have been put in privies, but they are too shallow. I pointed out how they could be improved.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4d. for prisoners of both sexes. All prisoners sentenced for eight days get three meals.	
Salary of Keeper,	£50 per annum. As this is a district bridewell the matron should be paid.	
Remarks,	Two males on remand, and one female sentenced to imprisonment of one month in county gaol. The Local Inspector visits regularly every three months.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Inspector-General.

LIMERICK COUNTY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS,
13TH OF MAY AND 6TH OF JUNE, 1870.SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	2	12	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	—	9	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	8	—	8	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	3	4	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	13	1	14	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	3	1	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	58	8	66	1	—	1

The returns in the following report are made out for the second day of my inspection, at which date there were 66 prisoners in custody. Of these—4 were debtors, 5 untried, 1 was convicted under the Poor Law Act, 5 were drunkards, 1 a lunatic, 21 were disposed of at quarter sessions or assizes, 8 by courts-martial, and 23 summarily.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Limerick
County
Gaol.

Number of Juveniles in Custody.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	On the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
Convicted—at Quarter Sessions, . . .	M. . .	F. . .	M. . .	F. . .	M. . .	F. . .
Summarily, . . .	—	—	2	—	1	14
Committed for Trial, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	11
Total, . . .	—	—	2	1	1	25
Included { Workhouse Offenders, . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—
in the { Offenders on leaving Work- . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2
preceding, { house, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committed—Once, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	19
“ Twice, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	5
“ Four times, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total, . . .	—	—	2	1	1	26
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1

There were 2 male youths in custody, one of whom was sentenced to a reformatory, the other was undergoing his fourth term of imprisonment. This latter was alluded to in the report of my colleague last year, and is one of those cases of boys brought up in a poorhouse, who appear to spend their lives between the gaol and workhouse. He was only thirteen years of age, his mother was dead, and he had not seen his father for six years. Under these circumstances, he would appear to be a very fit subject for a reformatory, but I regret to find that he has not yet been sent there.

Twenty-eight juveniles were in prison from the beginning of the year to the day of my inspection—5 of whom had been sentenced twice, and 2 four times; but only 1 male and 1 female were sentenced to reformatories. The girl was under ten years of age, and was the only female juvenile committed during the year.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	131	12	1869,	64	7
1868,	40	8	1870 (day of Inspection),	58	8

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	2	2	1869,	—	—
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	1	—	1869,	1	—
1868,	—	2	1870 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	3	4	1870, up to and including	—	—
1868,	2	2	day of Inspection, . . .	1	—
1869,	4	4	day of Inspection, . . .	2	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

Offences.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Conspir- ing, &c., to take life, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter, . . .	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Concealing birth of Infants, . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bigamy, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Common assaults, . . .	53	15	77	15	31	7	6	—	3	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	26	3	37	—	5	—	6	—	20	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, . . .	17	1	45	2	22	—	5	1	3	—
Other assaults, . . .	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	8	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	3	—
Robbery, . . .	7	—	6	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible pos- session, . . .	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	—	1	4	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Larceny, . . .	21	13	19	34	12	12	6	5	2	4
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement, . . .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pre- tences, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson, .	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury, and subornation of perjury, . . .	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Riot, Rescue, &c., . . .	6	1	2	—	17	1	2	—	—	—
Military offences, . . .	5	—	40	—	4	—	8	—	18	—
Naval offences, . . .	2	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	29	4	18	2	9	2	1	—	—	—
Revenue offences, . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences—										
Against the person, . . .	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with vio- lence, . . .	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence, . . .	1	4	10	2	5	—	2	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . .	38	6	22	1	23	3	3	—	1	—
Seditious language, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selling spirits without Licence, .	2	3	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—
Leaving service, . . .	4	1	8	2	3	—	1	—	—	1
Compounding felony, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Total criminal class, . . .	238	66	328	63	160	30	51	6	59	7
Vagrancy, . . .	23	5	14	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Drunkenness, . . .	19	10	31	16	25	8	2	1	—	—
Debt, . . .	5	—	7	—	5	1	3	1	3	—
Remanded for further examination, .	37	3	24	4	20	4	2	—	1	—
Habens Corpus Suspension Act, . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	325	84	404	84	211	43	58	8	64	7

South
District.
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

By comparing the above tables it will be seen there was very little variation in the number of prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection, and at the corresponding dates in the three preceding years. The large number in custody in 1867 may be accounted for by the measures taken at that time for the suppression of the Fenian conspiracy. The female prisoners, as quoted in a previous table, appear to be almost identical in number at the periods mentioned in the three last years. There was 1 male, a returned convict, in custody, charged with picking pockets. He had two previous convictions against him, so I fear that under the present law the punishment he will receive in our county prisons will have little effect for good on him.

I observe that, with the exception of 1 man, committed for manslaughter, there was no one in custody charged with attempting the life of a fellow-being during the year. Assaults and riot affecting the public peace formed a large proportion of the offences committed here during this year.

Out of 190 enumerated in the above table amongst the criminal class, 85 males and 10 females may be included as being convicted for these offences. The crimes for which females are chiefly committed here are confined to the ordinary offences of larceny and theft, so common among the lowest class of prostitutes. Of the total criminal class, of 57 in custody at my inspection, only 6 were females—of whom 5 were convicted for larceny, and 1 for assault. The daily average number of females in custody during the year was 8, so that crime among the female population of this county cannot be said to be excessive.

Debtors.

There were 5 males and 1 female in custody for debt during this year previous to my inspection. One of the former had been five years and eleven months in prison. His health was gradually declining from year to year, but I understand that since my visit arrangements have been effected for his release. The female referred to was a pauper debtor, owing the detaining creditor £11 15s. I trust our laws regarding imprisonment for debt will shortly be assimilated to those of England, and that abuses and hardships consequent on the existing law will cease.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	7	—		Debtors,	5	1	
Criminals,	352	67		Criminals,	189	34	
Vagrants,	14	1		Vagrants,	1	—	
Drunkards,	31	16		Drunkards,	25	8	
Total,	404	84		Total,	211	43	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
Committed—	M.	F.		Committed—	M.	F.	
Once within the year,	356	60		Once within the year,	159	29	
Twice "	16	3		Twice "	11	2	
Three "	5	1		Three "	5	1	
Four times, "	2	—		Four times "	1	—	
Six "	1	—		Six "	1	1	
Eleven "	—	1		Eleven "	—	—	
Total,	380	67		Total,	177	33	
No. of above committed for } first time,	213	43		No. of above committed for } first time,	115	27	

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Limerick
County
Gaol.*

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	58	8.48	—	59.66	8.1	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	84		5th Dec.	88		12th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	43		14th Feb.	54		24th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	75		5th Dec.	77		12th Jan.
Ditto of females,	14		24th June.	13		1st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	32		14th Feb.	46		24th May.
Ditto of females,	5		17th March.	5		26th Feb.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last eight years, and up to the day of inspection in 1870.

2nd March, 1863,	74	28th April, 1867,	153
3rd June, 1864,	61	22nd February, 1868,	104
26th April, 1865,	63	5th December, 1869,	84
28th February, 1866,	99	12th January, 1870,	86

Up to the day of my inspection the total number of commitments during the year was 211 males and 43 females. One male and 1 female had been committed six times during the year. A female, H. B., thirty years of age, and first convicted in July, 1863, has been forty-two times in prison. Another, M. O., has been twenty-eight times in prison; and out of the five months of the year that elapsed prior to my visit was imprisoned three times, and had passed three months and eight days in this gaol. Such cases as these clearly prove how little effect the punishment as at present administered in our county gaols has on such hardened offenders, and how futile it is to expect any good result from sentencing them to short periods of imprisonment.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	3	Workshops,	27	—
Day Rooms,	2	—	Kitchen,	1	—
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.	6	—	Store Rooms,	4	1
Single Cells of larger size,	63	38	Laundry,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	3	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Sleeping rooms,	7	—	Lavatories,	9	4
Number of beds in such rooms,	7	—	Baths,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	20	9
Chapel,	1	—	Fumigating Room,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	4	—
			Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

The state of cleanliness and regularity in which I found this building, as well as the discipline observed among the subordinate officers was very satisfactory, and reflects much credit on the Governor. The prison was in good repair, and well supplied with water. The cells are boarded, heated, well ventilated, and are supplied with gas, except those in the reception classes. The separate system is carried out as strictly as possible, and even when prisoners are at work partly in association, strict silence is said to be observed. Prisoners, both male and female, are placed in reception cells, as required by statute, before being passed into their proper ward by the Medical Officer; but as this gentleman does not visit the prison daily, a prisoner may be kept in these cells for two days or upwards without

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Liverpool
County
Gaol.

being medically inspected or bathed. This is doubtless a very bad system and should be discontinued. I would suggest that all prisoners, as a rule, being in good health, should be bathed and cleansed at once on their arrival, and in the event of medical assistance being required the doctor should immediately be sent for. An experienced officer attached to the reception class could easily ascertain if a prisoner is well enough to be bathed, and if he is not, the sooner the doctor is sent for the better. The Medical Officer receives a very small salary, not much larger than that of the apothecary, whose sole duty it is to compound the medicines. I therefore would submit that a more equitable arrangement should be adopted in this department. In some prisons the medicines are procured from the county infirmary at a very small cost, a system I would recommend for the consideration of the Board.

Four good partitioned lavatories are provided on each floor of the male prison. The water-closets are self-acting, but do not work at all well, some of them were out of repair at the time of my inspection. I think a more simple method should be adopted. I would also suggest that at least another bath should be put up in the male prison, in order that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act may be complied with. At present there is only one bath in the reception ward, and one on the basement floor of the male prison. All prisoners, except those who have been exempted by the doctor, should be bathed not only on their entrance, but at least once a week during their imprisonment, for it is impossible to keep the clothing and bedding of the prisoners clean and free from vermin, unless some such rule as the above is enforced. The female prison is supplied with a bath adjoining the laundry, which is sufficient for its requirements.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is on the basement floor. In it I found employed two men sentenced to hard labour. I think it very objectionable that this privilege should be granted to men so sentenced, and as there is nothing in the present dietary formula which could not be cooked by any person of ordinary intelligence, I trust that the Board will not sanction the employment of such men in the kitchen. There is one fumigating apparatus on the basement floor, where male prisoners' own clothes are fumigated before they are put away.

Photography.

Photography is carried on here, and is done by an artist from the town at a cost of 10d. per copy.

Chapel.

There is but one chapel which is used for Roman Catholic worship, and it is properly arranged for that purpose. Protestant prisoners are brought to the board-room for divine service; but as this room is not at all suitable for such a purpose, and as the prisoners, male and female, are able to communicate with one another, I submit that both services should be conducted in the present chapel, a custom very generally followed throughout our prisons.

Tell-tale Clocks.

There are two tell-tale clocks, which are used to test the vigilance of the night watchmen. The one at the door of the male prison is pegged by the extern night watchman half-hourly, between half-past nine, P.M., and unlock in the morning. The intern watchman pegs the clock in the central hall every quarter of an hour, from seven, P.M., to half-past six, A.M. The clocks are inspected and the markings taken every morning by the head warder or Governor, and are sufficiently protected by Chubb's patent padlocks from being tampered with.

The matron deserves much credit for the cleanliness and order of her

department. All the washing of the prison is done by the females in the laundry, in which there are six stalled troughs supplied with hot and cold water. There is also a suitable drying-closet heated by the same fire which boils the water. The sewerage is discharged into the main sewer of the city, and is flushed by the down pipes from the roof.

I would suggest that doors be put up to the water-closets, especially in the female prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
County
Gael.

Schools

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1955.		From 1st Jan., 1956, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	211	—	83	—
Average daily number of pupils,	15.4	—	14	—
Number of days on which school was held,	229	—	73	—

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 5 o'clock.

The males are taught for two hours daily by a certified National teacher, who ranks 3rd of 1st class. A warden is also present during school hours to assist in keeping order. All male prisoners who are willing and able to learn are permitted to attend, but there does not appear to be any fixed rule about sending prisoners to school. I would therefore suggest that the Board should lay down certain regulations relating to the school, and more especially as to compelling all well-conducted prisoners who are capable of learning, and who are unable to read or write, to be sent to school. The school is not connected with or inspected by any educational board. I regret to find that the Chaplains do not "frequently visit the school," as directed by the 7th by-law of this prison; and I observe that the school was not visited at all by the Roman Catholic Chaplain from the beginning of the year to the day of my inspection. I must request that the Chaplains will, in future, comply with this by-law, and enter their remarks relative to their inspection in the school registry. There is no female school carried on, which is much to be regretted; for, though female prisoners are few, the same people are frequently recommitted, and by a proper course of instruction some amelioration in their character might be effected.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	126	43	Shirts, . . .	100 58	Shifts, . . .	14 16
Sheets, pairs of,	124	60	Jackets, . . .	54 96	Jackets, . . .	14 12
Rugs, . . .	122	-	Vests, . . .	54 61	Petticoats, . . .	28 12
Hammocks or Cots, -	68	-	Trowsers, . . .	54 101	Aprons, . . .	14 20
Bed-ticks, . . .	140	120	Caps, . . .	54 40	Stockings, pairs of, . . .	14 6
Bedsteads, . . .	115	-	Stockings or socks, pairs of,	100 15	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7 5
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	54 102		

The stock of clothing both in store and in use was sufficient at the time of my inspection, though some of the male clothing was a good deal mended and only fit for summer use. I was, however, informed that new clothing would be supplied to the prisoners before winter. Socks and stockings are served out to the prisoners, though they are not included in the articles ordered by statute. But I have no doubt that they conduce greatly to the comfort and health of the prisoners, and I regret that they are not supplied in all prisons. The females should be compelled to wear caps, this being one of the articles ordered to be used by statute. The male clothing in constant use, as also prisoners' own clothes, are kept by the kitchen warder, and the head warder oversees the issue of the

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Limerick
County
Gaol.

stores. All clothing, shoes, shirts, and female attire are made by the prisoners. I regret, however, to state that no proper or efficient supervision is observed by the Governor or Local Inspector over the prison stores. Stock should be taken of all prison property, both by the Governor and Local Inspector, at least every three months, and all prison stores should be east by the Local Inspector, whose especial duty it is to superintend this department of the prison.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping, &c.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . . .	18	-	Solitary Confinement, . . .	8	-
Whipping,	1	-	Whipping,	-	-
Total,	19	-	Total,	8	-

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	2	-	By Magisterial authority, . . .	-	-
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	49	-	Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	47	-
Stoppage of Diet,	2	2	Stoppage of Diet,	-	1
Other punishments (Handcuffs or Irons),	5	-	Other punishments (Handcuffs or Irons),	1	-
Total,	58	2	Total,	48	1

The punishments during the year were chiefly to refractory cells, and were inflicted by the Governor, with the exception of those in the case of one very refractory male prisoner, J. B., whom it was found necessary to keep handcuffed for a lengthened period. The Board empowered the Governor to deal with this man as he thought best. His case was a most extraordinary one, as it appears that at times he lost entire control over himself, and became quite unmanageable, refusing to comply to any but his own will. At the time of my visit, by the judicious management of the Governor, this man was entirely subdued and amenable to reason, though owing to his excitability, and the fear he entertained of being left alone, the Governor very properly permitted two prisoners to sleep in his cell. The difficulty of dealing with him was very great, as at times the prisoner would appear to be only a fitting subject for a lunatic asylum, and great care and watchfulness was frequently necessary to prevent his committing suicide. I therefore feel bound to recognise in the treatment of this man an amount of discretion, perseverance, and vigilance, very much to the credit of the Governor and his assistants.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	27	-	Cooking,	2	-
Picking oakum,	10	-	Washing,	-	3
Prison duties,	6	1	Sewing,	-	1
Carpentry,	1	-	Knitting,	-	1
Shoemaking,	1	-	Total,	50	6
Tailoring,	2	-			
Painting,	1	-			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	50	6
Sick,	1	2
Unemployed,	2	-
Discharged (before labour hours),	-	-
Debtors (unemployed),	3	-
Lunatics,	1	-
Total in custody,	58	8

Labour.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

The prisoners here are chiefly employed in industrial labour, as detailed in the above table. Some are worked at the crank-pump, which forces the water to the top of the prison, and at a hand pump which supplies soft water to the female prison and laundry. The females are only occupied by washing, sewing, and knitting.

There are no regular workshops, but tradesmen are employed at their respective trades in their cells, which I think an objectionable arrangement, and would suggest that as long as there are vacant cells, no prisoner shall be employed during the day in the cell in which he sleeps.

There is not sufficient distinction made between prisoners sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced, and as this is a most important detail in the management of a prison, I would beg the serious attention of the Board thereto. A certain amount of oakum per day should be picked by each hard labour prisoner (male and female), in addition to the ordinary day's work performed by those not so sentenced, and as working the crank-pump is the most arduous labour in the gaol, hard-labour male prisoners should be employed at it for several hours of the day, with much shorter periods of relief than they now enjoy. All the cell furniture is made in the prison, and this year the Governor had a good deal of painting done by prison labour.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour outside the gaol—for the last three years.

1867, . £71 14s. 4d. | 1868, . £69 4s. 8d. | 1869, . £66 5s. 9d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 3½d. | 1868, . 4½d. | 1869, . 4½d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £2,855 14s. 11d. | 1868, . £2,397 4s. 4d. | 1869, . £2,416 0s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,221 12s. 1d. | 1868, . £1,296 7s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,194 19s. 7d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £29 6s. 10d. | 1868, . £43 5s. 9½d. | 1869, . £35 8s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1867, . £34 13s. 0d. | 1868, . £66 14s. 9d. | 1869, . £290 2s. 0d.

Amount repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years.

1867, . £1 8s. 0d. | 1868, . £2 14s. 3d. | 1869, . £16 3s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners, for the years—

1867, . £234 16s. 8d. | 1868, . £67 2s. 6d. | 1869, . £219 7s. 6d.

In the year 1869 the produce of prison labour sold outside the gaol was less than in the two previous years, and did not amount to the cost of two prisoners per annum, taking the average cost of each prisoner for last year as an example. The total expenses of the gaol exclusive of officers in the same year amounted to £1,287 6s. 10d., and the cost of officers to £1,194 19s. 7d. Thus the cost of officers came to within £92 7s. 3d. of all other gaol expenses. This is by no means satisfactory or creditable

South
District.
Limerick
County
Gaol.

to the management of the prison; but in the present uncertain state of the law regarding our prisons, I do not feel called on to recommend any material change in the staff, though I think more attention should be given to reproductive labour, and whenever an opportunity offers the cost of the staff should be reduced.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Stirabout.—Males—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal. Females—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal. Third Class—2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal. With ½ pint of new milk each.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and 1 pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. On three days of week.—Males—3 lbs. of potatoes. Females—2½ lbs. of potatoes. Third Class—2½ lbs. of potatoes. With same quantity of milk, &c.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. bread. Females—5 oz. bread. Third Class—5 oz. or 4 oz. bread. With ½ pint of new milk each.

Adult Prisoners whose sentence does not exceed one week get vegetable soup for dinner, and no supper. Third Class, no milk for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 4½d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., no contract at present; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coal, per ton, 19s. 10d.; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 9d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 11s.; do. £1 2s.

The dietary formula ordered by the Lord Lieutenant in 1868 is adhered to, and on examining samples of the provisions they appeared to be of an excellent quality. I questioned all the prisoners and received no complaints regarding their diet or treatment. The Chaplains do not inspect the provisions as required by statute and the by-laws, and neither gentlemen ever appears to inspect the potatoes. The inspection of the provisions by the Chaplains should be performed daily and by "alternate weeks," as the law is imperative on this point. Most of the provisions are obtained by contract, sanctioned by the Board, as will appear by the above scale.

Books and Accounts.

The books of finance, and those ordered in the inspection sheet, are chiefly kept by the clerk and schoolmaster, and have hitherto not been sufficiently supervised either by the Governor or the local inspector. They appeared to me to be carefully and correctly kept, but it is clearly the duty both of the Governor and local inspector to verify and compare every prison book, and to satisfy themselves that each entry is correct. The proper form of books has been judiciously compiled, so that all books connected with finance and prison property should agree one with the other. Most of these books should be verified and initialed by the Governor daily, and by the local inspector at least once a week.

The daily employment of prisoners book is not kept at all, so that the 107th section of the Prisons Act cannot be complied with. I would draw the attention of the Board to this section in order that they may see the necessity of a compliance therewith. I would also request that the extern officers' gate-book be properly kept, for it is one of those important books ordered to be used in all gaols.

The Governor's journal is a clear and useful exposition of the duties performed by him, but though the by-laws and statute are imperative, regarding the other superior officers' journals, his is the only one properly kept. The surgeon keeps no journal, which I regard as a lamentable dereliction of duty on his part, as it is most important that all duties performed by him should be fully recorded, in accordance with the statute and the by-laws. I also find that his duties are occasionally performed by the apothecary, which is altogether irregular, for if the latter officer

be competent to discharge such duties considerable saving should be effected in the medical department of the prison.

None of the books in connexion with the hospital are kept in accordance with prescribed forms, but I directed the Governor's attention to this matter, and am in hopes he will have this defect remedied.

The Chaplains' journals are merely records of their visits to the prison, I therefore beg to refer them to the 5th by-law relating to the duties of Chaplains, for their guidance in this matter. I also regret to observe that the Roman Catholic Chaplain's deputy is not appointed in accordance with the 11th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, which is explicit on the subject of the appointment of Chaplains' substitutes. I would therefore request the Board to insist on the observance of this statutable rule.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

Visitors.

The place arranged for visitors to prisoners is not sufficiently secured, a wire lattice should be put up so as to prevent the introduction of illicit articles to prisoners.

Untried prisoners receive visits, by permission from the Governor, once a week, and oftener if necessary, for preparing their defence. They are also allowed to write to their friends whenever they wish to do so. Convicted prisoners are allowed to receive a visit once in two months, and may write a letter and receive one once a month.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>		£	s.		£	s.
John Russell, esq., M.A., Local Inspector,	120	0		Thomas Harwood (<i>superintends Shewmaking</i>),	40	0
Rev. James F. Gregg, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0		John Sharpley, <i>superintends Tailoring</i> ,	40	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0		Thomas Weeks,	40	0
R. R. Gelston, esq., M.D., Physician and Surgeon,	44	0		Samuel O'Neill,	40	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary,	30	0		John Dolan,	40	0
				Richard Halloran (<i>superintends Painting and Glazing</i>),	40	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Robert Wade,	35	0
Mrs. M.G. Eagar, esq., Governor,	300	0		Robert Johnstone,	35	0
James W. Hogan, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	55	0		Edward Doyle, Night Watchman,	32	10
Bernard O'Loughlin, Head Warder (<i>Cabinetmaker, superintends Carpentry</i>),	60	0		Aphra Griffin, Matron,	50	0
				Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron,	36	0
				Aune Spillane, Hospital Assistant, Matron,	30	0

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1859.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	103	44
Chaplain, Established Church,	177	87
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	147	70
Physician and Surgeon,	181	73
Apothecary,	185	75

I regret to have to record the death of the Local Inspector, Dr. John Russell, which took place since my inspection. He had been a long time in declining health, and was with difficulty able to perform his duties. Captain William Vanderkiste has been appointed in his stead.

The subordinate officers appear to be well disciplined, and to perform their duties in a creditable manner, but their quarters, with one exception, that of Halloran, were untidy and badly kept. These quarters should be

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

inspected regularly by the Governor and by the Local Inspector on their course of duty. As many as forty-nine people, either belonging to or connected with the families of officers, live within the prison, which is a most objectionable and dangerous practice, for circumstances might arise which would render it very difficult for a Governor to be held responsible for irregularities and breaches of prison rule occurring through so large a number of persons living within the gaol, over whom he can have but little control.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870. (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	10	6	15	4	14	2	7	1
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	181	75	192	69	441	16	123	24
Average daily number in hospital,	5	2	32	18	1.21	0.6	1.12	0.16
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	310	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£43 9s. 5d.		£19 5s. 3d.		£12 1s. 7d.		—	

At the time of my inspection there were two certified lunatics in the hospital waiting transmission to the lunatic asylum. Both hospitals are supplied with water-closets and baths, and one female attends both sections. As will be seen by the above table, the sanitary condition of the prison is very satisfactory. The cost of medicines is very high in comparison to the number of prisoners in hospital, and as compared with some other prisons; I would, therefore, urge the Board to take into their consideration the entire pharmaceutical arrangements of the gaol, with a view to establish it on a less extravagant footing.

Escapes from gaols and bridewells during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

Escape from Limerick County Gaol, Denis Hourigan, aged 34, 24th February 1869, charged with larceny: untied; confined separately.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. William Monson, M.P.	George Fosbery, esq., J.P.	John White, esq., J.P.
Henry Maunsell, esq., J.P.	Sir William H. Barrington, bart.	Edward Croker, esq., J.P.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina.	The Hon. J. T. W. Massy.	John Franks, esq., J.P.
Eyre Lloyd, esq., J.P.	Joseph Gubbins, esq., J.P.	Sir D. V. Roche, bart.

The Board meets monthly for the settlement of accounts, the receipts for which are produced by the Governor at their next meeting. At each assizes a committee of the grand jury is appointed who audit the accounts.

Annexed is my report on the bridewells of the county. The condition of that at Braff was most disgraceful, so much so that I would earnestly request the attention of the Board to my tabular report thereon.

Crooms, Glia, Kilfuane, and Newcastle bridewells were closed by order of the Privy Council from 31st December, 1869.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
Limerick
County,
Bridewells.

	Bruff.		Rathkeale.	
	N.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	73	13	29	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	46	1	17	-
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	24	3	37	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	-	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly; transmittals regular.		Fortnightly; transmittals regular.	
Commitments,	Some illegal, and contrary to the 94th section of the Prisons Act.		Some illegal.	
Registry,	Correct.		Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Order very bad, dirty, and untidy; repairs fair, but painting much required.		Good.	
Security,	Indifferent.		Fair with care.	
Accommodation,	Bad; cells very small, and badly ventilated; day-rooms also small.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Insufficient; mattresses and blankets not supplied to all the beds; utensils dirty and deficient.		Sufficient, clean, and good.	
Water,	None on premises; 1d. a-day allowed for carrying it to the bridewell.		None on premises, except what rain-water can be caught.	
Sewerage,	None; privies filthy, and not cleaned out for seven years; one privy stuffed with straw, and most offensive, sufficient to breed a fever in the neighbourhood.		—	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very dirty, and badly ventilated; cells and bedsteads covered with whitewash, and the whole house in a dirty and slovenly condition.		Very clean, but cells damp in winter.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d., being 1½d. more than at Charleville, ten miles from here.		4½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum, with fuel and light.		£33 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—		Courthouse-keeper, at £13 16s.; police pensioner, at £48 per annum.	
Statutable Inspection.	May 11th. 1870.		June 9th. 1870.	
Remarks,	The bridewell in its present condition is quite unsuited for the detention of prisoners. If there were a proper lock up at the police station this bridewell should be abolished, but while it is retained the common requirements of the law should be complied with, and the keeper either emanded or compelled to perform his duty toward the public better than he now does. The salary of the keeper and the maintenance of the prisoners is higher than at Charleville, so that the bridewell has not even the merit of economy in its management, and the keeper appears one of the most inefficient officers I have met with.		This bridewell has been lately done up, and supplied with new bedding. No visit from Local Inspector during the first quarter of the year.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
City Gaol.

LIMERICK CITY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
12TH AND 13TH MAY, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	6	—	6	1	—	1
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	—	—	—
For further examination,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny—</i>						
To imprisonment,	6	3	9	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	—	—	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	6	9	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	29	18	47	1	—	1

The following returns are made out for the second day of my inspection, at which date 47 prisoners were in custody.

Debtors.

There were 6 master and 2 pauper debtors in custody. One of the latter, a female, was detained for £40, and had no prospect of being able to discharge the debt, as her only support was from the earnings of her three daughters, who were employed at needlework.

The female debtors' quarters were clean and tidy, but the yard is small and confined. The master debtors' quarters were very dirty, and badly kept, and there was no discipline observed amongst the prisoners. The male pauper debtor, J. C., an East Indies service pensioner, at 1s. a day, was confined for a debt of £4 19s., at a cost

to the ratopayers for his maintenance of £32 12s. 8d. per annum. He had been in prison five months at the time of my inspection, and I was informed had proposed to pay his creditor 10s. a month, if the creditor would consent to his release. This prisoner complained to me of 6d. a day being stopped from his pension by the gaol authorities, and that he was obliged to work at prison duties. His case was submitted by the Inspectors-General to the Law Adviser to the Crown, who gave it as his opinion "that the prison authorities were not justified in stopping any part of the pension." Under these circumstances it became our duty to inform the Board of this fact, and to request that the sum already stopped should be refunded to him, which we are informed was accordingly done.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
City Gaol.

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted—Summarily, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1
Committed for Trial, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
„ for Examination, . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total, . . .	1	—	2	—	1	—	8	1
Committed—Once, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	1
Number sent to Reformatories, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Three juveniles were in custody—1 committed summarily, 1 for trial, and 1 for further examination. Notwithstanding that each was committed for his first offence, I found one of them in the stone yard in association with other prisoners, no precaution whatever was taken to keep juveniles separated from the hardened criminals who frequent this gaol. I made arrangements, however, with the chief warder, by which I trust juveniles will in future be separated from other prisoners. Out of 9 juveniles committed from the beginning of the year, only 1 (a female) was sent to a reformatory.

One male and 1 female in custody were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	69	37	1869,	33	19
1868,	27	18	1870 (day of Inspection),	29	18

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	3	2	1869,	1	—
1868,	2	1	1870 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	2	1	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1868,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1869,	1	1			

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Limerick
City Gaol.

In comparing the number of prisoners of all classes in gaol during the last four years on the dates corresponding with the day of inspection, it is satisfactory to observe that the number this year was only one-half what it was in 1867.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	8	—	16	11	3	4	—	—	2	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	2	9	—	5	3	4	3	3	1
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	23	1	32	4	9	—	—	—	1	—
Other assaults,	72	25	76	32	17	14	2	2	5	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	36	15	43	30	15	4	5	2	7	8
Receiving stolen goods,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pro- tences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of Per- jury,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Military offences,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property with violence,	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	125	137	148	126	30	52	1	9	5	4
Breach of Fishery Laws,	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructing public passage,	5	2	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
Absenting from employment,	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	285	196	349	210	94	77	21	16	27	14
Vagrancy,	5	2	4	7	—	—	—	—	1	3
Drunkenness,	248	78	246	104	71	13	—	—	1	—
Debt,	18	2	18	4	13	1	7	1	4	1
Remanded for farther examina- tion,	78	26	96	33	23	10	1	1	—	1
Total,	634	304	713	360	203	101	29	18	33	19

During the portion of the year previous to my inspection no person had been committed for murder, manslaughter, infanticide, or concealing birth. The principal crime in this town appears to be confined to assaults and offences affecting the public peace, the numbers committed this year up to my inspection for each offence being—for assaults, 34 males and 21 females, and for offences affecting the public peace, 30 males and 52 females.

Committee

From 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Dissolution.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*Limerick
City & Co.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	4
Criminals,	447	245
Vagrants,	4	7
Drunkards,	266	104
Total,	735	360

	N.	F.
Debtors, . . .	13	1
Criminals, . . .	119	87
Drunkards, . . .	71	13
Total. . . .	203	101

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.

Committed—		
	M.	F.
Once within the year,	487	144
Twice	29	19
Three	30	9
Four times	14	10
Five times	3	2
Seven times	3	2
Eight times	—	1
Ten times	—	1
Twelve times	—	2
Thirteen times	—	3
Fifteen times	—	1
Total,	697	358

Committed—	N.	P.
Once within the year,	168	54
Twice	12	10
Thrice	2	6
Four times	—	1
Five times	1	1
Seven times	—	—
Eight times	—	—
Ten times	—	—
Twelve times	—	—
Thirteen times	—	—
Fifteen times	—	—
Total,	183	73

No. of above committed,		
for first time,	487	144

No. of above committed for first time, . . .	168	34
---	-----	----

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1892.			From 1st January, 1870, day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	11,906	5,561	—	3,183	2,015	—
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	32·6	15·51	—	23·16	15·15	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	67		15th Oct.	46		5th Jan.
Lowest ditto, . . .	28		11th Jan.	23		25th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	56		15th Oct.	26		3rd Feb.
Ditto, of females, . . .	28		17th June.	22		7th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	17		16th Jan.	13		25th March.
Ditto, of females, . . .	5		31st Aug.	9		31st March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

2nd July, 1863,	69	22nd September, 1867,	76
3rd July, 1864,	86	7th May, 1868,	56
26th September, 1865,	60	15th October, 1869,	67
29th October, 1866,	59	5th January, 1870,	48

There were 119 male and 87 female criminal commitments previous to my inspection this year, and 71 males and 13 females were committed as drunkards. It is very lamentable to observe by one of the foregoing Tables how frequent the repetition of crime is in this town. In 1869 as many as 14 males and 10 females were committed four times, 3 males and 2 females seven times, 1 female eight times, 1 ten and 2 twelve times, 3 thirteen times, and 1 fifteen times. But until the present prison laws are

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Limerick
City Gaol.

altered, and that hardened offenders are dealt with in proportion to the number of their commitments, we cannot expect to effect material reformation amongst this class, though I am in hopes that the improved discipline lately established under the present matron will deter some of the female offenders in this town from returning so constantly to the prison as heretofore.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	-
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	6	1
Day Rooms,	1	1	Laundry,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	63	32	Lavatories,	15	6
Single Cells of larger size,	7	-	Baths,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	10	3	Privies,	3	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	3	-	Water-closets,	11	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Room,	1	-
Chapels,	1	1	Reception Room or Cell,	1	-
School-rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	3	-
Workshop,	1	-	Tread-wheel,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

At the commencement of this year, on the recommendation of the Inspectors-General, and in consideration of the disgraceful state of the discipline of the prison, the Board appointed as head turnkey Mr. James Maguire, who has had considerable experience in prison discipline. Under his superintendence and guidance many reforms have been effected in the male prison, but at the time of my inspection much was still required to be done in order to carry on the discipline of the prison in accordance with the statute, and the requirements of the age.

The cleanliness of the male prison since my previous visit in conjunction with my colleague was very much improved, but the doors, tables, and stools were still dirty, and most of them were covered with scribblings and drawings, indicating gross neglect on the part of the class warders. I suggested that instead of a warder being told off to clean the cells, that each prisoner should in future clean his own cell. A good deal of painting is required throughout the prison, both inside and outside, and some of the window sashes, especially in the marshalsea and hospital, require repairs. Bars also should be put up in the skylight windows of the male prison. A certain number of cells on the ground floor both in the male and female prisons are reserved for reception cells, in which prisoners sentenced to short periods are also kept. The male prisoners, I regret to find, are not bathed until ordered to be so by the doctor, though all females are bathed as soon as they come into prison, and once a month or oftener if necessary during their imprisonment. The same rule should be followed in the male prison in this respect. There is a good bath in both the male and female prisons, as also one in the male hospital. That in the male prison, however, had been out of order for six weeks, and no steps up to the time of my inspection had been taken to set it to rights, nor had its condition been reported to or observed by the Local Inspector. Sufficient lavatories and water-closets are supplied to each tier in both prisons. The sewerage is reported to be good, and is discharged into the river Shannon. Water is supplied from the river, and forced to the top of the prison by the tread-wheel. In addition to this, water for cooking and drinking is supplied from the town by pipes. Gas is furnished to all the cells and corridors of the prison, but the burners in the cells are much too high, and afford facilities to prisoners so inclined to commit suicide.

Both prisons are heated with hot water, but the solitary cells in the female prison are not heated, and therefore refractory prisoners are not placed in them in winter. As it is most important that proper refractory cells should exist, I would submit that a joint from the hot water pipe be introduced into these cells, and that prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement be left in them during the night.

There are no proper workshops in the stone-breaking yard, consequently men are here at work in association. Abundance of room for such sheds is available, and as the cost of their erection by prison labour would be very trifling, I would certainly recommend their being put up, so as to prevent communication between the prisoners while at work.

A temporary fumigating apparatus is now used, but I do not consider it an effective one, and would suggest that the purifying process be performed by steam, which could be conducted from the laundry into a small closet erected for that purpose.

There is a shop off the stone-breaking yard in which a carpenter occasionally works.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is a small confined place, in which the heating apparatus for the male prison is also placed. This apartment was by no means clean or well kept, but I trust more attention will be given to it in future, and that the utensils will present a more cleanly appearance.

There is only one tell-tale clock in the prison, and it is placed on the top landing of the male prison. It is pegged hourly by the night watchman from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M., and is protected by a Chubb's patent lock. I do not consider that the markings are often enough done, nor do I think that one man should be expected to take this duty for so lengthened a period. I would therefore suggest that an evening watch should go on from 7 till 10, and a fresh one from the latter hour until 6 A.M.; the clock should be pegged half-hourly.

Photography.

Photography is now carried on in the prison by an artist from the town, who is paid 10s. for each dozen prints.

Chapels.

The female side of the chapel is properly fitted up, and I would suggest that the male side be similarly arranged, with a place for the officers to sit. A small space down stairs should also be set apart for the debtors, as from their present position they can see the females, which is by no means conducive to good behaviour in chapel.

School.

There is no school now carried on in the prison, which I think is much to be regretted, as all prisoners should have a chance of improving their minds, and of acquiring some moral as well as religious instruction during their imprisonment. I therefore consider that the 106th sec. of the Prisons Act should be complied with.

Laundry.

A suitable laundry is provided in the female prison, comprised of six stalled washing troughs, as also a good drying and ironing room. All prison clothing is washed in the laundry under the superintendence of the matron. The female prison is now well conducted by the matron, appointed last year by the Lord Lieutenant. Its cleanliness and regularity reflects much credit on this officer, who has had many disagreeable duties to perform since her assumption of office in this prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
City Gaol.

The sheets of the male prisoners are changed only once a month, but in the female prison they are changed fortnightly, and a clean pair given to each new prisoner. It would be well if the same rule were adopted in the male prison in this respect as is in force in the female.

Visitors.

The place for visitors to prisoners is considerably improved since my last visit, but once a fortnight is too often to allow convicted prisoners to receive visits. In well-regulated gaols this privilege is allowed only once in three months, an arrangement which has a most salutary effect. I therefore would recommend the adoption of this rule here.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.				
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	21	63	Shifts,	15	47
of,	88	381	Jackets,	21	51	Jackets,	15	29
Sheets, pairs of,	88	981	Vests,	21	34	Petticoats,	30	22
Bags,	88	46	Trowsers,	21	75	Aprons,	15	45
Hammocks or			Caps,	21	25	Neckerchiefs,	15	81
Cots,	3	-	Shoes, Slippers, &			Caps,	15	32
Bedticks,	96	-	Clogs, pairs of,	21	36	Shoes, Slippers, &		
Bedsteads,	120	-				Clogs, pairs of,	15	11

At the time of my visit the stock of clothing and bedding, both for males and females, was of a good quality and plentiful. A new store-room had been fitted up in the male prison, and placed in charge of the chief warder. Nearly all the clothing is made in the prison, except shoes, which are bought, those for males at 6s. and the females at 5s. a pair. The female clothing is kept by the matron in one of her cells, and is carefully and regularly stored. The Governor and Local Inspector should take stock of all clothing and prison property at least once in three months, and the accounts should show how all are disposed of. Any materials not fit for use should be sold, and the money realized credited to the prison funds.

Owing to the recent very grave irregularities in this prison (some of which were referred to in my colleague's report of last year), and to others which occurred afterwards, the Executive found it necessary to withhold the Government allowance for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners, amounting up to 30th June, 1869, to £73 0s. 7d. On the 32nd of March, 1870, my colleague, after holding a special investigation into the conduct of some of the officers of the prison, which resulted in the removal of two turnkeys, reported that he did not yet find the gaol in a sufficiently satisfactory condition to justify him in recommending the above payment. He obtained, however, the sanction of the Board to the appointment of Mr. Maguire to be chief warder, as it was evident that until an experienced disciplinarian was appointed there could be no hope of establishing regularity or order in the male prison.

On my general inspection this year matters had become so much improved, under the superintendence of the newly appointed chief warder and matron, that I felt it my duty to recommend to His Excellency the payment of the above sum, which was accordingly granted.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>		<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>	
	N. P.		N. P.
By Magisterial authority,	2 2	By Magisterial authority,	- 1
Dark or Refractory Cells,	47 20	Dark or Refractory Cells,	5 4
Total,	49 22	Total,	5 5

During the expired portion of this year it had only been found necessary to call in magisterial authority to punish one prisoner (a female). All prisoners for punishment, whether male or female, should be brought up before the Governor, and no matter how trivial the punishment may be, it should be recorded in the Punishment Book, which I fear has not always been done in this prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Dunrick
City Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel for two hours, 11 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	13	Oakum picking,	8
Carpentry work,	1	Sewing,	6
Oakum picking,	7		
Total,	21	Total,	14

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	21	14
Sick,	—	2
Debtors (unemployed),	5	—
Prison duties,	3	2
Total in custody,	29	18

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years.

1867, . £25 16s. 6d. | 1868, . £35 1s. 6d. | 1869, . £39 14s. 8d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . . 3-08d. | 1868, . . 3-08d. | 1869, . . 3-25d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,472 15s. 1d. | 1868, . £1,510 4s. 9d. | 1869, . £1,635 14s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £592 13s. 4d. | 1868, . £846 3s. 2d. | 1869, . £798 3s. 5d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £28 8s. 9d. | 1868, . £39 16s. 11d. | 1869, . £32 12s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1867, . £5 0s. 0d. | 1868, . £3 8s. 0d. | 1869, . £24 11s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £117 4s. 3d. | 1868, . £172 0s. 6d. | 1869, . —

Labour.

The principal punitive labour for males is carried on by two hours' work on the tread-wheel, and during the rest of the day they are employed at stone-breaking and oakum picking, while handicraftsmen are occasionally employed at their trades. There is little or no industrial labour carried on, especially in the female prison. The matron is fully capable and willing to instruct the females in matmaking, which would be reproductive, and would keep the prisoners constantly employed. A given quantity of

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*Limerick
City Gaol.*

oakum should also be picked daily by all hard-labour prisoners in their cells, in addition to their ordinary employment, and in no case should a prisoner be permitted to remain unemployed from unlock until the gas is turned off, except during the hours set apart for meals and religious exercise.

The profits on the produce of prison labour in 1869, disposed of outside the gaol, amounted only to £39 14s. 8d., being a little over the average cost of one prisoner for the year. It may be observed also that the cost of officers in the same year came to £798 3s. 5d., while all other expenses of the gaol only exceeded this sum by £99 7s. 9d.

Gas being now introduced into all the cells, should be utilized during the winter months, and prisoners should be compelled to work in their cells for at least two hours after lock-up, and not be permitted to remain in darkness and idleness for thirteen hours, as is now the case during a portion of the year. The profits of the produce of prison labour might then be considerably increased, and the average cost of each prisoner much reduced.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stir-about, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 1. Males.—Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2. Females.—Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (males and females under 15 years of age). Breakfast—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for striated prisoners and pauper debtors.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

All prisoners get potatoes for dinner on three days of the week.

Contracts.—Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, 18s. 5d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., 41 12d.

The dietary followed now is in conformity with that prescribed by law. The samples I tasted appeared to be of an excellent quality, and on examining the prisoners I received no complaints on this score.

Books and Journals.

The books of registry and finance are now kept by the Governor, assisted by a turnkey, but until very lately a clerk was kept to perform this duty, whose time could not have sufficiently been employed. In so small a gaol as this is the Governor should be able to do all the clerk's work, and the books should be regularly inspected and initialed by the Local Inspector. I perceive by the books that prisoners are sentenced here to very short periods, and that two juveniles were committed during the year for five hours imprisonment for stealing tobacco. This would appear to be a mockery of justice, and a procedure calculated to do more harm than good to the culprit; but the prisoner in such cases certainly has the advantage of obtaining a good meal free from charge, though at the cost of the ratepayer whom he may have defrauded.

Some of the books in the list in the inspection sheet, and ordered by authority to be kept in all gaols, are not here in use. I therefore would

submit that they may be all obtained and regularly kept. All superior officers should keep their journals, as required by statute and the by-laws of the prison, and I must request the Medical Officer will be more careful to comply with the rules laid down with regard to the books and journals in his department. I have already drawn attention to these matters in my report, written at the time of my inspection, and left in the gaol.

I observe that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has two substitutes, which is quite contrary to statute, and I would therefore request this officer will in future comply with the 11th section, 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, as well as the by-laws of the prison relating to this subject.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
City Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein	35	13	22	13	-	-	2	1
Average daily number in hospital,	-	-	185	242	-	-	7	21
No. of deaths in the gaol,	4.24	2.35	50	68	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£30.	-	£30.	-	£30.	-	1	-

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates.

One, 6th February, 1870.

The male hospital is detached from the prison, but is not well arranged for the purpose for which it is intended. I would suggest that the beds should be removed into the upper room, and that a warder should sleep in the lower room of the hospital, so as to be within call at night in case of a patient requiring assistance. This warder would also be available in case of a message being required to be sent out during the night, for under present arrangements the Governor, the Chief Warder, and the night watch are the only male officers in the prison during the night. The wards in this hospital were by no means clean or well kept, and the whole building requires an overhauling, and to be put in proper repair. The female hospital is on the top tier of the female prison, consisting of a ward with two beds in it, and was extremely clean and tidily kept. It was lately removed to its present position, the only objection to its situation being its proximity to the general prison. I would certainly recommend an additional door to be put up between it and the female prison, as at present the communication with the latter is much too easy.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Wm. McDonnell, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0	Turnkeys.	John Molony,	43	4	4
Rev. Francis Meredith, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0		Thomas Kilbridge,	39	0	0
Rev. Richard Scott, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0		Denis O'Carroll,	39	0	0
Robert R. Gelsdon, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0		William Hickey,	39	0	0
John B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0		William M'Carthy,	39	0	0
William Carter, Clerk,	50	0	0					
					Resident.			
					John O'Farrell, Governor,	180	0	0
					James Maguire, Chief Warder,	50	0	0
					Maria Brice, Matron,	45	0	0
					Mary Moran, Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse,	55	0	0

SOUTH
DISTRICT,

Vacancies.

Head turnkey superannuated; one turnkey dismissed and one permitted to resign. The vacancies were filled up by appointments made by the Board of City Gaol Superintendence.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor, chief warder, matron, and assistant-matron are supplied with fuel and gas.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	267	70
Chaplain, Established Church,	167	76
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	264	88
Surgeon,	162	56
Apothecary,	108	36

I regret to have to announce that since my visit the Governor, who was then in a very precarious state of health, has succumbed to the attack from which he was suffering. On his death the Inspectors-General were in hopes that the Board would nominate the chief warder Maguire to the office, particularly as he was fully qualified for it, and had been the means of improving the condition of the gaol so considerably. Added to which, by his appointment to this office, considerable expense would have been saved to the ratepayers. The Inspectors-General therefore wrote the following letter on this subject to the Local Inspector:—

"Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons, Dublin Castle, June 24, 1870.

"Sir,—With reference to your report of the 23rd instant, announcing the death of Mr. O'Farrell, the Governor of Limerick City Gaol, we have to request that you will apprise the Board of Superintendence at their next meeting, that we consider, pending legislation, it would be desirable that the Governor's salary should be under £100 per annum; and as there is a well qualified disciplined officer now in the prison, who, we have reason to believe, would take the office at a reduced rate, and discharge the duties of Governor without the assistance of a deputy, with advantage to the public, we desire to bring the matter before the Board.

"We are, sir, your obedient servants,

"JOHN LENTAGNE,

"CHAS. F. BOURKE,

"Inspectors-General of Prisons.

"The Local Inspector, City Gaol, Limerick."

But, notwithstanding our recommendation, the Board appointed another person, at a salary of £130 a year and rations, who I understand has had no experience whatsoever in prison management.

Board of Superintendence.

Alderman Carte.	Robt. McMahon, esq., J.P., T.C.	Patrick Synan, esq., T.C.
Alderman Mc'Donnell, J.P.	M. Lenthian, esq., J.P., T.C.	John Cronin, esq., T.C.
Alderman Quinlivan, J.P.	Wm. Phayer, esq., J.P., T.C.	Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.
Alderman Tinsly, J.P.	John Barry, esq., T.C.	Laurence Kelly, esq., T.C.

The Board meets twice a month, when liabilities and accounts are settled by cheques and receipts are produced by the Local Inspector at their next meeting.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
7TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Queen's
County
Gaol.

State,

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	5	3	8	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	20	7	27	—	1	1

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at assizes,	—	—	—	1
„ summarily,	3	—	6	—
Committed once,	1	—	7	1
„ twice,	1	—	—	—
Number sent to reformatories,	2	—	2	1

The total number of prisoners in custody on the above date was 27, of whom 10 were disposed of summarily, 9 at Quarter Sessions and Assizes, 2 were debtors, and 6 untried. Seven juveniles had been committed during the year, but there were none in custody at my inspection. Two males and 1 female, were sent to reformatories.

I consider that this class of prisoner should be kept more separate than has hitherto been the case in this prison; and as there is abundance of accommodation here, I would submit that steps should be taken to apportion separate quarters for them, so as to prevent any communication taking place between them and the adult prisoners. One female known to have been in a reformatory was in custody during the year.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	17	2	1869,	19	7
1868,	16	2	1870 (day of inspection),	20	7

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.*

Queen's County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Shooting at, stabbing, wounding, conspiring, &c., to take life.	1	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children.	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rape, and other carnal offences.	1	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Bigamy.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults.	29	6	22	10	47	4	6	-	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm.	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty.	18	1	13	1	11	-	2	-	4	-
Other assaults.	6	4	4	4	7	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session.	1	-	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock.	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Larceny.	23	19	21	19	36	12	4	5	4	3
Receiving stolen goods.	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency (pass- ing base coin).	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c.	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act.	2	1	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences:										
Against the person (using threats).	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace (breach of peace).	10	7	8	6	7	2	-	-	1	1
Breach of service, trespass.	10	6	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Having unregistered arms.	10	1	11	1	16	-	-	-	-	-
Treasonable expressions.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detaining letters property of Post- master-General.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class.	334	46	111	47	165	31	16	5	16	7
Vagrancy.	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness.	35	8	49	11	40	9	1	-	-	-
Debt.	4	-	3	1	7	1	1	1	-	-
Remanded for further examination.	13	4	28	4	26	2	2	1	2	-
Total.	196	58	192	66	239	44	20	7	18	7

The number of male prisoners in custody here this year, even during the ten months previous to my inspection, as will be seen by the above table, is considerably larger than those of the two preceding years, but there is a reduction this year in the number of female prisoners. Nine persons charged with conspiring to take life were in custody this year. The cases of

common assault among the male commitments is more than double this year than they were last. Seventeen males and 1 female were committed for taking and holding forcible possession, against 2 charged with that crime in 1868 and 1869. The crime of horse and cattle stealing is also very much increased during this year, as also the offence of having unregistered arms. I regret, therefore, to observe that there was on the whole an increase of crime throughout the county this year as compared with the last two years.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

Debtors.

There is no proper separation between master and pauper debtors' quarters, but as I am in hopes that the law regarding debt in this country will soon be assimilated to that now in force in England, I cannot recommend such an outlay to be incurred as would make the arrangements in these quarters meet the requirements of the statute. One master and 1 female pauper debtor were in custody at the time of my inspection, and 7 males and 1 female were committed during the year for debt. This latter was confined in the criminal prison, as no provision is made for a female marshall's. She appeared to be quite out of her mind, and was detained for the sum of £10, although I was informed, she was not possessed of as many pence.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	3	1	Debtors,	7	1
Criminals,	139	51	Criminals,	191	33
Vagrants,	1	3	Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	49	11	Drunkards,	40	9
Total	192	66	Total,	239	44

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	163	44	Committed { Once within the year,	219	34
Twice "	7	3	Twice "	5	3
Thrice "	—	—	Thrice "	1	1
Four times "	3	2	Four times "	—	—
Seven times "	—	1	Seven times "	—	—
Total,	173	50	Total,	225	38
No. of above committed for first time,	131	21	No. of above committed for first time,	206	25

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	18.08	6.44	—	21.44	5.08	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	34	—	12th Nov.	33	—	2nd April.
Lowest ditto,	13	—	17th July.	17	—	6th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	26	—	12th Nov.	28	—	3rd April.
Ditto of females,	11	—	16th Jan.	11	—	11th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9	—	18th July.	11	—	21st July.
Ditto of females,	2	—	22nd Dec.	3	—	6th Jan.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Queen's County Gaol.	<i>Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.</i>			
	28th April, 1863,	67	26th July, 1867,	41
	11th August, 1864,	64	8th January, 1868,	33
	24th April, 1865,	64	20th January, 1869,	32
	21st April, 1868,	65	3rd April, 1870,	33

191 males and 33 females comprised the total criminal class committed this year up to the day of my inspection in November, whereas during the whole of the previous year the numbers were respectively 139 and 51. Three times was the most any individual was committed here in 1870, so that repeated crime cannot be considered to be excessive in this district. At one time during this year 3 was the greatest number of females in custody, and on the 21st June and 11th August only 11 males were inmates of the prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchens,	2	—
Yards,	13	5	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	8	4	Store Rooms,	2	2
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	30	Drying Room,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	—	Lavatories,	12	10
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Baths,	2	1
Chapel,	1	—	Privies,	4	4
School Rooms,	1	1	Water-closets,	4	3
Workshops,	10	4	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Worksheds,	12	—	Pump,	1	—
			Well,	1	—
			Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

The state of order, cleanliness, and repair at the time of my inspection was very satisfactory. In the present uncertain state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, I do not think it necessary to call attention to the many structural defects of this prison, or to recommend any changes that future legislation might render uncalled for. At the same time, some trifling and inexpensive essentials are required, which I will submit and recommend to the consideration of the Board. First of these are two baths, one to each of the reception classes, for the present system of taking prisoners into the main prison to be bathed and washed on entering the prison is objectionable and contrary to the statute, as no prisoner should be permitted to leave the reception class until he or she is visited by the Medical Officer and passed by him into the "proper ward." Only three baths are at present provided in the entire prison, so that I do not consider the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, or that the requirements of the 6th section of the same Act, providing that "warm and cold baths shall be introduced into such parts of the prison as may be best adapted for the use of the several classes" are complied with. Both male and female separate blocks are heated and supplied with bells, and a sufficient quantity of lavatories and water-closets. Gas is furnished only to the male prison, the watch-house, and the outside of the prison, but none of the cells are artificially lighted. As soon as the will of Parliament in regard to the disposal of a certain class of prisoners is obtained, I submit that some of the cells in both prisons should be furnished with gas, in order that industrial labour may be carried on in them during many of the hours that are now spent by the prisoners in the winter months in darkness and idleness. There is an abundant supply of good water in the prison, obtained from a stream running through the premises and from a well. The tread-wheel is utilized for pumping the water into a cistern above the prison. The sewerage is said to be effective, and is flushable, being carried into the river under the boundary wall.

There are several workshops on the ground floor of the male prison in which the men are employed at their trades.

The ordinary cells in this prison were clean and tidy, but I would suggest that a fixed leaf, made to lift up and let down, be used instead of the present movable tables, as these are capable of being converted by the prisoners into very formidable weapons of offence.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is furnished with an excellent boiler, which cooks provisions, heats the water for the laundry and for the bath in the male prison, as also the drying-room.

Chapel.

One chapel is provided, which is used for both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship, and is suitably arranged for the purposes of a prison chapel.

Photography.

Photography is now done here by a professional who comes from Newbridge when required, and charges 30s. for each visit. I consider this art, which is now essential to all prisons, should be performed by a gaol official, as it is by no means advisable that persons other than prison officers should have access to the prisoners.

Two tell-tale clocks are in use, and are well protected by Chubb's locks from being tampered with. They are both in the exterior of the prison, being pegged every quarter of an hour from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. The night watch is maintained by the warders in rotation—one goes on at 4 in the afternoon until 9 P.M., and another from 9 until 1 A.M., and a third from 1 to 5 A.M. This arrangement seems to have worked well here hitherto, but is certainly open to the objection of divided responsibility.

Laundry.

The laundry is fitted with four washing stalls, with hot and cold water laid on to each. A good drying-room is also provided, and a new mangle had been purchased a short time previous to my inspection.

A fumigating apparatus is very much required here, in which all prisoners' clothes should be purified before being put away, in accordance with the directions contained in the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. As purification is more efficiently performed by steam than by other methods, I would suggest that means be adopted for attaching a pipe to the steam boiler, by which the steam could be conducted into an air-tight closet which might be fitted up for the purpose of purifying the clothing.

Visitors.

A suitable place is arranged at the watchhouse where convicted prisoners receive visits, under the supervision of a warder. Master debtors can be visited daily from 10 to 12 o'clock, and in winter from 4 to 8 P.M.; untried and pauper debtors twice a week, and convicted persons once every three months after the expiration of their first quarter's imprisonment, by an order of a member of the Board of Superintendence the Local Inspector, or the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		In Use.		In Store.		Male Clothing.		In Use.		In Store.		Female Clothing.	
		Us.	Stoc.	Us.	Stoc.			Us.	Stoc.	Us.	Stoc.		
Blankets, pairs of,	91	54		Shirts,	40	26		Shifts,	14	21			
Sheets, pairs of,	76	3		Jackets,	19	39		Jackets,	14	22			
Rugs,	64	67		Vests,	19	39		Petticoats,	14	39			
Hammocks or				Trowsers,	19	39		Aprons,	14	31			
Cots,	—	23		Caps,	19	9		Neckerchiefs,	26	16			
Bed-ticks,	83	38		Stockings or				Caps,	14	22			
Bedsteads,	136	—		Socks, pairs of,	17	4		Shoes, Slippers, &					
				Shoes, Slippers, &				Clogs, pairs of,	7	10			
				Clogs, pairs of,	19	37							

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County
Gaol.

The stock of bedding and wearing apparel, both in store and in use, was sufficient, clean, and of a good quality. The clothing is kept by the Chief Warder, but the Governor takes stock about every two months.

Owing to the reduced number of prisoners in custody, shoes only of the male wearing apparel are made in the prison—the rest of the male clothing is made up in the town; and I observed a great deal of the work was carelessly executed, some of the clothing being very much ripped, though the frieze appeared to be of an excellent description. If a good tailor warder were appointed on the staff, I am persuaded that amongst the prisoners committed here during the year a sufficient number would be found capable of sewing and making up prison clothing, which would be a much more economical and effective system than the present one. The prisoner's own clothing is not properly labelled or tidily put away. Each bundle should contain not only the name of the prisoner but also a list with the number of articles in the bundle. A book should also be kept containing duplicates of those lists, which should be signed by the prisoner both on coming in and going out of the gaol. As the stores of the prison are especially under the supervision and direction of the Local Inspector, he should periodically take stock of all prison property, and nothing should be condemned without his sanction.

Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	1	—	1

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	By Magisterial authority,	1
Dark or Refractory Cells,	27	Dark or Refractory Cells,	36
Total,	27	Total,	37

The old punishment cells are not now used, but more suitable ones have been fitted up and darkened in both the male and female prisons, and bedding is given to prisoners in punishment here at night. I have invariably remarked that where the solitary cell is fitted up with a guard-bed and a blanket only supplied at night to prisoners undergoing punishment, that the necessity for punishment becomes a rare occurrence.

*Employment on day of Inspection.**Punitive Labour.*

Tread-wheel and cleaning prison, 17 males, 2 females.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	—
Matmaking,	1	—
Washing,	—	3
Sick,	—	1
Unemployed,	1	1
Total,	3	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	17	2
Industrial labour,	2	3
Sick,	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Total in custody,	20	7

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

1867, . £6 4s. 11d. | 1868, . 10s. 4d. | 1869, . £5 0s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 2-969d. | 1868, . 3-03d. | 1869, . 4-47d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,305 6s. 11d. | 1868, . £1,413 3s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,412 1s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £806 2s. 7d. | 1868, . £804 4s. 5d. | 1869, . £769 2s. 10d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £52 9s. 7½d. | 1868, . £62 7s. 9-88d. | 1869, . £57 1s. 6-46d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1867, . £2 0s. 6d. | 1868, . 12s. | 1869, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £69 18s. 3d. | 1868, . £94 19s. 5d. | 1869, . £104 9s. 3d.

The punitive labour carried on here consists of the tread-wheel, at which prisoners are employed six hours a day in summer and five and a-half in winter—one-third of this time on and two-thirds off the mill—but thereliefs are not employed during the intervals of rest. Oakum picking should be provided for each relief box, in order that prisoners may be so engaged when not on the mill.

The industrial labour for males consists merely of shoemaking, brush and mat making, and prison duties, and that for females, of washing and needlework; but so little of this is carried on, that the profit on the produce of prison labour, disposed of outside the gaol, amounted in 1869 only to £5 0s. 6d., whereas the average cost of each prisoner, per annum, for the same year, amounted to the very large sum of £57 1s. 6d.

The total cost of officers for the same year amounted to £768 2s. 10d., being £119 3s. 6d. over all other expenses of the prison. The average daily number of prisoners this year was a little over 26, and the proportion, therefore, of intern officers to that number of prisoners was 1 officer to a little over 2 prisoners. However, considering the awkward construction of the prison, and the expectation of early legislation, I cannot recommend such alterations in the staff as the above figures would appear to warrant, but I would earnestly urge upon the Board the necessity of introducing a greater amount of industrial labour in order to effect some reduction in the rates, which the maintenance of the prison now imposes on the county.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	96	53	123	19
Average daily number of pupils,	11·5	4·7	11·8	3·7
Number of days on which school was held,	225	251	213	202

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4½. Females, 3 to 4½.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County.
Gaol.

The male school is held in one of the day-rooms, which is not fitted up or stalled as a prison school should be. One of the warders acts as school-master, but he has had no previous experience in this profession. No school is carried on in the female prison. The proper registry is not kept, and I was unable to discover that the Chaplains make any remarks on the schools, or that they visit them at all. The following is an extract from the report of the Inspector of National Schools in June last, by which it is evident how little good is effected at present from the course of instruction pursued:—"The instruction is deficient in amount, except in reading, or to speak exactly no instruction is given in any other branch."

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males, 8 oz. meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk; Females, 7 oz. meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk; Class 3—Males and Females, 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk; Females, 12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk; Class 3—Males and Females, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Males and females receive potatoes for dinner three days in each week. Class 1—Males, 3 lbs.; Class 2—Females, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Class 3—Males and females, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Supper.—Males, 6 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk; Females, 5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk; Class 3—5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

N.B.—Males and Females whose term does not exceed one week, receive for dinner instead of milk, the males 1 pint soup, and females $\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup; no supper. Class 3—Males and Females receive 4 oz. of bread for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 0s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 10d.; candles, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.

The provisions appeared good, and are generally reported so by the chaplains, though they sometimes take exception to the quality of the milk. Supplies are all got by contract and are kept by the cook warder, who also keeps the daily consumption book. I do not consider this a good or business-like arrangement; for obvious reasons, the same officer should not issue the provisions, and be responsible for cooking of them. The chief warder, who has the charge of the clothing store, would, in my opinion, be the proper person to have charge of and issue the provisions.

Books and Journals.

The several books of finance and registries appear to be carefully and regularly kept, and are supervised by the Local Inspector and Governor. The journal of the Local Inspector is a most useful record of matters connected with the prison. From it I was enabled to learn many things, which I should not have been made aware of, had it not been for the entries in this book. I understand that this journal is not inspected by the Board of Superintendence, I would therefore recommend it to be laid before them at each of their meetings, as I cannot but think that the information it contains would be of great assistance to the Board. The Local Inspector, as the principal officer of the gaol, appears to perform his duties in a manner as creditable to himself as advantageous to the service. The journals of the Chaplains are merely records of their visits, and are not kept as required by statute. I regret also to observe that the Chaplains do not appoint their substitutes in accordance with the provisions of the 11th section, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, and that the legally appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain appears seldom to perform any of the duties required of him by the 69th section of the Prisons Act. It is, in my opinion, clearly the duty of the Board to enforce these statutable rules, and if the duly appointed Chaplains are not able to perform their duties towards the prisoners, they should be required to resign, and other gentlemen should be

appointed in their stead. Where prison Chaplains take an interest in their work, and where they "converse with and admonish" the prisoners in their charge, it stands to reason that much good must result from such teaching.

Although the Medical Officer is directed by statute to "keep a journal, in which he shall enter the date of every attendance, on the performance of his duty, with any observations that may occur to him in the execution thereof, and shall sign the same with his name," I only found one entry this year in this officer's journal. I therefore hope the Board will require him to comply with the statute, in this respect, in future.

The journal of the Governor is full and well kept, and he follows a very useful system of entering all noteworthy matters in red ink. The subordinate officers also keep journals, narrating their duties according as they were being performed, which I am sure is an excellent arrangement.

Some of the prescribed forms of books are not observed, but I drew the attention of both the Local Inspector and Governor to this subject, so that I trust these forms will be procured and used.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Charles Moore, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0	Thos. Cobbe, sen., Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Rev. John M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Abraham Case, Turnkey and Storekeeper,	35	0	0
Rev. John J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Thomas Heenan, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Thos. Pillsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Thos. Cobbe, jun., Tread-wheel Turnkey,	30	0	0
Dr. Jacob, Surgeon,	—			Edward Fogarty, Maimmaker,	30	0	0
				Abraham Case, Watchman,	30	0	0
				Edward Fawcett, ditto,	30	0	0
				Mary Anne Sythes, 1st Matron,	25	0	0
				Mary Anne Nicholls, 2nd ditto and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
				Anne Dawson, Nurse,	25	0	0

Resident.

Capt. J. H. Healey, Governor,	200	0	0
William Sythes, Clerk and Assistant,	60	0	0

Vacancies.

James M'Dowell, dismissed; Abraham Case, appointed. James Hogan, superannuated; Edward Fawcett, appointed. Walter Walsh, bridewell keeper at Strabally, dismissed; Isaac Haslam, appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	135	118
Chaplain, Established Church,	168	123
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	143	144
Physician and Surgeon,	132	106
Apothecary,	128	105

I observed by the officers' conduct-book that the behaviour of some of the subordinate officers has been of a very indifferent character, and I was informed that the conduct of some of these men was by no means satisfactory. A few of them appeared to be very young and inexperienced. I trust, however, the Board will insist upon unexceptionable behaviour, and thorough discipline being maintained amongst the staff, and the Local Inspector should take care to lay the officers' conduct book before the Board at their meetings, and if necessary draw attention to it.

Some of the quarters of the officers were by no means as clean or well kept as they should be, and those over the old solitary cells were very much in need of paint. The gatekeeper and chief warder with their families live over the gateway.

SOUTH DISTRICT Queen's County Gaol.	Hospital.							
	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	2	19	4	20	6	14	5
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein.	436	25	375	40	360	60	162	32
Average daily number in hospital.	1.19	.07	.98	.07	.98	.16	.07	.1
Number of prisoners medi- cally treated out of hos- pital.	71	4	68	8	128	9	111	4
No. of deaths in the gaol.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine.	17s. 11d.		£3 5s. 7d.		—		—	

Both hospitals are under the same roof, and are supplied with water-closets, and one bath for the use of both sexes. There is ample accommodation here for the requirements of the prison, the average daily number in hospital, as can be seen by the above table, being very small indeed. The matron does not sleep within the hospital, which I think she should do, so as to be available in the case of a prisoner requiring her assistance at night. An iron door on the stairs separates the male from the female hospital, and all the keys of this department are brought to the Governor at night. Medicines are procured from Dublin, and are compounded by the Apothecary, within the prison, from the doctor's prescription.

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vescl.	Sir A. J. Walsh, bart.	Robert Staples, esq.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.	Henry White, esq.
Lewis Moore, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.	Earl of Portarlington.
Major Gardin.	Matth. H. Franks, esq.	Capt. M. V. S. Morton.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Wednesday of each month. The Governor then receives a cheque for the payment of sums under £2, and accounts exceeding that amount are paid by cheques from the Board. The subordinate officers are paid by the Local Inspector, who receives a cheque for the amount of their salaries. Vouchers for the several payments are produced by the Local Inspector and Governor at the following meeting of the Board. The salaries of superior officers are paid half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

I would beg to draw special attention to my tabular reports, annexed hereto, on the bridewells of the county, all of which are quite unsuited for the purpose of punishment or detention of prisoners. Added to this, so few prisoners are now detained in them that the expenses incurred in keeping the buildings in repair, added to the salaries and allowances of the keepers, do not, in my opinion, warrant the Grand Jury in maintaining these expensive and unnecessary establishments. Stradbally is within five miles of the county gaol. Abbeylisc is in direct communication by rail with Maryborough, and Borris-in-Ossory is so near a railway station that prisoners might be conveyed to the county gaol with no difficulty. At Abbeylisc in the quarter preceding my inspection one female only was committed; at Borris-in-Ossory four drunkards were committed during that period; at Stradbally there were only five commitments during the whole year. In the neighbouring counties of Carlow and Kildare there are no bridewells. Under all these circumstances I would submit that the Grand Jury would do well to consider the propriety of closing these three bridewells, and of establishing good police lock-up in the police barracks.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County.
Bridewells.

	Abbeyfeix.		Borris-in-Ossory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	34	12	12	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	2	-	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	-	1	4	-
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	-	4	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Committals,	One illegal, being for more than three days, and signed by only one Magistrate.		Regular.	
Registry,	Not regularly kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Roof and windows require repair.		Bad. Painting required, and the outside door is out of repair, and the lock bad.	
Security,	Yard very insecure.		Bad. The yard wall is too low, and an escape is quite easy unless great care is exercised.	
Accommodation, . .	Four cells on ground floor.		Bad. Male cells very small, and only one female cell. No female day-room, and only one exercise yard for both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, .	By force-pump at court-house door.		By pump.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool.		None; privy emptied out by prisoners, under the wall.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		As far as could be expected, considering the crowded state of the house.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½d. males; 5d. females.		6½d. females; 5d. males; but no females last quarter.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£25 per annum.		£25 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, with no salary.		No.	
Statutable Inspection, .	November 8th, 1870.		June 17th, 1870.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody, and only four during the last six months. Keeper very unwell, and not able to perform his duties properly.		This is a wretched place, and so defective in nearly all the requirements of a prison, that I consider it should be abolished. No prisoner in custody. There were only two prisoners this quarter, and four during the last.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

South
District.Queen's
County.

Bridewells.

	Steadbally.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	5	—
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	2	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	—	—
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals,	Only one, and regular.	
Registry,	Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Very insecure as to yard.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient and good.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, clean, and sufficient, except a new pair of sheets required.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump.	
Sewerage,	None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean and dry.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£12, and £6 for fuel per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house-keeper, with no salary.	
Statutable Inspection,	November 8th, 1850.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody, and only one this year up to my inspection. This bridewell should be done away with.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

TIPPERARY COUNTY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 16TH JUNE, 1870.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	1	6	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	9	1	10	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	30	8	38	—	—	—

Thirty-eight was the total number in custody on the day of my inspection, of whom 16 were disposed of summarily, 15 at assizes and quarter sessions, and 7 were untried.

There was only one juvenile, aged 12, in custody, who was charged with having thrown a stone, which resulted in the death of a man. He appeared to be not at all sensible of the serious offence for which he was committed. No juvenile from this prison was sent to a reformatory during the year.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	58	16	1869,	42	6
1868,	20	10	1870 (day of Inspection),	30	8

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	3	2	1870 (up to and including	—	—
1868,	—	1	day of Inspection),	—	—
1869,	2	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary
County
(North
Inchiquin)
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bigamy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	61	9	60	8	22	4	1	—	3	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	11	—	20	—	10	—	6	—	14	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	—	7	—	6	—	5	1	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Robbery,	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	3	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
Larceny,	22	14	29	11	10	2	7	2	5	2
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	—	2	—	8	2	4	—	—	—
Military offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other offences—										
Against property, without vio- lence,	2	1	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
Affecting the public peace,	32	17	30	11	9	3	—	1	—	—
Deserting wife and children,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution,	—	7	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	—
Threatening language,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detaining letters illegally,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	157	51	172	47	74	16	30	5	32	5
Vagrancy,	5	4	21	3	1	—	—	—	6	—
Drunkenness,	116	26	153	33	92	13	—	2	—	—
Debt,	7	—	10	1	2	1	—	—	3	1
Remanded for further Examination,	28	3	24	5	28	4	—	1	1	—
Total,	313	84	380	89	197	34	30	8	42	6

By the above tables it will be seen that the total number of prisoners committed here in 1869, was considerably larger than in the previous year, and the increase would appear to continue this year, judging by the number committed up to the day of my inspection. The number of females committed during the same periods do not appear to vary very much.

Three prisoners were committed during the year, charged with man-slaughter, and one with the murder of his wife, which numbers may be regarded as comprising all the grave offenders. The latter appeared

to be out of his mind, and was in charge of two other prisoners night and day.

Assaults and larceny form the principal portion of the remaining crimes for which prisoners are committed in this jurisdiction, but I regret to find that large numbers are imprisoned for drunkenness, and by the above tables it appears that this offence is on the increase in the district. There was one prisoner, P. G., in custody on the day of my inspection, who had been committed here 160 times, chiefly for this offence. As drunkenness is the origin of nearly all the grievous crime of Ireland, I think steps should be taken by the local authorities to check this evil as far as possible.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1	Debtors,	2	1
Criminals,	196	52	Criminals,	102	20
Vagrants,	21	3	Vagrants,	1	—
Drunkards,	153	33	Drunkards,	92	13
Total,	380	89	Total,	197	34

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	218	46	Committed { Once within the year,	145	25
Twice "	27	8	Twice "	12	4
Thrice "	3	3	Thrice "	6	—
Four times "	5	—	Four times "	2	—
Five times "	2	—	Five times "	—	—
Six times "	—	1	Six times "	—	—
Seven times "	1	—	Seven times "	—	—
Eleven times "	—	1	Eleven times "	—	—
Twelve times "	1	—	Twelve times "	—	—
Total,	297	59	Total,	165	29
No. of above committed for first time,	304	41	No. of above committed for first time,	103	17

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	11,704	2,032	—	4,967	569	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	32.06	5.54	—	29.92	3.43	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	51	—	20th June.	39	—	12th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	24	—	19th March.	26	—	17th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	44	—	30th May.	36	—	9th April.
Ditto of females,	10	—	5th May.	8	—	4th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18	—	19th March.	25	—	17th April.
Ditto of females,	1	—	9th Dec.	—	—	4th April.

SOUTH DISTRICT.	<i>Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.</i>			
	25th April, 1862,	85	10th May, 1867,	104
Tipperary County	22nd January, 1864,	73	23rd January, 1868,	37
(North Riding)	4th November, 1865,	89	20th June, 1869,	51
Gaol.	8th March, 1866,	74	12th January, 1870,	39

The male debtors' quarters in this gaol are very defective, and there are none appropriated to females, so that a female debtor when in custody must be either placed in the criminal prison, or in the hospital. But I trust before this session of Parliament is over, the law relating to debtors in this country will be revised, and under those circumstances I cannot recommend quarters, such as are legally prescribed for debtors to be established here at present.

By the table denoting the number of individual prisoners, and the number of times each had been committed during 1869 and 1870, it will be seen that in the former year out of 297 male, and 59 female prisoners, 93 males and 18 females had been previously in gaol; 1 male was committed ten times, and 1 female as many as eleven times. If, therefore, the old offenders were deducted from the total number, the prisoners for first offences would be very inconsiderable in proportion to the population of this district. At one time—viz., 4th of April, 1870—there was no female in custody, and 8 was the greatest number confined at any one time during that year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Kitchens,	4	1
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	7	4	Store Rooms,	12	2
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Laundries,	—	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	35	15	Lavatories,	8	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	18	Baths,	12	8
Sleeping Rooms,	13	3	Privies,	19	9
Number of Beds in such rooms,	14	2	Water-closets,	3	—
Hospital Rooms,	4	5	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	1	Reception Room,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	3	—
Workshops,	2	—	Wells,	2	—
Workshops,	4	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Crank Mill,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

The condition of cleanliness, order, discipline, and regularity that I perceived at my inspection here was extremely commendable, and both the Governor and his subordinate officers appear to perform their several duties very much to their credit, and to the advantage of the public. The gaol is not arranged for the carrying out of individual separation, but prisoners are placed in separate cells at night, and are exercised during the day in different classes.

One block of the male prison, comprising sixteen cells, is heated and supplied with bells and gas, also with water-closets and lavatories. The floors of the cells in this block are boarded. One of the blocks is reserved as reception wards for male prisoners, where they are bathed and inspected by the doctor before being passed by him into their proper ward. The arrangement in regard to the reception of females is also very good, the system pursued being the same as in the male prison.

The cells in No. 3 block of the male prison are very small, and are not supplied with bell or gas, but are artificially heated. There are two large baths, one in each yard, which are used for lavatories, and two of the old

solitary cells have been converted into bath-houses, one for males and one for females, each cell containing two baths and a shower bath. Gas is supplied to the prison, but the cells in the No. 5 block are the only ones into which it has been introduced, so that prisoners, except those confined in this block are doomed during many months of the year to pass the chief part of their time in darkness and idleness. Three blocks in the female prison are artificially heated, and one is boarded and supplied with bells. Owing to the transition state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, I do not consider it my duty to recommend such changes as are necessary here in order to adapt this prison to the requirements of the age; therefore, pending expected legislation, I do not suggest any alterations involving serious expense, which might ultimately prove to be futile.

Water, which is laid on to the yards, is pumped to all parts of the prison by means of the tread-wheel, at which men are employed for two hours daily, being three minutes on and five minutes off. Boxes are supplied for the reliefs, but during the intervals of rest the reliefs should be engaged in oakum picking, and more especially men sentenced to hard labour.

The sewerage is said to be very good, and is conveyed into the main sewer of the town.

Kitchen.

I found two male prisoners who had been sentenced to hard labour, employed as cooks, but they were obliged to work two hours daily at the tread-wheel. As cooks of necessity have greater privileges than other prisoners, I think it very objectionable that prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be employed in the kitchen, and considering the small number of prisoners here, one would be quite sufficient to discharge all the ordinary duties of this department. As there is a kitchen in the female prison, I would further suggest that the entire cooking of the prison should be performed here, for there is nothing in the ordinary dietary formula that female prisoners are not accustomed to cook in their own homes, and where this duty is imposed on female prisoners, it is performed with greater regularity and cleanliness than by males, who are very often entirely unaccustomed to culinary operations.

Tell-tale Clocks.

There are two tell-tale clocks, one in the insulating area, and the other at the door of the Governor's house. They are well protected from being tampered with, and each is pegged hourly by the night watchman from 6 p.m. to 6.30 a.m., but I would suggest that the markings should take place half-hourly, as I do not consider that so long a period as one hour should intervene between the rounds of the night watchman.

The head warder now performs the photography, lately become necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act.

Laundry.

The laundry is stalled for individual separation, and all prison washing is done here, as well as some washing by contract. There is a drying-room overhead, where two stoves are fixed, which appears to answer sufficiently for the requirements of the prison.

Chapels.

The Roman Catholic chapel is fitted up so as to prevent communication between the male and female prisoners; but the Protestant chapel, which is over the central hall of the female prison, is by no means suited for

SOUTH
DUBLIN.
—
Tipperary
Gaols
(North
Hiding)
Gaol.

SOUTH
DUNSTON.Tipperary
County
(North
 Riding)
Gaol.

prison purposes. As there are so few Protestants, however, committed it is quite possible by careful arrangement to keep the prisoners of different sexes out of view of one another.

A simple and useful fumigating apparatus is supplied to each prison.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of, . . .	183	149	Shirts, . . .	111	38	Shifts, . . .	35	20
Sheets, pairs of, . . .	175	54	Jackets, . . .	43	11	Jackets, . . .	25	-
Rugs, . . .	148	85	Vests, . . .	71	2	Petticoats, . . .	43	-
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	-	20	Trowsers, . . .	49	42	Aprons, . . .	52	83
Bed-ticks, . . .	142	43	Caps, . . .	51	3	Neckerchiefs, . . .	43	14
Bedsteads, . . .	184	-	Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	63	-	Caps, . . .	60	30
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	101	56	Stockings, pairs of, . . .	36	23
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	30	31

The supply of clothing and bedding, both in store and use, at the time of my inspection was ample, and appeared to be of an excellent quality, and the prisoners were all well and comfortably clad. Prisoners' own clothes were carefully folded and put away after being fumigated, and these as well as the male clothing in use are kept by the school-master-warder, while the general store of prison property is kept by the head warder. The Governor takes stock of all once a year, but I do not think this duty is performed often enough by him; the Local Inspector, whose especial duty it is to look after the clothing and bedding of the prison, should also certainly take stock of all prison property periodically. Sheets are changed once a fortnight, and both the wearing apparel and the bedding were clean and in good repair. All prison clothing, sheets, tins, &c., are made up within the prison by the prisoners. I was happy to find that stockings and socks, in addition to the articles ordered by statute are supplied to prisoners here.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, . . .	7	2	Dark or refractory cells, . . .	5	-
Stoppage of diet, . . .	18	-	Stoppage of diet, . . .	18	-
Total, . . .	25	2	Total, . . .	23	-

Up to the time of my inspection no female had been sentenced to a refractory cell during this year; 23 males had been punished by the Governor, of whom 5 only were sentenced to refractory cells. The Punishment Book is submitted to the Board, and signed by the chairman at each meeting. There are two solitary cells to each prison, which are darkened and supplied with guard beds. A bed-tick and blankets are given at night to prisoners confined in them. This is an excellent system, for where prisoners are more leniently dealt with by being supplied with beds while in punishment, or being allowed to return to their cells at night, as is the case in some prisons, confinement to these cells has little or no effect on them.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking, . . .	1	Cleansing prison, . . .	1
Cleansing prison, . . .	4		
Total, . . .	5	Total, . . .	1

Summary.

	M.	P.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
Industrial labour,	5	1	—
Unemployed,	25	6	Tipperary
Discharged (<i>before labour hours</i>),	—	1	County
			(North
			Riding)
			Gael.
Total in custody,	30	8	

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years.

1867, . £16 6s. 5d. | 1868, . £13 8s. 10d. | 1869, . £43 0s. 2d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 3s. 3d. | 1868, . 4s. 6d. | 1869, . 4½d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,894 16s. 8d. | 1868, . £1,932 16s. 9d. | 1869, . £1,767 3s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,303 5s. 2d. | 1868, . £1,278 1s. 9d. | 1869, . £1,106 4s. 10d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £40 9s. 3½d. | 1868, . £67 6s. 9d. | 1869, . £45 16s. 6½d.

Amounts repaid out of the consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £166 5s. 7d. | 1868, . £97 11s. 8d. | 1869, . £97 3s. 0d.

Labour.

The punitive labour for males is carried out by the tread-wheel, for the short period daily I have already described, but this is by no means a sufficient quantity of hard labour to exact from men so sentenced, and I therefore submit that means should be adopted for carrying on a greater amount, and that each prisoner sentenced to hard labour should be obliged to pick a certain amount of oakum daily, in addition to the ordinary day work.

As some of the cells in the male prison are lighted with gas, prisoners in these cells should be employed during the winter months up to eight or nine o'clock at night, so that the sentence of the law may be duly carried out.

The industrial labour for males consists of mat and brush making, tailoring, fibre picking, and tinning. In wet weather all prisoners are employed in one large workshop, making mats and brushes. Considering the large accommodation in this prison, I would submit that a greater amount of separation should be observed, especially amongst the male prisoners, and that several of the unoccupied cells should be fitted up for the separate employment of prisoners at their different trades and occupations. The females are chiefly occupied at washing in the laundry, and at needlework, so that no absolute hard labour is carried on in the female prison. In order that the law may be duly enforced amongst this class, I would suggest that females sentenced to hard labour may be compelled to pick a given amount of oakum daily as well as the males, in addition to their usual avocations.

The profits of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol were considerably increased in 1869, as compared with the two preceding years, but notwithstanding this, it did not in that year amount to the average cost per annum of one prisoner. When it is remembered that in some

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Division)
Gaol.

countries gaols are entirely self-supporting, this state of things cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The total expenses of this gaol for 1869, exclusive of officers, amounted to £723 19s. 3d., but the cost of officers came to £1,106 4s. 10d., or £382 5s. 7d. more than all other expenses of the prison. The intern or discipline officers here amount to ten, i.e., one officer to less than four prisoners of the daily average in custody, but owing to the faulty construction of this prison, and to the present unsatisfactory state of our prison law, I cannot yet recommend such alterations in the staff as would appear by the above figures to be called for.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	106	16	51	9
Average daily number of pupils,	17.7	4	18.4	4.1
Number of days on which school was held,	197	93	116	33

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 5; females, 10 to 11.

The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education and instruction is imparted to prisoners of both sexes for an hour daily. A deputy matron instructs the females, and one of the warders the males, and all convicted prisoners are sent to school.

The prison school registry is not properly kept, and I could find no remarks or records of visits of the Chaplains in it. It appears that the only record of a visit to the school by either of these gentlemen are two, entered by the Protestant Chaplain in one of the National school-books. I regret to find that the Roman Catholic Chaplain had not visited the school in the current year, up to the day of my inspection. As it is the especial duty of the Chaplains to superintend the secular, as well as the religious instruction of the prisoners, and as they are bound by the by-laws "frequently to visit the school," I trust the Board will draw their attention to this very important matter.

I here annex the last report of the National Schools Inspector:—

"9,630, Nenagh Gaol Male N. S.

"9,521, do. do. Female.

"Education Office, 30th January, 1871.

"GENTLEMEN,

"We beg to append for your information extracts from the reports of recent visits paid by the District Inspector to these schools.

"The course of instruction in the male department is as extensive as the limited time admits of. In reading, the proficiency is good in 2nd and 3rd classes; ten men read the Third Book fluently, and twelve others can read Second Book fairly. In writing, the proficiency is higher than in any other subject—three men write a really beautiful hand, and ten others fairly. Dictation receives due attention. The proficiency in arithmetic is not so good as in the other branches. The school is now divided into two sections, which are taught separately on alternate days. On the whole, I consider this department to be in a progressive state.

"In the female school, the course of instruction embraces scarcely anything but reading and writing; four women can read the Second Book fairly, and three write a legible hand, two can write an easy sentence from dictation; in arithmetic there is no proficiency. One woman who has been several months in prison has made good progress in reading and writing."

"We are, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

"JAMES KELLY,

"W. H. NEWELL,

Secretaries.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons,

"Dublin Castle."

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary.—In conformity with Circular No. 235.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 9d.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, dips, per lb., 5½d.; du., moulds, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., brown, £1 10s.; do., white, £1 12s.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

The legally prescribed dietary scale is strictly adhered to, and the provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality. They are inspected daily by the Governor, but the Chaplains who are required to perform this duty, and are directed by statute to do so daily "by alternate weeks," do not, I regret to state, comply with the requirements of the Act.

All the provisions are obtained by contract, but candles and soap are purchased in Dublin at a cheaper rate than they can be procured at Nenagh.

Books and Journals.

The registries and books of finance are carefully and regularly kept by the head warder, and are checked and initialed by the Governor every evening. This is a system I would be glad to see followed in all gaols, for in some prisons this duty is too much left in the hands of subordinate officers by the Local Inspector and Governor, who are specially responsible for the keeping of these books.

The journal of the Governor appears to be well and regularly kept, and is a useful record of the daily occurrences of the prison. That of the Local Inspector I did not see, as he was absent, and his journal was locked up.

The Chaplains keep no regular journal, as prescribed by statute and the by-laws, but only record their names in books kept for that purpose. I therefore beg to refer them to the latter part of the 69th section of the Prisons Act, by which they will perceive the mode to be followed in keeping their journals. It is also my duty to point out to these gentlemen the irregularity in the appointment of their substitutes. Both the prison by-laws and the 11th sec., 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, are clear and defined on this subject, and I therefore submit that the Board should insist on their being strictly adhered to.

The Surgeon also neglects to keep his journal, as prescribed by the 72nd sec. of the Prisons Act. I therefore must also request the Board to insist on the performance of this very important duty by the surgeon, as it is most essential that all his duties should be recorded under his own hand.

The subordinate officers have passes signed by the Governor to permit them to leave the prison during business hours.

Visitors are admitted to convicted prisoners by order of the Board or Local Inspector once a month; to pauper debtors and untried prisoners on every Thursday, and to master debtors daily. All visitors are searched at the gate before being admitted.

The gardens of the Governor and Deputy Governor are both kept and maintained by prisoners' labour, which is in direct contravention of Circular 161, issued by order of the Lord Lieutenant from this office in December 1857. As gross abuses have arisen from the employment of prisoners by officers for their own benefit, the order contained in this circular should be strictly adhered to.

* No contract accepted—purchased in Dublin.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

I find that prisoners are frequently committed here by the magistrates while in a state of insensibility from drink, for short periods, sometimes with the option of paying a fine, and that on their fines being paid, they are often released while still drunk. A case of this sort occurred two days before my inspection. The man was committed for indecent behaviour, though drunk, and sentenced to forty-eight hours imprisonment, or 2s. 6d. fine; the fine, however, being paid, he was released shortly after entering the prison.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0 0	Thos. Morrow, HeadWarder and Clerk,	65	0 0
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0 0	Samuel Lett, Gate,	40	0 0
Rev. James Ryan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0 0	Edward Green, Master,	40	0 0
George Frish, esq., Surgeon,	55	0 0	John Duffy, Tailor,	40	0 0
Thomas Spnan, Apothecary,	21	0 0	James Buggie, Carpenter,	40	0 0
John Boyd, Night Watch,	40	0 0	Fraser Sheppard, Schoolmaster,	40	0 0
Interns.			Eva Duggan, Matron,	48	0 0
W.S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250	0 0	Eliza Field, Laundress,	24	0 0
			Catherine Alcock, Hospital Nurse,	24	0 0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the "intern" officers and the night watchman receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	168	77
Chaplain, Established Church,	202	99
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	199	77
Surgeon,	146	64
Apothecary,	136	50

Three of the warders are tradesmen, capable of instructing prisoners in their different trades, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the discipline and regularity of the staff of intern officers. One warder sleeps in each block of the occupied buildings, and their rooms were clean and well kept.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	3	1	3	—	5	2	—	—
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	86	44	86	—	118	24	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	86/365	44/365	86/365	—	118/365	24/365	—	—
Number of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	249	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£5 18s. 1d.		£5 11s. 4d.		£2 16s. 1d.		—	—

There is a separate hospital for both sexes, supplied with ample accommodation, but there is no water-closet in either building. One might be made at very little expense in both hospitals, as there is a small room on the top of each stairs suited for the purpose; and I therefore would

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary
County
(North
Riding).
Gaol.

suggest that this very essential improvement be carried out. When there are any patients in hospital, the hospital nurse, who is a young woman, sleeps here. The hospital wards are locked at night, but the matron keeps the key of the outside doors. I do not consider these at all proper or good arrangements, as the keys of the external hospital doors should be kept by the Governor during the night. I therefore would recommend that a male officer should take charge of the male hospital during the night, and that he be locked in, and a bell furnished in order to enable him to communicate with the night watch if necessary, and the same arrangement should be carried out in the female hospital, where the nurse should sleep.

Up to the time of my inspection this year no prisoner had been in hospital from July, 1869, and it will be observed by the foregoing table that very few have been admitted during the last three years. In many prisons no permanent hospital nurses are now employed, but one is hired by the week when occasion requires it.

The apothecary compounds all medicines in the prison, from a store kept there.

I cannot but observe, considering the very small number of prisoners usually in custody here, that in the hospital and pharmaceutical arrangements there is a great want of economy.

Board of Superintendence.

Caleb Going, esq.	Ensett W. Holmes, esq.	Henry O. Saunders, esq.
Sir William Osborne, bart.	John Going, esq.	R. H. Falkiner, esq.
Major Gason.	William Ryan, esq.	Count D'Alton.
Capt. W. H. Carroll.	J. R. Minnitt, esq.	John Bayly, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business and the payment of salaries of inferior officers on the first Saturday of each month. The payment of salaries of superior officers takes place at the assizes.

Bridewells.

I annex my tabular account on the condition of the bridewells in this riding of the county, all of which I visited.

The bridewells of Roscrea, Templemore, and Borrisokane are very unfit places of detention, and have been recommended to be closed by Inspectors-General for several years. The Board of Superintendence also recommended their abolition in 1865; and as I fully agree with the remarks of my colleague in his reports, I beg here to repeat his observations, and submit that these three bridewells should be at once closed.

"1st.—The Bridewell at Templemore is wanting in almost every requirement for a prison. This Bridewell cost for maintenance in 1864, £79 10s. It is but seven and three-quarters of a mile by rail from Thurles, where there is an excellent bridewell.

"2nd.—The bridewell at Borrisokane is unfit for a place of detention for prisoners, and the accommodation for the keeper in it is wretched; there is but one room for his family, which must answer for bed-room, sitting-room, servant's room, and kitchen. The bridewell cost the county in 1864, £39 1s. 8d., although the sum expended for the support of prisoners during the year was only £1 1s. 6½d. This bridewell is distant ten miles from the county gaol.

"3rd.—Roscrea bridewell is within eighteen miles and three-quarters by rail of the county gaol at Nenagh. It is ill-constructed, and would require a considerable expenditure to make it secure. It cost the county in 1864, £60 for maintenance.

"Since the Grand Jury of the riding, in 1865, recommended the closing of the bridewells at Roscrea, Templemore, Borrisokane, and Newport, the bridewells at Borrisokane, Templemore, and Roscrea, have not been im-

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

proved, and are still wanting in almost every requirement of a prison. There is, however, now a good bridewell at Newport, and it might remain open as an ordinary bridewell ; but Templemore being close by rail to Thurles, where there is ample accommodation for prisoners, and the bridewell at Templemore costing the riding for maintenance a large sum yearly (£64 13s. 3d. in 1868), that expenditure of public money is, in my opinion, quite unnecessary.

"The accommodation in the bridewell at Borrisokane is very bad, and the building unfit for a place of detention. Borrisokane is within ten miles by road of the county gaol, and the bridewell cost the riding £44 12s. 9d. for maintenance in 1868 ; it also, in my opinion, should be discontinued.

"The bridewell at Roscrea is eighteen and three quarter miles by railway from the county gaol ; it is ill-constructed, and requires an expenditure to render it secure ; the cost of its maintenance in 1868 was £57 10s. 4d., and I would recommend that it be closed.

"The bridewell at Thurles has ample accommodation. It is well placed in a central situation, and it should be made generally useful. When the other bridewells are closed it would be certified by the Inspectors-General."

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Barrisokane.		Newport.		Roscrea.		South District
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tipperary County (North Riding). — Bridewells.
No. of Commitments in past year.	22	8	24	1	108	15	
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	1	13	—	79	7	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preced- ing inspection, . . .	4	1	6	5	23	3	
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	—	2	—	13	2	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly; transmits- tals weekly.		
Commitments, whether regular.	Some illegal, signed by one Justice for more than three days.		Regular.		Some irregular, and contrary to the 94th sec. of the Prisons Act.		
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.		
Repairs and Order, .	Fair.		Good.		Window frames very bad. All the woodwork re- quires painting, and the walls and roof require re- pairs.		
Security,	The yards very in- secure.		Fair, with care.		Yards very insec- ure. Any pri- soner could es- cape unless care- fully watched.		
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient; cells very small.		Sufficient		Sufficient.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and suffici- ent.		Good and ample.		Sufficient, clean, and good.		
Water, how supplied,	By pump in yard.		By pump.		None on premises.		
Sewerage,	None.		Good.		None. Privies are cleaned out through the house, and are in very bad repair. Earth closets should be introduced in- stead of cess- pools.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.		Clean and well ventilated.		Cells clean, dry, and well ventilated.		
Cost of dietary per head per day.	3½d. males; 3d. females.		4d.		3½d. males; 3½d. females.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£35 per annum.		£35 per annum.		£35 per annum.		
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment.	No.		—		No.		
Date of inspection, . .	June 17th, 1870.		June 16th, 1870.		June 17th, 1870.		
Remarks,	One female in cus- tody.		One prisoner in cus- tody whom I de- tected in the act of smoking. He was supporting himself, and his friends had con- veyed the pipe and tobacco to him with his breakfast.		Three prisoners in custody, all for drunkenness, as yesterday was a holiday.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. <i>Tipperary County (North Riding). Bridewells.</i>	Templemore.		Thurles.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	146	24	185	23
Of whom were Drunkards,	64	11	88	5
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	30	8	48	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	3	26	6
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly; at Borrisoleigh, fortnightly; transmittals regular, but prisoners committed to the gaol are sometimes left here for the night without a commitment to this bridewell, which practice should be discontinued.		Weekly; transmittals regular, but prisoners for transmittal are kept here from Saturday till Monday, with a regular commitment to the bridewell.	
Commitments, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Good.	
Security,	Fair.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Very indifferent and unsuitable.		Sufficient; five upper cells not furnished at present, or used.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Pump in male yard.		Two good pumps.	
Sewerage,	None.		None but cesspools.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Not clean, and whole house untidy.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	6d.		4d. males; 3½d. females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£35 per annum.		£55 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	No.		No.	
Date of Inspection,	June 4th, 1870.		June 4th, 1870.	
Remarks,	The absence of the keeper's sister from home, was, he informed me, the cause of the untidy state of the bridewell. No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General*

TIFFERARY COUNTY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tipperrary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	—	6	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	23	8	31	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	2	13	2	—	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	11	2	13	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	61	22	83	3	—	3

At the time of my inspection 83 prisoners were in custody, of whom 30 were disposed of summarily, 44 at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, 1 was a debtor, and 8 were untried. This, however, does not comprise the entire criminal class of the county, for prisoners in the North Riding are committed to Nenagh, but the numbers committed in that jurisdiction are by no means as numerous as they are here. The total numbers committed here last year, exclusive of debtors, were 725 males and 362 females, whereas at Nenagh the numbers were 370 males and 88 females,

212

SOUTH DISTRICT. Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.	Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.		M.	F.
	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted Summarily,	8	2
		Committed for Trial,	2	-
		Total,	10	2
		Committed—Once,	6	2
		„ Twice,	1	-
		Number sent to Reformatories,	2	1

Ten male and 2 female juveniles were committed here during the year, but there were none in custody at my inspection, and 3 only of the above number were sentenced to reformatories. The accommodation for juveniles should be altogether separate from the adult prisoners' quarters, and they should also be exercised apart, so as to prevent any possible communication with hardened offenders. Two females in custody during the year were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	58	26	1869,	62	32
1868,	45	25	1870 (day of Inspection),	61	22

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	-	-	1869,	1	1
1868,	1	1	1870 (day of Inspection),	1	-

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	-	-	1869,	1	1
1868,	1	-	1870 (day of Inspection),	-	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	4	-	1870 (up to and including	-	-
1868,	3	3	day of Inspection),	-	2
1869,	3	1	Day of Inspection,	-	1

Debtors.

The debtors' quarters here are very defective, so much so that the statutable requirements regarding the separation of master and pauper debtors is not carried out, and there is no female marshalsea. Female debtors are placed either in the hospital or the common prison, one was in custody who was committed, I am told, in consequence of a family dispute. Five males were committed for debt during the year previous to my visit. As I am in hopes that Parliament during the current session, will assimilate the law of debtor and creditor in Ireland to that now in force in England, I cannot recommend any expense to be incurred in providing more suitable quarters for this class of prisoners at present.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manlaughter,	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	5	—
Bigamy,	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	11	33	88	28	86	28	20	4	10	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	—	16	—	22	1	10	—	3	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Other assaults,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	1	1	—	6	—	3	—	1	—
Robbery,	3	2	2	1	3	—	4	—	1	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	1	—
Larceny,	57	48	48	36	32	31	8	9	21	10
Receiving stolen goods,	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Forgery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Host. rescue, &c.,	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	4	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	3	—
Under Poor Law Act,	9	4	25	5	4	4	1	—	1	1
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Against property without vio- lence,	15	6	6	3	12	3	—	—	2	—
Affecting the public peace,	60	60	90	82	45	79	2	1	4	1
Soliciting on the streets,	—	50	—	48	—	10	—	—	—	8
Leaving employment,	4	2	11	4	4	—	—	—	1	—
Habeas Corpus,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unregistered arms,	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Game Laws,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seditious language and drilling,	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Obstruction to railway,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	290	311	319	309	364	339	58	17	56	26
Vagrancy,	7	7	20	2	3	2	—	1	1	1
Drunkenness,	241	157	299	139	273	150	2	3	2	3
Debt,	10	1	8	2	5	1	—	1	1	1
Remanded for further examination,	76	21	67	12	67	12	1	—	2	1
Total,	624	397	733	364	612	334	61	22	62	32

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Commitments.

DISTRICT.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
		M.	F.			M.	F.	
Tipperary	Debtors,	8	2		Debtors,	5	1	
County	Criminals,	496	231		Criminals,	331	171	
(South	Vagrants,	30	2		Vagrants,	3	2	
Riding)	Drunkards,	299	139		Drunkards,	273	159	
Gael.								
	Total,	733	364		Total,	612	324	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Committed	Once within the year,	478	103	Once within the year,	444	109
	Twice	50	18	Twice	48	13
	Thrice	9	5	Thrice	10	5
	Four times	18	3	Four times	4	2
	Five times	3	1	Five times	3	4
	Six times	2	3	Six times	1	3
	Seven times	—	2	Seven times	—	2
	Eight times	—	1	Eight times	—	2
	Nine times	—	3	Nine times	—	1
	Ten times	1	3	Ten times	—	1
	Eleven times	1	1	Eleven times	—	—
	Twelve times	—	2	Twelve times	—	—
	Thirteen times	—	1	Thirteen times	—	2
	Fourteen times	—	1	Fourteen times	—	1
	Sixteen times	—	2	Sixteen times	—	1
	Twenty times	—	—	Twenty times	—	1
Total,	562	149	Total,	510	147	
No. of above committed for first time,			No. of above committed for first time,			
	264	48		211	34	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Date.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		Date.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	50.73	25.58	—	57.25	22.80	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	97		2nd Nov.	102		6th May.
Lowest ditto,	62		12th Feb.	59		6th March.
Highest number of males at any one time	68		7th Oct.	76		8th April.
Ditto of females,	39		28th March.	36		10th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time	35		2nd April.	36		17th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	14		4th Aug.	13		15th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

4th July, 1863,	127	16th March, 1867,	166
17th February, 1864,	118	19th March, 1868,	102
8th November, 1865,	101	2nd November, 1869,	97
18th March, 1866,	128	6th May, 1870,	102

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Up to the time of my inspection this year there were 331 male and 171 female criminal commitments to this prison, out of a total of 612 males and 324 females. Six males were committed for offences against life, 2 of whom were charged with murder. Assaults and larceny form the chief number of the remaining criminal offences, and I would here draw attention to the very large numbers committed from this district under these heads, as well as to the numbers of drunkards. The females charged with that offence appear this year to have increased, there being in 1869 139 female drunkards committed, whereas during ten and a half months of 1870 they amounted to 150.

Repetition of crime, too, has increased here this year, 1 female having been committed twenty times, and others varying from five to sixteen times. Six was the greatest number of times any male was committed during the same period. From the very fact of one prisoner having been committed as often as twenty times in less than eleven months, it is evident how little terror prison life in county gaols has for such cases, and it is also an evidence of what slight consideration is given by the committing Justices to the sentences they inflict on habitual offenders such as these. I therefore trust that in any bill presented to Parliament for the amelioration of our prison laws, power may be taken to remove such hardened offenders into government or central prisons, where their offences can be dealt with more in proportion to their deserts than at present.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	7	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	2	—	Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	1	2	Drying Rooms,	1	2
Single Cells, not less in size			Lavatories,	12	6
than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft.			Bath,	1	—
high = 432 cubic feet,	120	59	Privies,	6	2
Single Cells of larger size,	15	—	Waterclosets,	25	13
Cells to contain three persons,	12	—	Punishing Room,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	6	4	Pumps,	1	1
Chapel,	One.	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
School Room,	1	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	1

The order and cleanliness of the prison at the time of my inspection was very satisfactory and creditable to the Local Inspector and Governor, who appear to perform their several duties with care and diligence. The cells are all heated, well ventilated, lighted with gas, and supplied with bells; the floors are also boarded, and are polished with a hard brush, which gives them a very clean and neat appearance, and I have no doubt is a more wholesome system than that of washing them. There are lavatories and water-closets on each tier of both prisons, and there is an abundant supply of water, forced by the tread-wheel into the cistern, laid on all through the gaol. The sewerage is effective, and is frequently flushed. Proper reception wards in each prison, with good baths attached, are very much required here, as at present prisoners when entering the gaol, before being washed and cleansed or visited by the Medical Officer, are placed in the main prison. This is quite contrary to the requirements of the 20th rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act. I would, therefore, submit that a proper bath be put up on the ground floor of each prison, and that a certain number of cells contiguous to the bath be appropriated as reception wards, in which all prisoners should be placed until they are inspected by the Medical Officer. Every healthy prisoner on entering the gaol should at once be bathed and cleansed, and should also receive a bath once a week during his or her imprisonment. In the

SOUTH
DUNMORE,
—
Tipperary
County
(South
Division)
Gaol.

female prison there is at present no proper bath whatsoever, so that the provisions of the 9th rule of the 109th section, and a portion of the 6th section of the Prisons Act are not complied with.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is well arranged, and is supplied with two boilers. Three male prisoners, all sentenced to hard labour, were employed here, which I think is a very objectionable practice, as the only time these prisoners perform hard labour are on the days on which no potatoes are boiled, and even on those occasions they only get one hour on the mill. I submit, therefore, that the kitchen department here should be put on a different footing, and that no hard labour male prisoners should ever be employed in it. In some prisons the females perform the cooking, and if this arrangement could be carried out here, I think great advantage would be derived from it.

Chapel.

I am happy to state that the suggestions of my colleague and myself in regard to the Protestant chapel have been adopted, and that one was being fitted up at the time of my inspection. That for Roman Catholic worship is well arranged and in good repair.

Laundry.

The laundry department here is very extensive. In the female prison washing for the public is done, and appears to be executed in a very satisfactory manner. Eight separate stalls for washing are provided; also a good ironing and drying room. The female prisoners' clothing is washed in tubs in another part of the prison, but this section of the laundry requires more care and assortment. Eight separate stalls are also provided in another laundry for males, in which these prisoners wash, not only their own clothes, but also the coarse washing of the prison, and barrack washing, for which there is a contract. There is also a very effective drying-room here. A convenient fumigating apparatus is used, in which all the clothing of the male prisoners is purified, but that of the females is washed before being put away.

Tell-tale Clocks.

Four tell-tale clocks are used for the purpose of testing the vigilance of the night watch. Two are placed outside and two within the prison, the former being pegged hourly and the latter half-hourly, from 9.30 P.M. to 7 A.M. in winter, and to 6.30 in summer. They are sufficiently protected from being tampered with, but the keys of the clocks are kept by a watchmaker from the town, which I do not think a good system, as the Governor alone should have the charge of them, and either he or the Chief Warder should take the markings of the clocks every morning, which should be noted in the Governor's journal as well as in the State of Prisoners at Lockings Book.

Photography.

Photography, which is now required by the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act, is performed by a man from the town, who charges 5s. for each dozen portraits. This duty was performed by the late Governor, and I think if the Head Warder or Schoolmaster were now to learn the art, it could be carried on more economically than by the present arrangement.

Visitors.

Visitors to convicted prisoners are admitted by order of a County Magistrate, a member of the Board of Superintendence, or the Local Inspector, and I was informed a convicted prisoner may receive a visit once a month after his first month's imprisonment.

The by-laws of the prison do not permit this licence, and as the privilege of receiving visits is one that should be used with the greatest consideration, I submit that the by-laws on this point should be strictly adhered to, and that the Governor should exercise the power vested in him of refusing to allow visits to any but well-conducted prisoners. I would also suggest that a properly fitted up place for visitors to prisoners be erected, so as to prevent the introduction of prohibited articles.

A good deal of iron work throughout the prison required paint, and especially in the marshals, but I understood that this work would be undertaken in the coming season.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
In use.	In store.	In use.	In store.	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	104	Shirts,	125 95	Shifts,	46 37
Sheets, pairs of,	152 9	Jackets,	97 39	Jackets,	57 56
Rugs,	63 -	Vests,	98 15	Petticoats,	84 24
Hammocks or		Trowsers,	100 12	Aprons,	49 56
Cots,	97 -	Caps,	140 -	Neckerchiefs,	43 47
Bed-ticks,	100 -	Stockings or socks,		Caps,	30 39
		pairs of,	24 -	Shoes, Slippers, &	
		Shoes, Slippers, &		Clogs, pairs of,	20 22
		Clogs, pairs of,	70 27		

The stock of bedding, blankets, and prison clothing in store and in use appeared to be sufficient for the requirements of the prison. The latter was in good repair, and quite as clean as could be expected in the absence of the proper ablutionary arrangements already referred to. Some of the stores of things in constant use are kept over the kitchen, as also the male prisoners' own clothing, which was properly folded and labelled after being fumigated. The same rule should be followed in the female prison in regard to prisoners' own clothes, and a book should be kept in both prisons containing lists of the articles belonging to each prisoner, which should be signed by him or her when entering and on leaving the prison. All the clothing is made up within the prison, except when there are no tradesmen in custody, but this must very seldom occur here, as I find that there were 24 shoemakers and 15 tailors committed here during this year.

The Matron keeps the store of female clothing, and in addition to this and the store mentioned above, there is another kept at the gateway—of shoes, tins, candles, soap, &c. I do not, however, think that the storage of the prison property is by any means satisfactorily arranged, and submit that this department should be entirely reorganized and put under the control of one officer, who should be responsible to the Local Inspector and Governor for the entire stock of bedding and clothing, &c., both in store and in use. The matrons and warders, of course, would be responsible to the storekeeper for such articles as were required for the use of prisoners in their several classes. Stock of all prison property should then be taken by the Governor and Local Inspector at least once every three months. Unless some such system be adopted it is impossible that the stores of the prison can be either faithfully or properly kept.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1859.</i>		<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet,	105 11	Stoppage of Diet,	157 2

The punishments inflicted during the year were chiefly stoppages of diet by the authority of the Governor. There are two refractory cells in the female and one in the male prison, all adapted for solitary confinement.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel,	Males. 31
Labouring,	3
Total,	34

Industrial Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Shoemaking,	1		Washing,	9	
Scouring,	11		Sewing,	6	
Total,	12		Total,	15	

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	34	—	Discharged (before labour hours),	1	1
Industrial Labour,	12	15	Debtors (unemployed),	—	1
Sick,	3	—	Total in custody,	61	22
Unemployed,	11	5			

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years.

1867, . £184 9s. 8d. | 1868, . £212 10s. 9d. | 1869, . £226 13s. 7d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 373d. | 1868, . 5d. | 1869, . 43d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £3,164 13s. 4d. | 1868, . £3,242 13s. 3d. | 1869, . £3,039 13s. 5d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,419 13s. 3d. | 1868, . £1,535 6s. 1d. | 1869, . £1,577 15s. 8d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £32 2s. 11d. | 1868, . £43 7s. 7d. | 1869, . £39 8s. 0'81d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1867, . £5 6s. 0d. | 1868, . £5 3s. 0d. | 1869, . £44 7s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £346 15s. 10d. | 1868, . £305 12s. 10d. | 1869, . £293 3s. 2d.

The punitive labour carried on here is enforced by the tread-wheel, the actual time on the wheel for each man being about one hour and a half daily. The industrial labour for both males and females consists of washing and scouring, as well as making up the prison clothing, the result of which is that as much as £226 13s. 7d. was made last year by the produce of prison labour disposed of outside of the gaol. This is chiefly the result of the washing contracts already referred to.

Although these profits are considerable, the average cost of each prisoner per annum here is higher than it should be, being £39 8s. during the year 1869; but this is principally to be accounted for by the heavy charge for officers, which amounted in the same year to £1,577 15s. 8d., being only £130 15s. 8d. less than all the other expenses of the gaol. Independent of the Chaplain, Surgeon, and Local Inspector, there are 18 discipline officers here, or one officer to somewhat over four prisoners of the daily average number in custody in 1869. Were it not for the uncertain state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, it would certainly be my duty to

draw the serious attention of the Board to this matter, but I have every hope that Parliament will deal with our prison system before the close of the present Session, and that our gaols will before long be managed with greater economy and efficiency than is now possible.

South
District.
—
Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			£ s. d.		
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0	J. Quinn, Gatekeeper,	60 0 0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Chaplain,	50	0	0	J. Ardagh,	45 0 0
Rev. John Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	H. Colburne,	45 0 0
William D. Hemphill, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0	G. Eyre,	45 0 0
				R. Lanigan,	45 0 0
				A. Fahy,	45 0 0
				P. O'Keeffe,	40 0 0
				S. Burke, Shoemaker,	40 0 0
				M. Keating,	40 0 0
				T. Summers, Hospital,	50 0 0
				Miss Susan Woods, Matron,	45 0 0
				Mrs. M. Conway, Assist. do.	25 0 0
				Miss M. Garvan, do.	25 0 0
				Mrs. C. Bergin, Hosp. Nurse,	25 0 0
				Mary A. Coughlan, Laundress,	35 0 0
Resident.			£ s. d.		
G. M. Robbins, esq., Governor,	200	0	0		
J. McCaffery, Head Warder,	100	0	0		
E. Power, Clerk,	70	0	0		

Vacancies.

Alice O'Brien, laundress, resigned, filled up by Ellen Gleeson; Ellen Gleeson, laundress, dismissed, filled up by Mary Anne Coughlan.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	237	167
Chaplain, Established Church,	162	139
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	207	183
Surgeon,	313	229

The quarters of the subordinate officers here are very well arranged and properly kept. The warders have a good kitchen and messroom, and with the exception of the Clerk, they all sleep in the prison. The Board have recently granted an increase to the salary of the Governor, which, I think, he has proved himself worthy of, as since his appointment he has had not a few difficulties to deal with, and has shown himself to be a painstaking and valuable officer.

Hospitals.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	95	32	56	32	42	29	47	23
Average daily No. in hospital,	833	238	518	493	424	217	732	180
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	2.23	0.64	1.41	1.34	1.16	0.59	2.30	0.56
No. of deaths in the gaol,	819	314	363	397	327	300	—	—
Cost of Medicine,	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	£21 6s. 2d.		£25 7s. 6d.		£23 14s. 10d.			

There is a separate hospital for the males and females, but neither is supplied with a water-closet; I therefore submit that suitable water-closets be put up in both hospitals. That for females is furnished with a bath, but the bath in the male hospital was very much out of repair. There were three male but no female patients in hospital. Notwithstanding this, however, I found a female prisoner employed as attendant in the female hospital, which is quite irregular and unnecessary, as the nurse should herself perform all the duties here. The daily average

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
Hiding)
Gaol.

number in hospital this year, up to my visit, was about 2 males and 56 females, and the salaries alone of the hospital warder and nurse amounted to £95 a year.

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates.

One, on 10th February, 1870.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	42	—	—	—
Average daily number of pupils,	7	—	—	—
Number of days on which school was held,	253	—	—	—

No school was held here this year, which I submit is very much to be regretted, as the 106th section of the Prisons Act distinctly provides that all poor prisoners shall be instructed in reading and writing. Under these circumstances I consider that it is the duty of the Board to provide a proper school, in which all prisoners, capable of learning, should receive secular and moral instruction. The Chaplains also are required by the 7th by-law, under the heading of Chaplains, frequently to visit the schools and to superintend the course of instruction there.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfasts.—Males—8 oz. of meal (half and half oatmeal and Indian) in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread for dinner on three days of the week.—First class, 3 lbs.; second class, 2½ lbs.; third class, 2½ lbs.

Prisoners sentenced to seven days and under receive for dinner vegetable soup, instead of milk, and get no supper, unless third class—4 oz. of bread.

Roman Catholic prisoners on fast days receive, instead of milk for breakfast, molasses; for dinner, vegetable soup; and for supper, tea without milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 17s. 11d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.

The provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are nearly always reported on favourably by the Chaplains. They are procured by contract and laid in by the order of the Governor, when required. The store of provisions is kept near the cook-house by the cook warder. In the report of my colleague last year, he states, under the head of provisions, that they are not always of sufficient weight. I therefore consider that every prisoner's portion should be weighed and measured, as under the present system it is quite impossible that the portions allotted to each prisoner can be always as accurate as they should be. The legally prescribed dietary scale is in force, but is not strictly adhered to, as it has been the custom to give extra diet to certain prisoners without the consent of the Medical Officer. This is altogether an illegal practice, as the dietary formula, ordered by the Lord Lieutenant, should not be departed from except by order of the Medical Officer, whose power only extends to prisoners who are ill or physically in need of additional nutriment. I therefore trust that the legal dietary table will, in future, be strictly adhered to.

Books and Journals.

The registries and books of finance are carefully kept by the Clerk. Some of the prescribed forms are not observed, such as the authorized Work Ledger and Daily Employment of Prisoners Books, so that the account of the daily labour of each prisoner is not shown, and in consequence the 107th section of the Prisons Act is not complied with. This has been already referred to by my colleague, and is of such importance that I trust the defect will be remedied in future. The Local Inspector writes a monthly report to the Board, but does not, on the occasion of each of his visits to the prison, enter remarks in his journal. As there is no means by which the Board and the Inspectors-General can obtain a knowledge of the manner in which the prison is conducted throughout the year, except through the journals of the superior officers, I consider that the proper keeping of these books is most important. I also find that the 9th rule of the by-laws, on the duties of the Local Inspector, requires him to keep a journal. I have therefore little doubt that as the other duties of this officer are so efficiently performed, he will in future comply with the requirements of this regulation. The journals of the Chaplains are merely records of their visits to the prison, which information is obtainable in the Extern Officers' Gate-book. I must, therefore, refer these gentlemen to that portion of the 69th section of the Prisons Act relating to their journals, as well as to the 5th by-law, bearing on their duties, and would request that their journals may in future be more full and explicit. The Chaplains' substitutes are not appointed as required by statute or the by-laws, and as grave irregularities have occurred in other prisons, owing to an infringement of the law on this point, I must request that the Board will insist on a full compliance, by the Chaplains, with the 11th section, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68.

If the legally appointed Chaplains are unable to perform their duties, the law empowers them to appoint "substitutes for the occasion" under certain restrictions, but I find that nearly three months had elapsed between the visits of the authorized Roman Catholic Chaplain, which is entirely at variance with the above statute, and should not be permitted.

The Surgeon's journal and the hospital books have hitherto not been kept according to rule, and some unnecessary books have been in use in this department. I, however, explained these matters to the Local Inspector and Surgeon, so that I have every confidence that the legally prescribed form of Journal, Hospital Book, Apothecary's Book, and Extra-diet Book, will in future be observed and properly written up.

All the subordinate officers are now compelled by the Governor to keep journals, which are laid before and initialed by him every morning, and I have no doubt this is a very useful system.

Board of Superintendence.

John Bagwell, esq., M.P.
Stephen C. Moore, esq.
Samuel Riall, esq.
S. H. G. Adams, esq.

R. U. Bayley, esq.
Joseph Kenny, esq.
Col. E. B. Parnes, esq.
Thomas Lalor, esq.

John Riall, esq.
Captain J. Sankley, M.P.
F. W. Love, esq.
Thomas Butler, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday of each month, when subordinate officers and small accounts are paid by separate cheques, signed by three members of the Board. The Governor is paid quarterly and the extern officers half-yearly.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

General Remarks.

The premises outside the prison, belonging to Mr. Grubb, are still a source of great insecurity to the prison, and in the event of this building being retained as an important depot for prisoners the removal of these sheds, so often referred to, would be imperatively necessary.

Prisoners are often committed here in a state of absolute drunkenness, so much so that they cannot answer their own names. As many as 20 cases of drunkenness were treated in the hospital of the gaol, from January, 1868, to September, 1869. In October of the latter year my colleague wrote a special report to the Executive on this subject, and the local authorities were communicated with by the Executive.

On my inspection this year I found that the practice of committing people while in this dangerous condition, was still continued. I therefore requested the Medical Officer to make a report on the subject, of which the subjoined is a copy. My colleague and I then again drew the attention of the Government to the subject, submitting at the same time the report of the Medical Officer:—

Clonmel Gaol, 1st December, 1870.

SIR,—In answer to your communication from the Inspector-General, I beg to state that it has been the habit to receive men in a state of drunkenness into the gaol hospital. They do not come so often now as in former years; but on referring to my journal I find that, on the 29th of October, 1870, a man was sent into hospital in such a state of intoxication that I had to be sent for at 10 o'clock, P.M., and found him in a most dangerous state. He was so drunk that he could not speak, and the police who brought him did not even know his name. On many occasions I have been sent for at night to restore prisoners who were brought in in such a state of intoxication that their lives were in danger.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. HEMMILL,

Surgeon to Clonmel Gaol.

To the Local Inspector, Clonmel Gaol.

One man, committed here last December in a state of drunkenness, died not long after being released from prison. At the time he was committed it appears that he had received a cut on the head from a fall from his cart. The hospital warder, who has had great experience in cases of drunkenness, saw the man soon after he entered the prison and did not consider it necessary to send for the Medical Officer. But on the following day this officer was sent for and prescribed for the patient. On the expiration of this man's sentence the doctor endeavoured to persuade him to remain in the prison, as he considered his case a very dangerous one, and warned the prisoner and his wife of the consequence that might arise. However he persisted in going home with his wife, and the result was that the unfortunate man died from results of contusion of the brain about a month after he left the prison. A coroner's inquest was held, and part of the jury's verdict was as follows:—"That he did not receive medical aid in due time, not through any neglect of the Medical Officer of the prison, but through the neglect of the prison officials in not having sent for the Medical Officer." On this being reported to the Inspector-General, we investigated the matter, and received reports from the Local Inspector and Medical Officer on the subject. From the evidence produced it does not appear that the doctor is of the same opinion as that expressed by the above finding, and at the inquest, in answer to a question of the foreman of the jury, the doctor swore, "My attending him then (i.e., on the night he came into the prison) would not have been of the slightest

use while the man was in a state of drunkenness, and it was only when its effects had passed away that the other symptoms could be detected." The result of our inquiry has been that directions have been issued to the Local Inspector that, for the future, prisoners committed in a dangerous state of drunkenness should at once be sent to the hospital, and not placed in the common cells. But I am decidedly of opinion that committing men to prison, whether on remand or otherwise, while in a state of stupefaction, produced by drink or other causes, is as unjust towards the prisoner as it is subversive of all prison discipline. I cannot think that the law was ever meant to sentence people to imprisonment who are not able to answer for themselves when arrested, and to brand their characters with the disgrace of having been in gaol. I therefore submit that a proper lock-up should be supplied in every police barrack, and that until the accused is in such a state of mind as to be able to answer for himself, or that he be legally certified for as a lunatic, he should not be thrust into a criminal prison. The police have full authority by law, in case they consider it necessary, to call in the assistance of the Dispensary Doctor, so that no prisoner in their charge need want medical advice.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Bridewells.

I annex my tabular report on the bridewells of the county. That of Cahir being within a short distance of the county gaol, and connected with it by rail, should, in my opinion, be closed. A good police lock-up for drunkards in the town would answer all the purposes, and be more convenient than the bridewell, which is situated on a hill outside the town, and the staircase leading to the cells is narrow, winding, and very intricate, so much so that the lodgment of an obstreperous drunkard in these cells must be attended with great difficulty and some hazard. The building is in bad repair, and all the wood-work is unsound and fast falling into decay. Under these circumstances, I consider that the Grand Jury would do well to adopt my suggestion in regard to this bridewell, especially as I understand the Board of Superintendence are also of opinion that it should be closed.

Some of the committals to the bridewells are very irregular, as will be seen by my reports. In Cashel bridewell alone J. M. was in custody for 24 days, R. M. for 16 days, W. R. for 14 days, and J. H. for 9 days, on remands of insufficient authority. A circular has been sent from the Chief Secretary's Office in regard to the committal of prisoners to bridewells, but to judge from the committals, except in two districts—viz., Carrick-on-Suir and Tipperary, little or no notice has been taken of it.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Tipperary
County
(South
Riding).

Bridewells.

		Cohs.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		137	24
Of whom were Drunkards, .		92	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .		20	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .		17	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals on the day after trial; meantime prisoners are kept in the bridewell without a direct committal to the keeper, which is quite irregular.		
Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal during the past half year, but now regular.		
Registry,	Regularly and well kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Very bad; none of the repairs mentioned by my colleague yet done, and the whole build- ing in bad repair.		
Security,	Fair.		
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and ample.		
Water, how supplied? . . .	None on premises, but got by contract from the town.		
Sewerage,	None; cesspool which is cleaned out from be- hind the wall. No water-closet or privy in the female quarters.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Venti- lation.	Clean and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d. with supper; 4d. without.		
Salary of Keeper,	£40 and a suit of clothes per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—		
Official Inspection,	November 15th, 1870.		
Remarks,	This Bridewell should be abolished, and the Board of Superintendence have so advised. The woodwork is all in a bad way, and as the Bridewell is within half an hour by rail of the county goal, the Board are naturally reluct- ant to lay out money on it.		

BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Carrick-on-Shannon.		Cashel.*		South District. Tipperary County (South Riding). Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year,	114	50	163	42	
Of whom were Drunkards,	45	35	92	23	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	55	14	46	9	
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	2	17	3	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals regular.		Weekly at Cashel; fortnightly at Dundrum; monthly at Golden.		
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Those on remand illegal, as they are signed by only one Justice for eight days, and until next petty sessions.		
Registry,	Regular.		Correctly kept		
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Bars of windows have not been repaired since last inspection.		
Security,	Fair.		Sufficient.		
Accommodation,	Sufficient, but cells small.		For males: two day-rooms and six sleeping cells, with two beds in each; for females: day-room and three cells, with two beds in each. The exercising yards very large.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and sufficient.		Sufficient; some have been supplied since last inspection.		
Water, how supplied?	By a pump in each yard, in good order.		Water supplied from city reservoir.		
Severage,	Effective.		A large cesspool under each privy.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6½d.		Males, 7½d.; females, 6d. Three meals of bread and milk given daily.		
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum.		£45 per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—		—		
Official Inspection,	14th November, 1870.		6th June, 1870.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. As the town is within half an hour by rail of the county gaol, the bridewell should be shut up.		No prisoner in custody. Local Inspector visits regularly.		
			* This bridewell was inspected by my colleague.		

BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — Tipperary County (South Riding). — Bridewells.	Clogheen.		Tippinny.	
	H.	F.	H.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	35	7	252	82
Of whom were Drunkards,	19	1	105	40
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	9	1	49	31
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	—	11	12
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals at once.		Weekly here; fortnightly elsewhere in the district; transmittals by our every Friday, though there is rail communication with the county gaol.	
Committals, whether regular.	Some illegal, signed by one Magistrate, being for periods beyond three days.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Fair, but yards insecure, owing to some buildings outside.		Fair with care.	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises. A girl allowed is. 3d. a week to carry it from the street pump.		By pump in yard.	
Sewerage,	None; earth-closets should be introduced.		None; only privies with cesspools in each yard, which should be remedied.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and ventilation good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4d.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£40 and a suit of clothes per annum.		£45 and a suit of clothes per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house-keeper, at £8 per annum.		Court-house-keeper, at £8 per annum.	
Statutable Inspection, .	15th November, 1870.		14th May, 1870.	
Remarks,	—		No prisoner in custody. This bridewell is now certified, and as females may be detained in it for some time, the keeper's wife should be appointed matron.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 10TH AND 12TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	2	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	3	12	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	—	7	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	5	5	10	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	4	2	6	1	1	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	4	17	21	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Drunkards (who are not in default of fines),	1	3	4	—	1	1
Total in Custody,	51	34	85	2	2	4

The total number in custody on the day of my inspection was 85, viz.,
51 males and 34 females, of whom 53 were disposed of summarily, 19 at

2 K 2

SOUTH DUBLIN DISTRICT. quarter sessions and assizes, 1 by court-martial, 4 were debtors, and 8 untried. Of the 53 disposed of summarily, 28 were females, while only 3 females were disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions.

Waterford County and City Gaol.

Juveniles in Custody.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	On day of Inspection—Convicted Summarily, All first committals.	3	2
	From 1st January to day of Inspection—		
	Convicted at Assizes,	1	—
	“ Quarter Sessions,	2	—
	“ Summarily,	19	4
	Committed for Trial,	4	—
	Total,	26	4
	Committed—Once,	22	4
	“ Twice,	3	—
	“ Four times,	1	—
Number sent to Reformatories,		4	—

There were 3 male and 2 female juveniles in custody at the above date; 30 in all had been committed during the year, of whom 4 were sent to reformatories. I am decidedly of opinion that juveniles should be kept more apart than they are here. A certain number of cells in both prisons should be allotted to them, and communication with adult prisoners made perfectly impossible.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	35	18	1869,	55	24
1868,	39	30	1870 (day of Inspection),	51	34

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date of the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	—	1869,	1	1
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	—	—	1869,	4	—
1868,	—	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	4	4	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection),	8	5
1868,	3	1	Day of Inspection,	1	3
1869,	5	4			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Waterford County and City Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,										
&c., to take life,	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life,										
property, &c.,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	59	9	71	10	65	11	12	1	12	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	17	3	3	-	3	2	-	-	1	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on										
duty,	19	1	23	-	19	2	-	-	1	-
Other assaults,	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
Robbery,	3	1	2	-	5	1	2	1	1	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other										
live stock,	2	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
Larceny,	27	31	37	23	32	29	11	8	5	5
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	3	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against										
property,	3	2	9	8	14	2	1	-	5	-
Forgery,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Military offences,	2	-	12	-	5	-	1	-	4	-
Naval offences,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	5	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Revenue offences,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio-										
lence,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	59	36	71	46	60	47	3	5	4	6
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Importuning passengers,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal fishing,	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Leaving employment,	-	-	11	1	6	1	1	-	-	-
Wife and children desertion,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	441	93	262	93	242	103	40	16	41	14
Vagrancy,	3	5	19	3	6	5	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	238	146	241	133	144	128	5	16	1	15
Debt,	14	3	8	1	17	2	4	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	30	23	43	12	41	8	2	2	1	-
Lunacy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	447	270	579	246	430	246	51	34	43	29

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

The numbers of prisoners known to be returned convicts committed here during the year, were 8 males and 5 females, 4 of whom, viz., 1 male and 3 females were in custody on the day of my inspection. I think some steps should be taken in order to deter such characters as these from so constantly returning to prison. It will be seen by one of the foregoing tables that their numbers here are increasing, and as this class of prisoner is as detrimental to discipline as to the reformation of other prisoners, their treatment here should be more severe than it is at present.

During this year no prisoners were committed on the charge of murder, but there were two commitments for conspiring to take life, and one for manslaughter. Offences against the public peace and assaults appear to form the greater portion of the crime committed in this city and county, the numbers committed for these offences varying but slightly during the last three years.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	8	1	Debtors,	17	2
Criminals, . . .	311	107	Criminals, . . .	283	111
Vagrants,	19	3	Vagrants,	6	5
Drunkards, . . .	241	135	Drunkards, . . .	144	128
Total,	579	246	Total,	450	246

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Once within the year, .	338	103	Once within the year, .	280	79
Twice " " " " " "	46	8	Twice " " " " " "	37	13
Thrice " " " " " "	17	11	Thrice " " " " " "	14	10
Four times " " " " " "	5	5	Four times " " " " " "	2	6
Five times " " " " " "	4	5	Five times " " " " " "	3	10
Six times " " " " " "	4	5	Six times " " " " " "	1	2
Seven times " " " " " "	1	2	Seven times " " " " " "	-	2
Eight times " " " " " "	-	-	Eight times " " " " " "	1	-
Nine times " " " " " "	1	-	Nine times " " " " " "	-	1
Ten times " " " " " "	1	-	Ten times " " " " " "	-	-
Total,	417	140	Total,	338	123
No. of above committed for first time,	269	67	No. of above committed for first time,	186	47

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to Day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	42.16	29.6	—	44.18	25.5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	96		26th Sept.	94		1st Sept.
Lowest do.,	55		8th Feb.	43		22nd Mar.
Highest number of males at any one time,	69		26th Sept.	61		2nd Sept.
Ditto, of females,	40		9th July.	36		24th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	31		31st Jan.	26		8th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	19		8th Nov.	10		22nd June.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

23rd September, 1863,	73	5th June, 1867,	108
15th September, 1864,	98	15th September, 1868,	98
6th July, 1865,	102	26th September, 1869,	96
28th August, 1866,	83	1st September, 1870,	94

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

The number of commitments of drunkards here in proportion to the total number of prisoners is very large indeed, being this year 144 males, and 128 females, thus the number of females committed for this offence form more than half of the entire female commitments. This is a very lamentable and disgraceful condition of things, and I think that the magistrates, if they are not already aware of this fact, should be informed of it, in order that they may deal with this class of delinquents more in proportion to the nature of their offence.

The numbers of individuals recommitted here are also very large, amounting last year to 79 males and 37 females, and during this year, up to the date of my inspection, to 58 males and 44 females. Ten of these females were committed during this year five times.

At the time of my visit there were both in the male and female prisons some of the worst of these cases, and on conversing with them it was very evident that the punishment inflicted had little or no effect on them. I would submit that the magistrates should, in all cases of repeated offenders, sentence the prisoner to hard labour, which I understand has not been the rule here hitherto.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Drying Rooms,	1	1
than nine feet long by six feet			Lavatories,	3	3
wide, and eight feet high —			Baths,	1	1
432 cubic feet,	73	30	Water-closets,	9	9
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Room,	One.	
Chapel,	One.		Pumps,	3	1
Workshops,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	-
Worksheds,	6	-	Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

At the time of my inspection the condition and discipline of the prison reflected great credit upon its management, and both the Local Inspector and Governor appeared most zealous in the discharge of their several duties.

The want of reception wards is a very great deficiency in the prison, as no prisoner should be passed into the main body of the prison before being medically inspected. I would therefore suggest that for the present a certain number of cells on the ground floor of both the male and female prisons should be set apart for this purpose, in which all prisoners should be placed previous to being passed by the Medical Officer into their proper ward; care should also be taken to bathe and cleanse every prisoner as soon as he or she enters the gaol, and in no case should this rule be broken unless the prisoner is ill. The doctor should then be at once sent for, in order that he may prescribe for the prisoner. I would also submit that another bath be put up in each prison, as I do not consider the provisions of the 9th rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act is now complied with. I then would recommend all prisoners, except those exempted by the medical officer, to be bathed at least once a week during their imprisonment. Where this rule is observed the hedding and clothing of the prisoners, as well as the prisoners themselves, have a different appearance than they have here, for I regret to have to state that neither amongst the prisoners, their clothing or their bedding was

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

*Waterford
Gaol, and
City Gaol.*

there sufficient attention given to that most essential element of all well managed establishments, cleanliness. No gaol can be kept in a proper state of cleanliness unless the prisoners are periodically bathed and cleansed.

The cells are all heated and supplied with bells and gas, and are kept with care and neatness. At the time of my visit the number of females was in excess of the number of cells in their prison, so that in some cases two were obliged to sleep in the same cell. I regret that the recommendation in my last report in regard to the warders' rooms has not been adopted, but in the event of imprisonment for debt being done away with in Ireland in this session of Parliament, very good officers' quarters could be made of a portion of the building now used as a marshalsea.

There are two properly heated solitary cells, one in each prison, and a third in the male prison not heated, which is only used in summer. Bedding is given to the prisoners in solitary confinement, which is an indulgence I do not think should be allowed to the male prisoners, and would suggest that a wooden guard bed be put up in each of the male solitary cells, and only a blanket at night allowed to prisoners confined in them. When hardened criminals are provided with a comfortable bed, the punishment in a refractory cell has little effect on them.

Three lavatories and two water-closets, with a good supply of water laid on are provided in each tier of both prisons, and new cocks were being supplied to the lavatories at the time of my visit. There is abundance of water on the premises, and new shoots have been put up all round the buildings, which convey a large supply of rain water into the underground cistern. The sewerage is said to be effective, but would be much improved if it were flustable.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is a well arranged apartment, and is supplied with two useful American boilers, which appear to work well, and to be economical in regard to fuel.

Fumigation.

I was happy to find that in accordance with the recommendations of my colleague and myself a good fumigating apparatus has just been put up, in which the clothing of the males is purified before being labelled and put away. A list of articles is also attached to each bundle of clothes, and a copy of it entered in a book. Female clothing is not yet purified or cleansed before being put away.

Chapel.

The chapel is well arranged and apportioned for the sexes and for the different classes. The walls were lately whitened, and the whole appearance of the building was clean and tidy.

Photography.

Photography is performed by the chief warder, and a very well arranged room is fitted up for this purpose. By means of this art several old offenders have been from time to time traced in this gaol.

Tell-tale Clocks.

The vigilance of the night watch is tested by one tell-tale clock, posted in the hospital yard. It is pegged half-hourly from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M., in winter, and to 5.30, A.M., in the summer. The key of this clock is kept by the Governor, and the markings noted by him every morning, and entered in the state of prisons at locking. I was informed that during the last three years the present night watchman, who has been on this duty, has only missed one peg in the clock during that time—a most exemplary performance of duty, and rarely to be found amongst prison watchmen.

Laundry.

There are two laundries in this prison, one used by the males, and the other by the females. A good drying-room is supplied to each laundry, which are heated by the same fire. The males wash all the prison bedding, and barrack contract washing. In the female laundry washing for private families is carried on. The supervision in this laundry is by no means such as it should be, and I perceived great idleness and want of discipline in this department. I laid my views on this subject before the Local Inspector and Governor, who, I trust, will be able to devise means to establish more strict discipline, and a greater amount of industry than is now apparent here.

Separate workshops are provided for weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, carpentering, and smiths' work, which trades are successfully carried on.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of, . . .	133	19	Shirts, . . .	69 36	Shifts, . . .	50 20
Sheets, pairs of, . . .	142	23	Jackets, . . .	30 31	Gowns, . . .	50 78
Flags, . . .	132	10	Vests, . . .	30 25	Petticoats, . . .	45 35
Hammocks or . . .			Trowsers, . . .	30 16	Aprons, . . .	30 5
Cots, . . .	103	-	Caps, . . .	30 33	Caps, . . .	30 30
Bed-ticks, . . .	139	16	Shoes, Slippers, & . . .		Shoes, Slippers, & . . .	
Bedsteads, . . .	14	47	Clogs, pairs of, . . .	30 29	Clogs, pairs of, . . .	30 -

The store of bedding and clothing in use was good and sufficient, and appeared in good repair and of an excellent quality. Some fresh stores had been ordered at the time of my visit, as the supply was somewhat low.

I think this department requires to be put on a new footing, and I would submit that one officer should have charge of all the stores, especially all new stores and articles not in use.

The Governor and Local Inspector should also take stock of all prison property at stated periods, and I consider that this duty should be performed by the Governor at least once a quarter. The prisoners' clothing is all made up in the gaol, with the exception of some shoes that had lately been purchased, owing to there being no shoemaker recently in custody; but as 19 were confined in this prison since the beginning of the year, I fear sufficient advantage was not taken of these prisoners by employing them at their trade while here.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	N.	F.		N.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	-	By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	-
Dark or Refractory Cells, and . . .			Dark or Refractory Cells, and . . .		
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	71	13	Stoppage of Diet, . . .	52	9
Other Punishments, . . .	-	-	Other Punishments, . . .	3	-
Total, . . .	72	13	Total, . . .	56	9

The punishments during the year were chiefly confined to those imposed by the Governor. In one instance only was it found necessary to seek magisterial authority for the infliction of punishment. I am, however, of opinion that if my suggestions, in regard to the male solitary cells are adopted, fewer punishments will become necessary.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.						M.	F.
Mangling.	.	.	.	.	.	—	3
Washing.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6
Cook-house.	.	.	.	.	.	3	—
Shoemaking.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—
Smoothing.	.	.	.	.	.	—	1
Knitting.	.	.	.	.	.	—	4
Weaving and winding.	.	.	.	.	.	3	—
Tailoring.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—
Matmaking.	.	.	.	.	.	2	—
Sewing.	.	.	.	.	.	—	6
Picking oakum.	.	.	.	.	.	8	—
Carpentering.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—
Woodcutter.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—
Whitewashing.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—
Pumping water.	.	.	.	.	.	2	—
Cleaning.	.	.	.	.	.	—	4
Orderlies.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
Painter.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—
Total.						36	28

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour.	36	28
Sick.	2	2
Unemployed.	8	3
Discharged (before labour hours).	1	—
Debtors (unemployed).	4	—
Attending sick in hospital.	—	1
Total in custody.	51	34

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years.

1867, . £116 8s. 6d. | 1868, . £118 5s. 5d. | 1869, . £124 18s. 7d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . 3.1d. | 1868, . 4.68d. | 1869, . 4.2d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £2,074 8s. 9½d. | 1868, . £2,322 3s. 7d. | 1869, . £2,161 19s. 7d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,165 13s. 2d. | 1868, . £1,220 9s. 2d. | 1869, . £1,232 18s. 5d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £33 9s. 2d. | 1868, . £40 0s. 9d. | 1869, . £33 5s. 10.82d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1867, . £7 16s. 0d. | 1868, . £0 17s. 0d. | 1869, . £10 4s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years.

1867, . — | 1868, . £2 15s. 0d. | 1869, . £0 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £165 3s. 10d. | 1868, . £175 0s. 8d. | 1869, . £177 17s. 11d.

Labour.

SEVEN
DISTRICT.
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

Punitive labour for males is enforced by the tread-wheel and the crank-pump, but the hardest work exacted from females is that of washing.

Considering the numbers of both sexes that return to this prison, and the indifference evinced by them for the punishment they receive, I think that means should be devised to inflict on prisoners sentenced to hard labour, a greater amount of such labour.

Male prisoners are now but half an hour daily on the tread-wheel, and even during this short time they have periods of relief.

The crank-pump not being stalled is much to be regretted, for as long as association is permitted much of the punitive nature of the employment is done away with. I would therefore refer to the suggestion of my colleague in his report of 1869 in regard to the arrangements of the crank-pump, and submit that prisoners should be employed either at this or at the tread-wheel for a much longer time than they are now. They should also be compelled to pick oakum in stalled relief boxes, during the time they are off the mill or crank-pump, and a given amount of oakum per day should be picked by all prisoners in their cells, either after or before lock up; proportionate of course to their several sentences. But a distinct difference should be made between prisoners sentenced to hard labour and those who are not. There is no absolute hard labour inflicted on women so sentenced, therefore the amount of labour they perform is not at all in proportion to their sentences, and until it is made so, I am afraid there can be little hope of deterring the hardened class of females that frequent this prison from their evil ways.

The amount of industrial labour carried on is very creditable, and that disposed of outside the gaol is a considerable relief to the ordinary cost of the establishment—amounting last year to £124 18s. 7d. The total cost of the officers in 1869 amounted to £1,232 18s. 5d., or £178 18s. 8d. more than the other total expenses of the prison. This is by no means satisfactory, but pending expected legislation, I do not now suggest such modifications and alterations in the staff as would otherwise be called for. It will be seen by the table, showing the daily average number of prisoners in custody in 1869, that the number of intern resident officers was in proportion to prisoners as 1 is to 6½. This calculation, of course, does not include the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, or night watchman.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, 40 day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	35	37	28	41
Average daily number of pupils,	7.9	6.8	8	5.6
Number of days on which school was held,	202	223	185	192

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females, 4 to 6.

The school is still carried on in the lower corridor of both prisons, which is by no means properly adapted or fitted for a prison school. Only juveniles and prisoners of good conduct are permitted to attend, which I do not think is in accordance with the provisions of the 106th section of the Prisons Act. But until properly stalled schools are erected, which I trust will soon be the case, I cannot recommend prisoners of indifferent character to be congregated in the present school-rooms.

Annexed is an extract of the report of the National Inspector of schools of September last:—

"The course of instruction and training given in this school is fair, and the proficiency and skill attained by the pupils is tolerable on the whole, considering the fluctuating attendances of a gaol school.

"The discipline of the pupils is well maintained, and the school on the whole is fairly progressing."

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Dietary and Contracts.*

Waterford County and City Gaol. Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Females—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Males and females under 15 years—5 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Males and females under 15 years—8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Supper.—For prisoners exceeding 1 week's imprisonment.—Males—6 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Females—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Males and females under 15 years—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Males—3 lbs. Females—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Males and females under 15 years—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 2d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 16s. 7d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s. 9d.

The dietary form is that prescribed by authority, and is strictly complied with. The provisions appeared to be of a good and wholesome quality, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. On questioning all the prisoners, I heard no complaints from any in regard to their treatment here. The provisions and clothing materials are nearly all obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board. The Chaplains are required by statute to inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks," and should do so daily. These gentlemen do not comply with this rule, as I observe that they both inspect sometimes on the same day, and occasionally not for two or three days. I therefore submit that the statute should be complied with.

Books and Journals.

The books of finance and discipline are principally kept by the chief warder, who performs this duty in a very exemplary manner. Some excellent forms of registries are now in use, but I regret that some of the books ordered by authority to be kept in all gaols, and named in the inspection sheet, are not kept. The Local Inspector has, however, promised to procure them, and to have them in future regularly written up.

The Daily Consumption, Gate, and State of Prisons at Lockings Books, are checked by the Governor every night. The former is checked and initialed by the Local Inspector monthly.

As this officer's duty is to supervise all prison matters, his inspection of all the books of finance, and those relating to discipline is most important.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are fully and regularly kept, and are useful prison records.

In addition to his journal, the Local Inspector writes a special report to the Board, for their information at each meeting, which is entered in the minutes, together with the decisions of the Board, on the suggestions of the Local Inspector.

This is an excellent system, and one that I would be glad to see more generally adopted by Local Inspectors.

The journals of the Chaplains are meagre, and the mode in which their several duties are performed is not in conformity with the 69th sec. of the Prisons Act, or with the by-laws of the gaol. The 11th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, distinctly regulates the mode by which Chaplains' substitutes should be appointed. I therefore must request that the attention of these officers be called to both the above statutable rules, and

submit that they may be enforced. The Surgeon does not comply with the requirements of the 72nd sec. of the Prisons Act, in regard to his journal, which should be more full, and written up on every occasion of his visit.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			Resident.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Charles Newport Bolton, esq., B.A., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0 0	Joseph Lapham, esq. Governor, Thomas Andrews, Chief War- der and Accountant, . . .	250	0 0
William Carroll, esq., M.D., Physician, . . .	80	0 0	Walter Foley, Warden, . . .	40	0 0
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Pro- testant Chaplain, . . .	50	0 0	Michael Murphy, Taylor, . . .	35	0 0
Very Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	50	0 0	James Kirby, Shoemaker, . . .	35	0 0
Jas. G. Palmer, esq., Apothe- cary, . . .	—		Richard Wenmouth, . . .	35	0 0
William Nicholson, Watch- man, . . .	26	0 0	William Perry, . . .	35	0 0
			Andrew Kelter, . . .	35	0 0
			Thos. Walsh, Schoolmaster, . . .	35	0 0
			Alire M'Donald, Matron, . . .	45	0 0
			Mary Walsh, Assist.-Matron and Schoolmistress, . . .	25	0 0
			Mary Fitzgerald, Nurse, . . .	25	0 0
			Margaret Burke, Laundress, . . .	25	0 0

Officers on Gaol allowance.

Joseph Lapham, esq.; Mr. Thomas Andrews; Walter Foley; Michael Murphy; James Kirby; Richard Wenmouth; William Perry; Andrew Kelter; Thomas Walsh; Alice M'Donald; Mary Walsh; Mary Fitzgerald; Margaret Burke.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	209	170
Chaplain, Established Church, . . .	161	134
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	217	162
Physician, . . .	305	222

The subordinate officers appear to be a well disciplined and useful body. I would, however, recommend that passes or permits be supplied to all these officers on their leaving the gaol, which should be signed by the Governor, and that none be permitted to leave the prison without such a pass.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	50	22	69	39	71	38	56	53
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein, . . .	449	222	401	511	832	639	619	599
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	1.2	.8	1.1	1.4	2.28	1.75	1.97	1.9
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital, . . .	256	43	155	131	117	114	154	108
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£17 8s. 6d.		£16 1s. 0d.		£18 9s. 11d.		—	—

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates.

Two in 1869—24th February and 25th March.

Since my last inspection the lower ward in the hospital building has been newly boarded. Both male and female hospitals are divided, though under the same roof, and are both supplied with a bath and water-closet. A

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

warder sleeps in the male, and a nurse in the female division; the outside door is locked at night, and the key kept by the Governor. But a bell is supplied, which can be rung at night by the officers in charge, in case of necessity. The hospital books are carefully kept, and the medicines compounded from the prescription book, by the apothecary in the town, at a cost, during the last three years, varying from £16 and £18 10s. per annum.

If the medicines were procured from the County Infirmary, I have no doubt that a considerable economy in this particular could be effected.

There was no death in the prison during this year, and the daily average of patients in hospital was only a fraction over one male and one female, which speaks well for the sanitary condition of the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	Wm. Johnson, esq., J.P.	Wm. Bury Palliser, esq., J.P.
Edward Roberts, esq., J.P.	Pierce Marcus Barron, esq., J.P., D.L.	William Armstrong, esq., J.P.
Robert Thos. Carew, esq., J.P., D.L.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	Abraham Denny, esq., J.P.
Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	Mathew Slaney, esq., J.P.	
	Thomas Murphy, esq.	

The first Saturday in each month is the day appointed for the meetings of the Board. The Local Inspector receives a cheque for the payment of small accounts, and the salaries of subordinate officers, and produces receipts at the following meeting. The salaries of superior officers are paid at assizes.

Visitors.

The place for visitors to prisoners is well arranged. The following rule has lately been sanctioned by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and is now in force. It is not so strict as might be desired, nor as is in force in other prisons, but is a great improvement on the one hitherto followed.

Visitors to Convicted Prisoners.—Rule 6.

Visitors to convicted prisoners (if not under punishment for breach of prison rules) shall be admitted only by an order from one of the Board or Local Inspector, on the second Friday of each month, from 10 to 2. No visit to exceed 15 minutes; but if any particular cause renders it inexpedient to admit a visitor the Governor may refuse, reporting the same to the Local Inspector, entering the same in his journal, provided that no visitor shall be permitted to see any prisoner whose sentence of imprisonment shall not exceed 14 days, except in case of emergency.

(Signed),

R. MUSGRAVE, Foreman, County Grand Jury,
BENJAMIN MORRIS, Foreman, City Grand Jury.

Approved by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, 17th August, 1870.

Annexed is my report on the bridewells, both of which I visited.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.]

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Waterford
County and
City.

Bridewells.

	Dungarvan.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	54	21
Of whom were Drunkards, .	20	9
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.	29	16
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly; transmittals weekly, which is not frequent enough.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Fair, but some pointing required.	
Security,	Good.	
Accommodation, . . .	Ample.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Some blankets torn and very much used.	
Water, how supplied? . .	None on premises.	
Sewerage,	Now said to be effective, as the sewers have been recently taken up and cleansed.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but some cells very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4d. males; 3½d. females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40 per annum; matron, £15; 11d. per day for rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house Keeper, at £8 per annum.	
Statutable Inspection, . .	May 10th, 1870.	
Remarks,	One female in custody. The police barracks are twenty minutes' walk from this, yet their lock-up is here, consisting of only one damp cell with wet straw in it. No bed or guard-bed, and floors flagged, no glass in the windows. This lock-up should be abolished, and one made at the barracks. I am told the proprietor of the barracks would build a proper lock-up there provided he received £2 additional rent per annum.	

BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Waterford County and City. Bridewells.		Llamera.	
		M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .		28	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .		13	3
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.		5	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .		1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?		Fortnightly; direct.	
Commitments, whether regular? .		One illegal; the rest regular.	
Registry,		Well kept and regular.	
Repairs and Order,		Good; the wood-work lately painted by the keeper.	
Security,		Fair.	
Accommodation,		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?		From town main by pipe.	
Sewerage,		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.		Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,		4½d. males; 3½d. females.	
Salary of Keeper,		£30 per annum; matron £3; 11d. a day allowed for rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.		Court-house keeper, Petty Sessions Clerk, and weighmaster.	
Statutable Inspection,		May 10th, 1870.	
Remarks,		No prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

WEXFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
10TH DECEMBER, 1870.SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wexford
County
Gaol.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	—	5	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	2	8	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	4	13	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	3	3	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	33	10	43	—	—	—

At the time of my inspection of this prison, 43 prisoners were in custody, 2 of whom were master debtors, 9 were cases disposed of at quarter sessions and assizes, 22 summarily, and 10 were untried. One male prisoner committed here for assault was evidently out of his mind, and appeared to be only a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. The 10th sec. 30 & 31 Vic. cap. 118, empowers two justices, under the certificate of a physician, to commit lunatics to the county asylum, and the 9th sec. of the same Act makes it illegal to commit them to prison. I therefore regret that steps were not taken to have this man removed to the asylum.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Wexford
County
Gaol.

Juveniles in Custody.

		M.	F.
Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.	On day of Inspection—Convicted Summarily, First committal.	1	—
	From 1st January to day of Inspection— Convicted Summarily	4	2
	Committed for Trial,	1	—
	Total,	5	2
	Offenders on leaving Workhouse (included in preceding),	1	—
	Committed—Once,	4	1
	Twice,	1	1
	Number sent to Reformatories,	1	—

One male juvenile was in custody, who was sentenced to five years in Glencree Reformatory. He was only eleven years of age, and had both father and mother alive. A youth of seventeen years of age, who had been released from Glencree, was in custody, sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment for throwing stones. I was informed that he had been sent away from Glencree, as he was stated to be beyond the age for admission to that institution. In other respects he appeared to be just a fit case for a reformatory, and I greatly fear he will now become a constant inmate of the prison. Of the five males and two females committed here during the year, only one of each sex were sentenced to reformatories.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

				M.	F.		M.	F.	
1867,	.	.	.	78	26	1869,	.	23	7
1868,	.	.	.	32	17	1870 (day of Inspection),	33	10	

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

				M.	F.			M.	F.
1867,	.	.	.	—	2	1869,	.	—	—
1868,	.	.	.	—	1	1870 (day of inspection),	—	—	3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

				M.	F.			M.	F.
1867,	.	.	.	—	—	1869,	.	3	—
1868,	.	.	.	6	—	1870 (day of Inspection),	1	—	

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

				M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	.	.	.	4	5	1870 (up to and including		
1868,	.	.	.	—	5	day of Inspection),	—	—
1869,	.	.	.	—	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

				M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	.	.	.	—	—	1870 (up to and including		
1868,	.	.	.	1	—	day of Inspection),	1	—
1869,	.	.	.	—	—	Day of Inspection,	1	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Wexford
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Begony,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	39	7	34	6	46	18	8	2	4	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	-	9	2	13	2	1	2	-	-
Other assaults,	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	1	3	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
Larceny,	40	20	18	12	23	13	5	1	5	5
Receiving stolen goods,	2	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	4	5	6	1	3	7	-	3	-	-
Revenue offences,	3	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences--										
Against property without vio- lence,	4	3	8	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
Affecting the public peace,	5	-	8	5	13	2	1	-	-	-
Not contributing to support of child in reformatory,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal fishing, threatening lan- guage, exposing person, leaving service, and contempt of Court,	9	5	5	7	7	4	-	-	2	-
Total criminal class,	122	50	109	38	141	48	31	10	18	7
Vagrancy,	20	7	23	7	10	1	-	-	3	-
Drunkenness,	28	8	39	6	53	17	-	-	-	-
Debt,	12	2	12	1	8	1	2	-	1	-
Remanded for further examination,	17	5	13	1	13	4	-	-	1	-
Total,	199	72	196	53	225	71	33	10	23	7

The total number of prisoners committed previous to my inspection this year, was 225 males, and 71 females, of whom 3 males were committed for murder, and 5 for either threatening or attempting life.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
Wexford
County
Gaol.

As these very serious crimes are by no means common in this county, it is much to be regretted that so many cases have occurred during this year. Assaults and larceny form the majority of the commitments to this prison; and I remark that during this year, as compared with last two years, there is a considerable increase in the former crime.

Debtors.

The pauper debtors' quarters are not heated, and there are no water-closets, but a fire is supplied in the day-rooms, and a privy is provided in each yard. Eight males and one female were in custody during the year.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	12	1		Debtors,	8	1	
Criminals,	122	39		Criminals,	154	53	
Vagrants,	23	7		Vagrants,	10	1	
Drunkards,	39	6		Drunkards,	53	17	
Total,	196	53		Total,	225	71	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committed { Once within the year,	145	40		Committed { Once within the year,	166	49	
Twice "	11	3		Twice "	13	3	
Thrice "	1	2		Thrice "	7	1	
Four times "	2	—		Four times "	1	3	
Six times, "	1	—		Six times, "	—	—	
Total,	160	45		Total,	187	56	
No. of above committed for first time,	97	23		No. of above committed for first time,	121	31	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	22-27	9-28	—	26-28	8-59	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	46		5th Jan.	50		25th Oct.
Lowest ditto,	22		26th Dec.	25		1st June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	36		5th Jan.	37		25th Oct.
Ditto of females,	15		1st Feb.	13		23rd Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		17th July.	17		21st Jan.
Ditto of females,	5		12th Aug.	6		24th Mar.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

July 17th, 1863,	101	March 13th, 1867,	107
August 3rd, 1864,	107	January 8th, 1868,	93
June 11th, 1865,	109	January 5th, 1869,	46
February 27th, 1866,	108	October 23th, 1870,	50

A large portion of the commitments to this gaol are of drunkards, the numbers this year being 53 males and 17 females. One male and 3 females were committed four times, this being the greatest number of times any individual prisoners were committed there up to the time of my inspection in 1870. I regret to observe that the total number of commitments, even up to the above date, was considerably larger than in the two previous years, as will be seen by the above tables. The increase in the number of male drunkards in 1869 over 1868 was 11, and in 1870 over 1869 it was 14, there were also in this year 11 more females committed for this offence than in 1869. As drunkenness is the origin of nearly all serious crime in Ireland, I would submit that it would be very advisable if the local authorities were to deal with these offenders in future with greater severity.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	17	5	Kitchen,	One	
Day Rooms,	4	-	Store Rooms,	7	3
Solitary Cells,	6	3	Laudry,	-	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	77	55	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells of larger size,	3	-	Lavatories,	8	4
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	8	-	Privies,	18	4
No. of Beds in such rooms,	10	-	Water-closets,	8	4
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Fumigating Room,	1	-
Chapels,	Two		Reception Rooms or Cells,	3	5
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	10	3
Workshops,	10	-	Crank-mill,	1	-
Workshops,	1	-	Washing Machine,	-	1
			Mangling Machine,	-	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	-

I found this prison on my inspection in a very creditable state of order, cleanliness and discipline. The cells of the new separate prison are furnished with hot water, gas, and bells, the gas being made within the prison. Three cells in the male and female prisons are set apart for reception, in which prisoners are searched, and kept until they are inspected by either the apothecary or Medical Officer, before being washed — though men considered to be in a filthy state are washed at once. By the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, the Medical Officer is bound to examine every prisoner before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward. I therefore submit that this duty should be performed by him, and not by the apothecary, who is in no way responsible for this duty. In no case should a prisoner be passed into the proper ward without having previously been inspected by the Medical Officer.

There is one bath in the male, and another in the female prison, but they are not conveniently situated, and I do not consider that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is complied with. I would therefore recommend the erection of one more bath in each prison. I also consider that all prisoners, as a rule, should be washed and cleansed immediately on entering the prison, and at least weekly during their imprisonment. The Doctor, of course, has power to forbid a bath to any he considers unfit for it, but his sanction is not required for the cleansing and bathing of healthy prisoners. It is quite impossible to keep the prison clothing and bedding in a cleanly condition, unless proper ablutionary arrangements are carried on amongst the prisoners. There is a good supply of water in the prison, though the hand pumps are the only means of forcing it to the cisterns. The sewerage in the new prison is said to be effective, but in the old prison it was not by any means so, however, this prison is not now used.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Goal.

Kitchen.

The kitchen was clean and tidily kept, with the meal store overhead. Close to this apartment there are also very nicely arranged bread and milk stores, which are kept with great care and cleanliness.

Chapel.

There are two chapels, both well arranged, and properly fitted up for prison purposes.

The keys of the prison are mended within the building by a tradesman from the town—a small smithy being fitted up for this purpose, in which other iron work is also carried on.

Fumigating.

A good fumigating apparatus is supplied, in which prisoners' own clothing is purified. The articles are all then entered in a book, and put away in a separate store in each prison.

Tell-tale Clocks.

Three tell-tale clocks are placed in different portions of the prison, the one in the central hall is pegged by the night watch half-hourly, from 10, p.m., until unlock in the morning, the one outside the prison is marked only twice in the night, and the one in the old building four times. A special book is kept by the Governor, in which all the markings are entered.

The arrangements in regard to the locking and securing the prisoners at night appear to be very satisfactory, and are systematically supervised by the Governor, or in his absence by the Deputy Governor. The outer stock locks of the cells are secured by a master key, which is always kept by the Governor or his deputy. Both male and female separate prisons are fully supplied with properly-partitioned lavatories and water-closets.

Laundry.

The laundry is fitted up with four separate washing-troughs, a good wringing and mangling machine, and a drying-raft. Prisoners while engaged here are necessarily a good deal in association, but care should be taken to prevent communication amongst them as much as possible.

Photography.

Photography is carried on here by the Deputy Governor, and the requirements of the Habitual Criminals Act thereby complied with.

Solitary Cell.

There is only one properly heated and fitted solitary cell in both prisons, in which prisoners can be left during the winter nights. A bed is given to prisoners sentenced here; but I would recommend that the male solitary cell be fitted up with a wooden guard bed, and that only a blanket be supplied to the occupant at night. It is found that if prisoners in solitary confinement are allowed their beds, punishment has very little effect upon them.

The floors of the cells in the male prison are flagged, and those in the female tiled.

As lunatics are not now legally committed to prison, and as the average number of prisoners here is now very much reduced, I would strongly recommend the shutting up of the old, and such portions of the new unoccupied prison as can be spared. Many of the yards, too, should be converted into gardens for growing vegetables for the use of prisoners. By such means a considerable saving, both in the staff and otherwise, could be effected.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		South District. — Weyford County Ga.			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.				
Blankets, pairs of,	171	140½	Shirts,	28	71	Shifts,	10	109
Shoets, pairs of,	120	134	Jackets,	22	71	Jackets,	10	95
Rugs,	15	—	Vests,	26	119	Petticoats,	20	60
Hammoeks or Cots,	40	4	Trowsers,	27	47	Aprons,	10	39
Bed-ticks,	115	121	Caps,	52	89	Neckerchiefs,	10	84
Bedsteads,	109	—	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	27	31	Capsof bounets,	10	64
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	28	65	Stockings, pairs of,	10	52
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	30

The stores of the prison were sufficient and in good repair, and appeared of an excellent quality. The prisoners were well and comfortably clad, and their bedding appeared to be clean and in good order. The sheets are, as a rule, changed once a week, which is a system that I would recommend for adoption in all prisons. All new articles and materials are kept by the Governor. The store-keeper keeps the store of male clothing, and issues the prison dresses for use, and each warder is responsible for the cell furniture of his ward. The matron keeps the stock of clothing of her prison.

All the clothing is made up within the prison, and stock is taken of all prison property by the Governor twice a year. The Local Inspector condemns all old things, but as he is the principal officer of the prison, and is especially responsible for the stores and prison property, I consider that he would do well to supervise this department periodically with the Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1899.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	N. F.		N. F.
Dark or Refractory Cells and		Dark or Refractory Cells and	
Stoppage of Diet,	8 4	Stoppage of Diet,	12 5

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking and pumping water,	15	

Industrial Labour

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Picking oakum,	.	.	.	11	Cleaning,	.	.	.	2
Teasing hair,	.	.	.	4	Knitting,	.	.	.	3
Gas-making,	.	.	.	2	Sewing,	.	.	.	2
Tailoring,	.	.	.	1					
Mat-making,	.	.	.	1					
Cooking,	.	.	.	2					
Total,	.	.	.	21*	Total,	.	.	.	

SUMMARY

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	13	7
Industrial labour,	15	7
Sick,	—	1
Unemployed,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Nursing,	—	2
Total in custody,	33	10

* This number includes 6 prisoners who were also at punitive labour.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

Labour.

The punishments during the year were not numerous, and were of minor character, none having been inflicted by magisterial authority.

The punitive labour consists merely of stone breaking and hand pumping, and as there is no specified quantity of work required from any prisoner, *bona fide* hard labour cannot be said to be in force in this prison. It is the duty of prison authorities to carry out the sentence of the law on all prisoners committed to their charge, and I therefore submit that hard labour should be more strictly enforced amongst prisoners so sentenced. As there is no tread-wheel here, every hard labour prisoner should be compelled, in addition to his ordinary labour, to pick a given amount of oakum, and break a certain quantity of stones daily, and as gas is supplied to the cells, all prisoners should be industriously employed both in winter and summer in their cells. With the exception of pumping some water for the use of their prison, the sentence of hard labour is not carried out at all amongst the females. If they were compelled to pick so many pounds of oakum per day, I have little doubt their numbers would soon diminish in this prison.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years.

1867, . . £18 3s. 0d. | 1868, . £13 3s. 11½d. | 1869, . £19 16s. 11d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1867, . . 3·69d. | 1868, . 4·51d. | 1869, . 4·27d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £3,610 0s. 11d. | 1868, . £2,427 18s. 5½d. | 1869, . £1,693 17s. 2d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £1,343 3s. 2½d. | 1868, . £1,158 6s. 3½d. | 1869, . £1,052 17s. 6½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £28 4s. 9·73d. | 1868, . £42 4s. 6d. | 1869, . £49 16s. 6·57d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1867, . £0 7s. 0d. | 1868, . — | 1869, . £1 15s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £250 11s. 7d. | 1868, . £180 16s. 2d. | 1869, . £146 13s. 6d.

In consequence of the small amount of industrial labour carried on here the profits of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1869 did not amount to half of the average cost of one prisoner per annum. This is a very serious defect in the management of a prison, especially when one reflects that some prisons are entirely self-supporting. In a large seaport town as this is, no doubt there would be a ready sale for such goods as are usually manufactured in prisons.

The total cost of the officers in 1869 amounted to £1,052 17s. 6d., but the total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of this item, was only £660 16s. 6½d., thus the expense of the officers exceeded all other prison expenses by £392 0s. 11½d.

The average daily number of prisoners in custody this year was 34, for which 12 discipline officers are employed, *i.e.*, 1 discipline officer for less than 3 prisoners.

In the unsettled state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, I am very reluctant to recommend any considerable changes which might affect superannuations that officers might be entitled to by any future legislation. But in the event of any vacancies occurring on the staff, I think the Board should carefully consider the matter before they fill them up.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,				
Average daily number of pupils,	18	13	20	13
Number of days on which school was held,	293	298	296	287
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males, 3 to 4:30; Females, 12 to 1:30.				

Both male and female prisoners are taught for one and a half hours daily by the head turnkey, who is accompanied by a matron while instructing the females. All prisoners attend the school, except those deemed incapable of learning, or whose sentences are very short.

The teacher has not been trained in any educational institution, nor is the school under the inspection of any board of education. I could find no remarks of the Chaplains in regard to the school, either in the school registry or in their journals. These officers should enter their remarks in the school registry, and they are also bound by the by-laws to do so in their journals. I would therefore draw the attention of these gentlemen to this subject, in the hope that they will be so good for the future as to comply with the above-named rule.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal, 4 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—5½ oz. Indian meal, 3½ oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—2½ oz. Indian meal, 2½ oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Class 4, Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—2½ oz. Indian meal, 2½ oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal, 4 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—5½ oz. Indian meal, 3½ oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Class 3, Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Class 4, Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

The meal directed in the above tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal, composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup should be made according to the following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips, peeled and sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable; when boiled for one hour it is fit for use. Parsnips or carrots

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Wexford
County
Gaol.

may be substituted for turnips. The bread is to be made of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea is to be made with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of new milk once a day, either at breakfast or dinner, if the surgeon approves of the change; and the equivalent shall be, for every half pint of new milk one pint of buttermilk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 11d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 8d. (no contract); new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d. (no contract); coals, per ton, 15s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. (no contract); candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s.

The legally prescribed dietary formula is followed here, and the provisions appear to be of an excellent quality, and are usually reported on favourably by the Chaplains. They should, however, be inspected by these gentlemen daily, by "alternate weeks," in compliance with the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

Every prisoner's portion is weighed or measured in the store before it is served out, so that no confusion as to each prisoner obtaining his or her proper amount of food can exist.

Books and Journals.

The registries and books of finance are carefully kept, but they should be compared with one another regularly by the Governor, and occasionally by the Local Inspector and initialed by them on those occasions. Some of the prescribed forms are not in use but should be obtained, as it is important that all the books in the inspection sheet should be of the authorized form. The Work Ledger, as kept here, does not show the amount of earnings of the prisoners, so that the 107th section of the Prisons Act cannot be and is not complied with.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are full and explicit, those of the Chaplains only contain entries of their visits. I would therefore again draw the attention of these gentlemen both to the statute and the by-laws in regard to the mode in which these journals should be kept.

Though the Medical Officer is directed by statute to keep a regularly written up journal, entering therein his daily attendance and the duties performed by him, I find that he only occasionally makes an entry in his journal, nor does he, as I have already pointed out, perform his duties in compliance with the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, or with the by-laws of the prison. I found one female in custody who appeared to be very ill and weak. She had not been visited by the Doctor on entering the prison, and though in gaol nearly a fortnight had only been seen by him twice during her imprisonment. As it is most important that the duties of the physician, as laid down by statute, should be regularly and properly performed, I submit that the Board should take steps to have the law more fully complied with by this officer.

All subordinate officers going in and out of the prison obtain passes from the Governor.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		£ s.	
Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	100	James Kelly, Schoolmaster and storekeeper,	42 10
Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain,	50	James Turner,	35 0
Rev. J. Roche, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	Edward Cox, Tailor,	35 0
H. H. Boxwell, esq., Surgeon,	—	Patrick Keegan,	32 10
Mr. John H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30	Edward Haddon,	32 10
		Michael Longman,	32 10
		Samuel Tackaberry,	32 10
		Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,	45 0
		Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	20 0
		Mary Murphy, 2nd Assistant Matron,	15 0
Resident.			
Joseph Gladwin, esq., Governor,	200		
Mr. P. Duggan, Deputy-Governor,	50		

Vacancies.

Anastasia Cleoney, 2nd Assistant Matron, resigned; Mary Murphy appointed in her stead on probation.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers receive an allowance of bread and milk.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1829.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	140	127
Chaplain, Established Church,	161	162
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	181	194
Surgeon,	135	142
Apothecary,	324	335

Two of the male officers' rooms are over the gateway, and there are two others in the male prison. These quarters were all well kept and in a creditable condition, and the subordinate staff appeared to be composed of well disciplined and efficient officers. None of their families live in the prison, or are allowed to come beyond the gateway, which I think is an excellent arrangement, and worthy of adoption in other prisons.

Visitors.

The arrangements for visitors to prisoners here are very good. Convicted prisoners, as a rule, receive a visit once in three months by order of a member of the Board or the Local Inspector. Pauper debtors are allowed this privilege once a week, master debtors daily, and the untried prisoners whenever necessary for the purpose of preparing their defence.

Hospital.

	1807.		1828.		1829.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	15	5	6	2	3	3	3	2
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	439	261	441	20	259	114	155	37
Average daily No. in hospital,	1.03	.8	1.5	1.06	.7	.3	.4	.1
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	484	112	187	111	33	31	81	19
No. of deaths in the gaol,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£7 16s. 7d.		£7 0s. 11d.		£7 5s. 3d.		—	

There is only one common entrance to the male and female hospitals, though an exercise yard is provided for each sex. There are two good boarded wards in each hospital, both supplied with a water-closet and lavatory. Medicines are procured from Dublin, and are compounded by the apothecary within the prison. I observe that for the last three years the cost of medicines here has been something over £7 each year, which appears excessive in proportion to the average number of patients in hospital during those years. There was no male prisoner in hospital this year, though one was laid up in the old prison for some time and medically treated there. When any prisoners are in hospital, a nurse is hired for the time to attend them.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles A. Walker, esq., D.L., J.P.	Lieut.-Col. Alcock, D.L., J.P.	John Green, esq., J.P. Joseph Harvey, esq., Captain Huson, J.P.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.	William A. Redmond, esq., J.P.
May John Harvey, D.L., J.P.	Captain Beatty.	
Fras. J. Connell, esq., J.P.	Z. B. Cornock, esq.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Wednesday in each month. The subordinate officers' salaries and accounts under £10 are then settled by a cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the following meeting of the Board. The salaries of superior officers and large accounts are paid quarterly.

General Remarks.

I find that it is the custom occasionally to admit prisoners here at late hours of the night after lock-up. This is a very exceptionable and dangerous proceeding, and I would strongly recommend its discontinuance; except on very rare occasions, no gaol should be opened before or after the hours of unlock and lock-up respectively. If the police were made aware of such a rule, they would, as they do in other counties, make their arrangements accordingly.

I received no complaints from any of the prisoners, except from the sick female whose case I have already referred to.

Bridewells.

I annex my report on the three bridewells in this county.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Enniscorthy.	
	N.	P.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	62	17
Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	3
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	15	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly at Enniscorthy; fortnightly at Newtownbury, Ferns, and Oulart; monthly at Clonroch. Transmittals regular.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Regular and well kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Fair with care.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient and good.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None at present on premises, as the railway cutting has interrupted the supply.	
Sewerage,	None to privies; cesspools are in use, which can only be cleaned out through the house; earth-closets should be introduced.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d.; which is excessive.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum, £1 per quarter for fuel; Matron, £5 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper at £8. Pensioner at 1s. per day.	
Official Inspection,	December 20th, 1870.	
Remarks,	The female yard is very small, and some of the cells look out into the male yard, while some of the cells for males look into the street. No prisoner in custody.	

BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County.
Bridewells.

	Gorey.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	34	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	15	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Regular.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.	
Security,	Yards insecure.	
Accommodation,	Some cells very dark and badly lighted. Only one small exercise yard for both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	By a pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	None to privies; cesspool which can only be cleaned out through the house. Earth- closets should be introduced.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean; but some cells dark and badly venti- lated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. males; 5d. females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum; matron £5 per annum; £4 per annum allowed for coal; gas is supplied to keeper's house and the prison free.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Sanitary Inspector, at £12 per annum.	
Official Inspection,	December 3th, 1870.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT, Wexford County, Bridewells.	BRIDEWELLS—continued.	
	New Bess.	
No. of Commitments in past year,	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards,	62	8
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	29	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	29	9
	5	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals regular.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Some illegal and signed by only one magistrate for longer than three days; some prisoners have been kept in 30 days, and two were recently confined here 17 days.	
Registry,	Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Yards very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Good and sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in male yard.	
Sewerage,	None. Two privies which should be made into earth-closets.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated. One of the cells in the female prison is damp, but better than it has been.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males 5½d.; females 5d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper at £8.	
Official Inspection,	November 10th, 1870.	
Remarks,	Some of the magistrates here are quite regardless of the circular sent to them by the Under Secretary, in regard to the length of the periods for which they are empowered to commit prisoners to Bridewells.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

Wicklow County Gaol.

WICKLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 18TH OCTOBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	3	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summary.</i>						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	21	6	27	—	—	—

Twenty-seven prisoners were in custody on the day of my inspection, 1 of whom was a master debtor, 11 were cases disposed of at assizes and quarter sessions, 8 summarily, and 7 were untried.

Juveniles in Custody.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
Convicted summarily, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for trial, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	10	—
Total, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	10	—
Committed once, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	—
“ twice, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Number sent to reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

During that part of this year preceding my inspection 11 juveniles were committed here, of whom 2 were sent to reformatories. The only one in charge at the time of my visit was a boy. He was kept as much apart as possible from the other prisoners, but was exercised and worked on the tread-wheel with them. I do not think that juveniles should ever be placed in such close proximity with adult prisoners, and would submit that when any are sentenced here to hard labour, they should be given a certain amount of stone-breaking, or task-work, to perform during the day separately, so as to avoid communication with hardened criminals. There was one youth, aged seventeen, in custody who had absconded from Glencree Reformatory. He was anxious to join his parents in America, so that if any assistance could be given him for this purpose on his leaving the prison, I have no doubt that it would be money well spent, as he appeared to be just one of that class who pass most of their lives in this country between the gaol and workhouse.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1867,	M.	F.	1869,	M.	F.
1868,	23	8	1870 (day of Inspection), . . .	22	4
	22	2		21	6

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1867,	M.	F.	1869,	M.	F.
1868,	—	1	1870 (day of Inspection), . . .	3	—
	—	—		—	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870.

1867,	M.	F.	1870 (up to and including day of Inspection), . . .	M.	F.
1868,	3	2	1870 (day of Inspection), . . .	—	1
1869,	4	2		1	—
	4	1			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

1869,	1 male	1870 (day of Inspection), . . .	4 males
-----------------	--------	---------------------------------	---------

From one of the above tables it can be seen that the number of inmates in this prison on the days of inspection during the last four years has varied but slightly. One male and 1 female committed here this year were known to be returned convicts. The male prisoner, D. M., was in custody at the time of my inspection, and was a ticket-of-leave man whose term had not

South
District.
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

expired when he was arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment here for housebreaking. Four males, known to have been in reformatories, were also in custody here in the current year.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

Offences.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection)		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	—	3	—	1	1	1	1	2	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, . .	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences, . .	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Bigamy,	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	47	12	42	13	41	5	4	—	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	9	—	6	—	8	—	2	—	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	12	1	16	—	10	1	1	—	1	—
Robbery,	5	2	2	—	4	—	2	—	2	—
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	0	1	13	—	6	2	2	—	4	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	8	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	1	—
Receiving stolen goods,	27	20	14	6	17	7	1	—	3	—
Embezzlement,	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining Money by false pre- tences,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury Biot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Military offences,	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Naval offences,	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	18	12	9	11	6	9	—	1	3	—
Other offences— Against property, without vio- lence,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	7	6	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
Treasonable conspiracy,	31	9	20	7	14	8	—	—	2	1
Breach of contract,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against "Peace Preservation Act," Desecration of Sabbath,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Excise and Fishery Laws,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having an unlicensed dog,	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from Reformatories, . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrancy,	199	67	155	45	133	39	20	6	21	3
Drunkenness,	2	3	1	1	7	4	—	—	—	—
Debt,	109	2	98	6	37	3	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination, Total,	10	—	7	—	12	—	1	—	1	—
	7	2	11	2	7	1	—	—	—	1
	327	74	372	64	216	47	21	6	22	4

The total numbers committed to this prison during the year up to the day of my inspection were 216 males and 47 females. Four females and 2 males were committed for attempting life, but none were charged with actual murder either in this or the two previous years. Assaults of various degrees form the largest portion of the offences for which prisoners are committed to this gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

Debtors.

Twelve male debtors were imprisoned during the year 1870, 1 of whom, a master debtor, was in custody at my inspection. The male debtors' quarters are adjoining the tread-wheel yard, and do not come within the requirements of the Act regarding debtors. But as I trust that the law relating to imprisonment for debt will be dealt with by Parliament this session, I cannot recommend any alteration in the arrangements.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	7	—		Debtors,	12	—	
Criminals,	166	47		Criminals,	140	40	
Vagrants,	1	1		Vagrants,	7	4	
Drunkards,	98	6		Drunkards,	57	3	
Total,	272	54		Total,	216	47	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.				From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committed { Once within the year,	176	38		Committed { Once within the year,	144	34	
Twice "	19	4		Twice "	15	2	
Thrice "	8	1		Thrice "	6	3	
Four times "	2	—		Four times "	3	—	
Five times "	—	1		Five times "	—	—	
Six times "	2	—		Six times "	—	—	
Seven times "	1	—		Seven times "	—	—	
Total,	208	44		Total,	168	39	
No. of above committed for first time,	198	23		No. of above committed for first time,	110	29	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		Date.	From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		Date.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24.2	3.2	—	23	4.3	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	37	—	23rd May.	41	—	30th July.
Lowest ditto,	20	—	17th Aug.	16	—	9th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	35	—	23rd May.	35	—	4th April.
Ditto of females,	8	—	25th Jan.	9	—	29th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16	—	27th Dec.	14	—	5th June.
Ditto of females,	—	—	1st May.	1	—	1st March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870.

20th September, 1863,	51	14th January, 1867,	47
7th April, 1864,	63	22nd May, 1868,	45
3rd November, 1865,	55	23rd May, 1869,	37
16th March, 1866,	64	30th July, 1870,	41

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

From the table denoting the number of times any individual prisoner (exclusive of debtors) has been committed here, it is pleasing to observe that there is no very great perversity in crime in this county as compared with many others.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody during this year was 27, viz., 23 males and 4 females, and at one period there was only 1 female in charge, while 9 was the highest number of that sex imprisoned here at any one time during the year up to my inspection.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Yards,	5	3	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cell,	1	—	Lavatories,	2	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Baths,	3	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Privies,	2	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Water-closets,	7	6
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Rooms,	2	2
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps,	3	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Wells,	3	—
Workshops,	2	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Mangle,	—	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

The condition of order, cleanliness, and regularity of this gaol at the time of my visit was extremely satisfactory, and the discipline, both amongst the subordinate officers and prisoners, appeared excellent. The building was in good repair, and some painting had been recently performed throughout the prison under the superintendence of the Governor. Forty separate cells for males are provided, which are heated and supplied with bells. Gas is furnished throughout every part of the prison, excepting in the cells, two of which only are artificially lighted. As a good deal of labour could be performed by the prisoners in their cells during the dark hours of the winter evenings and mornings, I would suggest that gas be supplied to an additional number of cells both in the male and female separate prisons.

The debtors' quarters are not heated, but gas is laid on to their day-room.

There are two reception wards in each prison, in which prisoners on entering the gaol are kept before being inspected by the doctor. Prisoners are also washed and bathed on entering the gaol, but there are no fixed periods for bathing them afterwards during their imprisonment. As a rule, all prisoners should receive a bath at least once a week, unless prohibited by the doctor; I therefore submit that a proper bath should be put up in the female prison, as at present females are obliged to be bathed in one of the laundry troughs, which is by no means convenient. If these improvements were effected, the provisions of the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act would be more fully complied with. I would also suggest that another lavatory and water-closet be put up on the ground floor of this prison.

The sewerage is said to be in good order, and effluvia traps are placed in all the sewers. There is a good supply of water throughout the prison, which is forced to the cisterns by two hand pumps.

Solitary Cells.

There are no properly heated and darkened solitary cells in which prisoners can be kept during the whole period of their punishment, and the mode adopted for punishing females is by confining them to their sleeping

cells during the day. The 6th section of the Prisons Act requires that every prison shall contain "a competent number of cells adapted to solitary confinement for the punishment of refractory prisoners." I therefore consider that the law in this respect should be complied with. Two tell-tale clocks are supplied to test the vigilance of the night-watch, one is placed in the male separate prison, and the other in that portion of the prison allotted to the untried. They are pegged half-hourly, are well protected from being tampered with, and are checked by the Governor every morning. Their condition is also noted in the State of Prisons at Lockings. If the watchman neglects to strike two pegs at night he is fined 6d. The night-watch is maintained by the warders in rotation from 10 o'clock P.M. until 6 A.M.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is well arranged and supplied with two boilers. The store of provisions is also kept here, and this department was clean and in good order.

Photography is efficiently carried on by the storekeeper.

A good fumigating apparatus is supplied, in which the clothing of the males is fumigated, that of the females is boiled and washed in the laundry.

Chapel.

There is one chapel used for both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship. It is well adapted for its purpose, the males and females being properly separated. This apartment was all painted this year by prison labour, which gives it a very clean and tidy appearance.

Laundry.

There is a good laundry in the female prison, fitted up with five stalled washing troughs, having hot and cold water laid on, and a useful drying-room adjoining.

Considering the small number of prisoners now usually in custody here, I think it would be advantageous to concentrate them in the separate prison, by which means the present untried wards might be shut up, and a certain amount of economy effected both in heating, lighting, and in the supervision of the prisoners. A portion of the separate prison should then be reserved for the untried class.

Fifteen cells in the new female separate prison are heated, besides 8 in the old prison. These latter also should be closed, and the prisoners concentrated, as recommended above in regard to the male prison.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	86	5	Shirts, . . .	49 90
Sheets, pairs of,	86	8	Jackets, . . .	21 74
Rugs, . . .	86	14	Vests, . . .	21 59
Bed-ticks, . . .	86	27	Trowsers, . . .	60 53
Bedsteads, . . .	86	-	Caps, . . .	21 31
			Stockings or	
			Socks, pairs of,	21 -
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	21 70
			Shifts, . . .	
			Jackets, . . .	
			Petticoats, . . .	
			Aprons, . . .	
			Neckerchiefs, . . .	
			Caps, . . .	
			Stockings, pairs of,	
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	

The stock of clothing and bedding at the time of my inspection was ample, well kept, and in good repair. All the clothing, sheeting, &c., is made up in the prison, and the matron has charge of the female clothing, as well as the newly-made shirts, before they are given over to the storekeeper.

Southern
District.
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

The Governor takes stock twice a year of all the prison stores, but I do not consider that there is a sufficient check on the issue of either the stores or the provisions. One officer should not have the entire responsibility of receiving and issuing the stores, and I would therefore propose that a more business-like system of checks be adopted. I explained my views on this matter to the Governor, who, I think, perceives the importance of my suggestion. Socks and stockings are supplied here to the prisoners, which, I am sure, adds very much to their health and comfort.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.			From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	18	-	Dark or Refractory Cells,	14	1
Stoppage of Diet,	4	-	Stoppage of Diet,	-	-
Total,	22	-	Total,	14	1

The punishments inflicted during the last two years have been all by the order of the Governor, sanctioned afterwards by the Board of Superintendence at each meeting. Since the introduction of the separate system here punishment amongst the females has been very trifling.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill and tread-wheel, 6 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shoemaking and tailor- ing,	3	-	Pumping Water,	3	-
Prison duties,	3	1	Carding and Spinning Wool,	-	2
Cooking,	1	-	Sewing and Knitting,	-	3
Painting & Whitewashing, 2	-	-	Total,	12	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	6	-
Industrial labour,	12	6
Unemployed,	2	-
Debtors (employed),	1	-
Total in custody,	21	6

Labour.

The punitive labour for males consists chiefly of the tread-wheel and shot drill, and is carried on for four hours in summer and three in winter daily. There is absolutely no punitive labour for females. The industrial labour is confined to the making up of prison clothing and the maintaining of the building in repair as far as possible. There is, therefore, no profit from prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, which is a very serious deficiency in the management of a prison. I, therefore, would suggest that means be adopted at once for the introduction of a greater amount of industrial labour, for in a seaport town, as this is, there must be plenty of means of disposing of such articles as are usually manufactured in gaols, such as netting, sacking, mats, oakum, &c., by the sale of which the expenses of the prison might be much reduced. If, as previously proposed, a number of cells were supplied with gas and made available for industrial pursuits, hours that are now spent by the prisoners in darkness and idleness could be employed both to the advantage of the prisoner and of the ratepayer.

Net averages daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

1867, . 3'66d. | 1868, . 4'62d. | 1869, . 4'33d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1867, . £1,269 6s. 0d. | 1868, . £1,555 3s. 10d. | 1869, . £1,299 7s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1867, . £637 2s. 2d. | 1868, . £643 12s. 8d. | 1869, . £649 6s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1867, . £46 3s. 4d. | 1868, . £46 15s. 4d. | 1869, . £44 3s. 11d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1867, . £4 15s. 0d. | 1868, . £4 15s. 6d. | 1869, . £2 8s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1867, . £73 9s. 4d. | 1868, . £91 8s. 7d. | 1869, . £120 5s. 10d.

The average cost of each prisoner per annum here during 1869 came to £44 3s. 11d., or about 17s. a week for each prisoner. Considering that the absolute cost of the ordinary diet does not amount to quite 2s. 6d. a week for each prisoner, the annual rate per head would appear to be very excessive.

The total expenses of the gaol for the same year, exclusive of officers, amounted to £650 1s. 8d., but the cost of the officers came to within 15s. 8d. of that sum. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things, and would point clearly to the necessity of the long expected revision of our prison laws.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	146	40	109	41
Average daily number of pupils,	22'1	3	20'8	4
Number of days on which school was held,	313	259	249	207
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.				

The male school is carried on from 1 to 3 o'clock daily, and the female from 12.30 to 2.30. Two warders teach the male school, and the females are instructed by the deputy matron. The male school is properly stilled and suitably arranged; the females are taught in one of the day rooms. The schools are not under any educational body, and are only inspected by the Chaplains, who, however, do not visit them often enough; and I regret to state that I could not find any note of the Roman Catholic Chaplain in the registry of his having visited the school.

Dietary.

In conformity with Circular No. 235, and the formula ordered by the Lord Lieutenant in 1868.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 1d. under Dublin price; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, ½d. under price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; coals, per ton, 15s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles per lb., 8d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.

The diet, samples of which I tasted, appeared to be of an excellent quality. Bread and potatoes are procured daily by contract, and from three to five cwt. of meal is laid in at a time and kept by the cook warder.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wickham
County
Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The several registries and books of finance are carefully and regularly kept by the Governor, with the exception of the Daily Consumption Book, which is kept by the gatekeeper, and checked monthly by the Governor, and occasionally by the Local Inspector. As this is one of the most important of the prison financial books it should be constantly compared with the other books by the Local Inspector and Governor. Some of the forms recommended by the Inspectors-General are not in use. I would submit therefore that they should be obtained as soon as the present ones are used up.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are carefully written up, and are useful prison records. The Governor enters all important remarks in red ink, so that the attention of the Board may be attracted to them. In the Surgeon's journal I found only seven entries during the year, and neither the Apothecaries' nor the Extra Diet Books are properly kept, but I explained the importance of a more due observance of rule in the keeping of these books, and have every reason to believe that they will be more correctly kept in future.

The journals of the Chaplains are merely records of their visits, and I regret to find that these officers do not comply with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act, or with the 4th rule of the by-laws of the prison in regard to their visits to prisoners. The 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, also provides how and when Chaplains may appoint substitutes, but the Roman Catholic Chaplain here does not comply with this statute, which is clear and peremptory, and should be strictly observed. I would, therefore, request that the Board will draw the attention of these gentlemen to the statutes and the by-laws relating to their several duties.

Passes are issued by the Governor to all subordinate officers going out of the prison. Visitors to prisoners are admitted by the order of the Governor alone, which is a good rule, as he ought to be the best judge of what prisoners should be allowed this indulgence. However, it is very undesirable to admit frequent visits to prisoners; and no prisoner, as a rule, should receive a visit until he has undergone three months' imprisonment, and then only in case of good behaviour. An adherence to this rule in other places has been found to be a great check upon habitual offenders.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
John W. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector, . . .	99	4	0	Turnkeys.	Robert Graham, Store- keeper, Shoemaker, and School Teacher, . . .	35	0 0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protest- ant Chaplain, . . .	46	18	5½		John Masley, Painter, . .	35	0 0
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Andrew Nolan, esq., Surgeon,	46	18	5½		William Roberts, Nailor, Richard Skerrett, School Teacher, . . .	30	0 0
	—	—	—		Michael Doyle, Tailor, . .	30	0 0
					Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, De- puty Matron, . . .	40	0 0
<i>Resident.</i>							
Edward Storey, Governor, .	150	0	0				
Wm. Quin, Gatekeeper, as- sists in keeping the books,	40	0	0			25	0 0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor and matrons are allowed coals and candles throughout the year. The warders are allowed coals during the winter months, and a suit of uniform clothing.

* Paid by presentment for attending gaol and county infirmary.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	141	100
Protestant Chaplain,	275	229
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	224	181
Surgeon,	189	143

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

The subordinate officers of this prison appear to be well disciplined, and are a useful body of public servants, and I cannot fail from expressing my satisfaction at the zeal, assiduity, and attention displayed by the Governor in the performance of his several duties. At the time of my visit the gatekeeper was about to retire, I therefore recommended in my remarks in the prison book, that a head warder should be appointed, who would be capable of assisting the Governor with the accounts, and of taking charge of the gaol in the event of his sickness or unavoidable absence.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	45	44	29	88	-	14	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,	12	12	07	24	-	03	-	-
Number of prisoners medi- cally treated out of hos- pital,	78	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of deaths,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	-	-	-	-	43 12s. 11d.	-	-	-

The hospitals for males and females are both under the same roof, the latter up-stairs and the former below. There is a water-closet in each section, and gas is supplied to each ward. There is no fixed bath here; I would therefore suggest that one be put up with hot and cold water laid on. The number of prisoners in hospital here are so few, there being only 1 last year, and none this year up to my inspection, that a permanent nurse is not kept, but one is hired, when necessary, at 10s. a week. She is locked into the hospital at night, but is able to communicate with the night-watchman by a bell. The medicines are all procured in Dublin and compounded by the Surgeon in the prison, a system that should be adopted in most of our county gaols.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Wm. Jones Westby, esq., J.P.	Rev. John Drought. Robert D. Barry, esq.
Major Cunningham, D.L., J.P.	Robert Francis Ellis, esq., J.P.	William Grogan, esq., J.P. Edward A. Dennis, esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	William Magee, esq., J.P. Captain De Butts.	Francis W. Green, esq.

The meetings of the Board take place on the second Monday of each month, when the salaries of subordinate officers are paid. Those of the other prison officers, together with large accounts, are discharged by presentment at the Assizes, half-yearly.

General Remarks.

The security of the building is very much impaired by two windows and a shed in the tread-wheel yard. But pending legislation I cannot advise so large an outlay to be incurred as would be required to make this part of

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

the prison secure, at the same time I would counsel great vigilance on the part of the officer in charge of prisoners in this yard. At the time of my visit there was a female, C.M., in custody, who had been seven times in prison, chiefly for offences committed in the Shillelagh Workhouse. She was evidently out of her mind, and had already been in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, from whence she was transmitted under the care of a nurse to the above-named workhouse. It was found necessary to keep a prisoner constantly with her, in order to prevent her from destroying herself or the prison property. As it is unlawful now to commit lunatics to prison, and as the country provides asylums for them, I submit that Magistrates should not send such cases to gaol, and that the proper place for this woman would be in one of these institutions, where people trained and paid to take charge of the insane, are provided. I annex a report I received from the Medical Officer on this case:—

Wicklow Gaol, 31st October.

In reference to the case of C. M., now in this gaol, I beg to report that she is a person of weak mind and very excitable, and when excited by any cause she is very unmanageable and will, if not prevented, break furniture, glass, &c., but is not disposed to assault others. She was not considered so far insane as to require detention in the District Lunatic Asylum, the Medical Officer there considering that she might be taken sufficient care of in the workhouse.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons, &c.

ANDREW NOLAN, Surgeon to Gaol.

One male prisoner effected his escape from this prison on the 30th June through the entrance door, but was subsequently retaken.

Bridewells.

The bridewell at Baltinglass is a district bridewell, but is not provided with all the requirements of the Act such as are supposed to be supplied to these bridewells. At the time of my inspection it was in a fair state of cleanliness and order. Some of the windows are not glazed, and some of the blankets are thin and worn, consequently prisoners confined in these cells should be supplied with extra clothing. The windows in the female prison do not open wide enough, and the cells here are extremely dark and very unsuited for the detention of prisoners for so long a period as they are sometimes sentenced to in this bridewell. There is no bath, so that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act cannot be complied with. One should be put up in both the male and female prisons, in which all prisoners committed in a healthy condition should be cleansed, and they should also receive a bath weekly during their imprisonment. Though prisoners are sentenced to hard labour here, none is now carried on, as the tread-wheel has been removed, and no other hard labour is substituted. I therefore suggest that oakum-picking and stone-breaking be adopted, and that prisoners be required to perform a certain amount of such work daily in proportion to their sentences.

Prisoners on transmittal from this bridewell to the county gaol are accompanied by the keeper as well as by the usual police escort. This is a practice which should be discontinued, for it merely adds to the expense of the transmittal of the prisoners, while nothing is saved by the Constabulary. In most other districts prisoners, when being transmitted, are handed over to the Constabulary who lodge them in the county gaol, and I see no reason why this practice should not be followed here. If it were, one efficient male and one female officer would be quite sufficient to perform all the duties required of them in this bridewell, as the number of prisoners committed here during the year is less than in many of the ordinary bridewells of the country, being only 16 males and 6 females during the quarter preceding my inspection.

SOUTH
DUBLIN.
—
Fifeshire
County
Gaol.

Prisoners sentenced here for a month and under are, I find, placed in prison dress, which is quite unnecessary and contrary to the provisions of the 13th sec. 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. All prisoners who are decently dressed, have a right to wear their own clothes, unless their sentence exceeds a month. Prisoners' own clothing that are taken from them should be washed and cleansed as soon as possible, and should be carefully labelled and put away. There was no dietary formula forthcoming at the time of my visit, and I was informed by the keeper that he had not got one. On inquiry, however, from the Local Inspector, he informs me that "the lately revised dietary formula was supplied for the use of Ballynaglas bridewell immediately after it came out, but through the negligence of the keeper it was not framed and hung up as it should have been in both portions of the prison." Considering the high salaries received by the keeper and the matron, the lightness of their duties, and that a male assistant is supplied, I do not consider the establishment was kept as carefully as it might be. It is also to be regretted that a greater portion of the outlay lately expended on this building was not spent upon the prison, and less on the keeper's house, for in the event of this bridewell being retained as a district bridewell, its present defects will, in my opinion, require to be remedied.

The bridewell at Tinahely is now almost useless, as very few prisoners are committed here, and the district is connected with the county gaol by rail. The building is not at all suitable for prison purposes, and its maintenance is the source of considerable expense. Only 7 males and 11 females were committed here this year, and the salaries of the officers alone amounted to £30. Under these circumstances, I would strongly advise steps to be taken for the closing of this bridewell.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wicklow
County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Baltinglass.		Tinahely.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	62	6	7	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	28	—	1	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	16	6	1	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	—	—	—
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals the Monday after Petty Sessions.		Fortnightly; transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Now regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and order, . .	Good; tread-wheel lately removed, and male yard enlarged.		Good.	
Security,	Good.		Yards very insecure.	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient, but cells not supplied with window-frames or glass. These should be supplied.		Sufficient but confined.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, but some blankets worn.		Clean and good.	
Water, how supplied?	Two pumps; one in each yard.		By pump in yard.	
Sewerage,	Lately much improved, and is now conducted by pipes into the main sewer of the street.		Good—but cesspools.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.		Clean and dry.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d.		6d.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£50 per annum, with fire and light; matron £30 per annum. There is also a turnkey, who has £25, with allowances of 3s. 6d. a week in lieu of rations.		£25 per annum; matron £5 per annum.	
Whether keeper follows any other employment.	—		Court-house keeper at £8 per annum.	
Date of Official Inspection,	17th December, 1870.		30th November, 1870.	
Remarks,	Vide report on gaol.		This Bridewell is a great expense to the county and is now almost useless, as there are so few prisoners committed to it, and the district is connected by rail with the county prison; I therefore consider that it should be closed.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT,
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
23RD DECEMBER, 1870.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	2	7	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	—	11	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	7	12	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	12	1	13	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	61	15	76	1	—	1

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.*Juveniles in Custody.*County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ summarily, . . .	—	—	1	—	6	—	42	3
Committed for trial, . . .	—	—	—	—	6	2	13	3
Total, . . .	—	—	1	—	12	2	56	6
Committed once, . . .	—	—	1	—	8	2	54	6
„ twice, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Number sent to reformatories, . . .	—	—	1	—	2	—	14	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	69	1	1869,	70	17
1868,	45	18	1870 (day of inspection),	61	15

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection—

Day of inspection,	M.	F.
	1	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867,	2	4	1870 (up to and including day of inspection),	2	3
1868,	5	6	Day of inspection, . . .	4	4
1869,	6	2			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories:—

Up to and including day of inspection, 6 males. | Day of inspection, 3 males.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Debtors,	22 2	Debtors,	37 5
Criminals,	594 305	Criminals,	621 332
Vagrants,	14 8	Vagrants,	10 5
Drunkards,	78 119	Drunkards,	128 149
Total,	708 434	Total,	794 487

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of Dublin Gaol.

Offences.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	5	2	11	2	8	4	5	-	7	-
Common Assaults,	61	10	69	11	72	28	1	-	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	41	9	56	12	56	12	4	-	7	2
Other assaults,	6	1	14	1	7	2	2	-	2	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	11	-	13	1	8	-	-	-	4	-
Robbery,	26	15	29	10	21	7	7	2	14	5
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	65	39	57	33	58	34	8	6	7	3
Receiving stolen goods,	3	6	3	1	6	5	1	-	1	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	6	6	11	1	6	1	1	1	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	12	6	15	8	20	4	2	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Offences against the currency,	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	5	1	3	5	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	13	-	42	-	52	-	6	-	3	-
Naval offences,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Offences,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	10	6	8	2	1	4	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	5	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
Against property without violence,	55	14	54	24	59	28	6	2	2	1
Affecting the public peace,	82	203	94	167	116	169	4	1	3	1
Treason-felony,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Suspension of Habeas Corpus,	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-
Absconded from reformatory,	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	445	322	516	260	529	315	52	13	59	17
Vagrancy,	27	16	14	8	10	5	1	2	-	-
Drunkenness,	77	123	78	119	126	145	-	-	-	-
Debt,	14	2	23	2	37	5	6	-	4	-
Remanded for further examination,	75	23	78	25	92	17	2	-	7	-
Total,	638	486	708	434	794	487	61	15	70	17

Comparative table, showing numbers of each sex in the above table:—

	1852	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869	DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Males.	90	69	76	71	155	92	108	County of Dublin Gaol.
Females.	24	20	16	19	13	26	22	
	120	89	92	90	168	117	130	

Committals of drunkards:—

1854.	1865.	1866	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
80 89	103 147	77 121	55 119	77 123	78 119	126 145

As there are no bridewells in this county these constitute the entire number committed for this vice.

Comparative Statement of the Committals for Seven Years.

	Debtors.	Lunatics.	Drunkards.	Beggars.	All other Committals.	Total Committals.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864.	58	25	169	80	845	1,177
" " " 1865.	51	25	230	96	885	1,307
" " " 1866.	33	25	198	58	733	1,065
" " " 1867.	32	32	174	37	1,041	1,316
" " " 1868.	16	—	200	43	865	1,124
" " " 1869.	24	—	197	22	906	1,142
" " " 1870.	42	—	271	15	940	1,288

Six hundred and twenty-six male, and 254 female individuals were committed to this gaol in 1870. Of these 65 males and 8 females were juveniles; 168 males (including 5 juveniles) and 108 females were recommitted more or less frequently during the year, the total number of commitments being 707 of males, and 482 of females.

Four hundred and sixty-eight males and 153 females, of those committed in 1870, had never until that year been in prison, and 289 males and 329 females were previous offenders, who had more or less often been in custody, the males having been 880 times committed, while the 83 females have 2,285 recommitments recorded against them on the books of the gaol, showing how completely in this county as elsewhere in Ireland the criminal classes of females in gaols are confined to comparatively few individuals.

On the day of inspection 55 males and 15 females under criminal commitments, and 6 debtors (5 master debtors and 1 a pauper) were inmates of the gaol, 2 males were on remand (1 for trespass on a railway, the other for larceny), and 1 female accused of writing a threatening letter.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge:—

Males.

	2 years.	18 months.	11 and 12 months.	9 and above 6 months.	6 months.	Under 6 months.	Total.
For larceny, obtaining money under false pretences, and receiving stolen goods.	—	5	1	2	2	12	22
Indecent exposure and rape.	1	—	4	1	—	—	6
Military offenders.	1	—	4	—	—	1	6
Assaults, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Absconding from reformatory, trespass, having arms in proclaimed district, damage to trees, begging, fraudulent embezzlement, contempt of court.	—	—	—	1	3	5	9
	2	5	9	4	5	26	51

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.*County of
Dublin
Gaol.**Females.*

	2 years.	6 months, and above 1.	4 months and under.	1 week and under.	Total
Larceny,	1	2	3	4	10
Having fraudulent discharge,	—	—	1	—	1
Begging, disorderly conduct,	—	—	—	3	3
	1	2	4	7	14

Nothing in the preceding schedules of crimes and punishments inflicted during the past year calls for special notice, except the frequent recommitments of the same individuals, especially females, for petty larcenies and like offences, to this strictly cellular prison, notwithstanding that deterrent agencies are rigorously employed, showing how perfectly inoperative and ineffectual for reformation or the repression of crime is mere cellular imprisonment without reformatory influences having been brought to bear on the offenders. One woman was 17 times in custody during the past year, others 15 and 16 times, and year after year I find the same offenders in the gaol who have adopted the habitual breach of the law as a means of support, and on discharge from gaol at once return to their former mode of life to obtain a livelihood.

For these the Habitual Criminals Act was framed, and I have no doubt that many when removed to Mountjoy Prison where measures for reformation are adopted, will be induced to a change of life, and others who are unreclaimable, evinced by frequent relapses, will receive long sentences of imprisonment, by which the public will be protected from their depredations.

During the year 1870 three prisoners (males) became insane when in charge—one P. B., committed for an assault on his wife, and sentenced to imprisonment for 4 months, soon became very violent, assaulting the prison officers, destroying the furniture, and ultimately was certified as a dangerous lunatic.

Juveniles.

Sixty-eight male and eight female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1870, of these only 26 males and 3 females belonged to the county of Dublin, and 42 males and 5 females were from other districts of Ireland, England, or Wales, including 25 males from the city of Dublin.

On the day of my visit two young offenders (males) were in charge for absconding from a reformatory. They had been sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months each, a third also, a male, was under sentence of 14 days' imprisonment in this gaol, and 4 years in a reformatory.

Sixteen males and 3 females were sent to reformatories during the year 1870, the ages of 2 (males) did not exceed ten years.

Juveniles under sentence for a reformatory are here carefully kept in strict separation, and do not attend school or in any way associate with adult prisoners; this treatment has a salutary effect, not alone tending to impress on the mind of the young offenders a dread of prison treatment, but likewise prevents contact with adult criminals.

Fifty-nine male and 7 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1869. Two males were twice committed, 1 three times, 5 males and 1 female were sentenced to imprisonment for 1 month each, and 20 males and 4 females for 14 days, others for shorter periods; 1 boy was sentenced to be whipped in 1869, and 1 in 1870. Twelve males and 4 females were admitted into reformatories in 1869, 1 was not received by the managers.

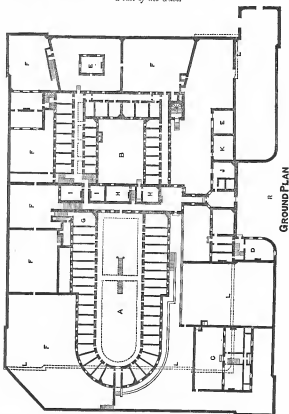
Debtors.

The accommodation for master debtors is sufficient for the number generally in custody. That for females is defective and inconvenient, as

has been remarked by my colleague in his report for 1869, and is the worst for any class in the prison. The apartments for pauper males consists of a kitchen and a room for sleeping, marked G on the plan. It is far removed from the rest of the prison, but a bell and speaking tube have been put up, by means of which communication can be kept up by the inmate with the warder on duty in the central hall of the male prison. Five master debtors and 1 pauper under remand for 9 months were in custody when I visited, besides a prisoner committed for contempt of the Bankruptcy Court.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Plan of the Gaol.



A, male wing; B, wing for females; C, infirmary for males; D, Governor's house; E, schoolroom for females; F, exercising yards; G, quarters for pauper debtors; H, for female debtors, lower story for master debtors, and chapel above; I, Matron's apartments below, master debtors above; J, office; K, workshop; L, L, the old boundary of the gaol; R, entrance to the gaol. The laundry is at T, and under the female prison.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

In 1870 39 male and 5 female debtors were committed to this gaol, of whom 5 were paupers supported at the cost of the county. In 1869, 22 males and 2 females were in charge, of whom 10 males were in receipt of pauper allowance.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Yards,	5	5	Laundry,	—	1
Day Room,	1	—	Drying Room,	—	2
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Lavatories,	4	3
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	109	31	Baths,	9	3
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Water-closets,	16	9
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	—	Fumigating Room,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	5	2	Reception Rooms,	9	1
Chapel,	1	—	Pump,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Crank Pump,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Mat Tables,	4	—
			Mangle,	—	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.			In Store.			In Use.			In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	160	21	Shirts,	146	20	Shifts,	57	57			
Shirts, pairs of,	190	38	Jackets,	86	69	Jackets,	54	55			
Rugs,	161	10	Vests,	87	79	Petticoats,	69	12			
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	64	45	Aprons,	57	118			
Cots,	120	5	Caps,	84	39	Neckerchiefs,	30	18			
Bed-ticks,	179	11	Shoes, Slippers, &			Caps,	56	12			
Bedsteads,	16	—	Clogs, pairs of,	85	36	Shoes, Slippers, &					
						Clogs, pairs of,	20	11			

I found this gaol on my different inspections during the year always in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order, discipline well maintained, and a great improvement in the clothing of the male prisoners since the last inspection of my colleague in 1869. The buildings are kept in sound repair, and the cells fairly ventilated. The bells and appliances for separation under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, are in good order, and the heating apparatus preserves a sufficient temperature in both prisons. That in the female prison is by hot-water pipes, and preferable to the apparatus in the male prison, which is for hot air. There are four punishment cells in the basement of the male gaol; two are floored with boards, and fitted up with bells and other appliances for separation. Those in the female prison are also floored with boards and properly heated.

The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing is good and sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, and some in store. The sewerage is effective, and effluvia traps of an improved construction are placed over the mouths of all the sewers. This is an important sanitary arrangement often neglected in other gaols. Asphalte paths are laid down in the exercise yards.

Individual separation is strictly carried out for all criminal prisoners unless those in hospital. Eighty-nine cells for males and 36 for females are artificially lighted, warmed, and fitted up for separation in this gaol.

The prisoners exercise in the open air for two hours daily when the weather permits, at other times the males in the central hall, the females in the corridors of the prison for that sex.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

A new kitchen has been erected since my last inspection which is a very decided improvement.

Water for the gaol is supplied from two sources—for drinking purposes, from a spring about seventy feet deep, from which the water is pumped up by a wheel-pump worked by two prisoners. The supply for the lavatories, water-closets, and laundry of the prison is taken from the river Liffey, and raised by a water wheel from above Island Bridge, into a large tank at the entrance of the prison, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol, by the power of a crank pump, worked by prisoners sentenced to hard labour. This crank is on an improved principle, and several after the same model have been erected in other gaols with advantage. Formerly it was in the basement story of the gaol where there was not sufficient ventilation, but it has now been removed to the yard adjoining the hospital, and additional crank handles and stalls put up, so that twelve prisoners can now work the crank.

The expense of maintaining the water wheel is defrayed one-half by the Royal Hospital, which obtains the supply of water for the institution from the same source, the other half is paid out of the funds of this gaol, amounting to £20 annually.

According to an analysis of the water of the spring well, made in 1866 by Dr. Cameron, the city analyst, it appears that:—

"One Imperial gallon (70,000 grains) contains carbonate of lime, 58.42 grains; sulphate of lime, 1.90 grains; chloride of calcium, 1.04 grains; carbonate of magnesia, 2.17 grains; sulphate of magnesia, 0.84 grains; alkaline salts, 1.56 grains; organic matter, 1.78 grains. The organic matter is rather under the average amount found in pump water. No sewage or effluvia animal matter exists in the water, which in other respects is much more wholesome than that affected by the majority of the pumps in Dublin and its suburbs."

Prisoners under long sentences are occasionally moved from cell to cell without notice.

In this prison iron check gates have been erected to protect all the principal outlets, so as to render the gaol much more secure than that of any other county or borough in Ireland. Improved fastenings have also been placed on the doors of the cells in which important criminal prisoners are confined, so as almost to prevent the possibility of an escape if ordinary precautions are taken by the prison authorities.

Photography has been for several years in use in this gaol, and with satisfactory results, for the detection of old offenders.

The prison is unlocked during both summer and winter at 7 A.M.; breakfast is served to the prisoners at 9 A.M., and dinner at 2 P.M. At 5.30 P.M., the bell rings for night lockings and supper, which are attended by the Governor and his Deputy; should either be unavoidably absent the next officer in rank takes his place. Great care is used to test the locks of the cells, and the keys of the gaol are deposited in an iron safe in the office during the night. The final round is made by the Governor and his Deputy at 10.30 P.M., after the night watch is set. There are three tell-tale clocks on the premises, so placed as to test the vigilance and regularity of the night patrol, which consists of one warder in rotation from the role. Gaslight is supplied to the cells in the criminal prison until 7 P.M., but not in the morning during the short days of winter. It is extinguished in the apartments for the master debtors at 10.30 P.M. The tell-tale clocks are protected by Chubb's locks. The keys of the prison are kept in order by contract.

Visitors to debtors are personally searched, visitors to criminals are not searched as the place where they receive visits is so constructed that articles cannot be conveyed to them without detection. Members of the Board of Superintendence give authority for visits to criminal prisoners.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT,
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	17	—	Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	26	3
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	—	—	Stoppage of Diet, . . .	34	—
Total, . . .	17	—	Total, . . .	62	3

When I made my inspection of this gaol in 1868 I called attention to the fact that, prisoners under punishment are given at night beds, but not sheets, contrary to the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 13, which directs that "in addition to the bedding to be allowed to poor prisoners mentioned in the 78th sec. of the Prisons Act, one pair of sheets shall be allowed to each bed," and no exception is made in the statute. I find that the practice is still continued. I am aware that in military prisons bed clothes are not given to prisoners under punishment, but the statutes which regulate county prisons in Ireland are different and specify the punishment which may be inflicted in gaols, no others can therefore be legally awarded.

All the punishments in the preceding schedule were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor; many were on the same individuals—2 prisoners (males) were each four times, and 3 three times punished, during the year.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
On the day of inspection, the crank pumps were undergoing alterations. There was therefore no punitive labour for male prisoners.		
The females were employed at washing, ironing, and mangling, . . .	—	6

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Matmaking, . . .	2	—
Shoemaking, . . .	1	—
Tailoring, . . .	1	—
Painting, . . .	1	—
Picking oakum, . . .	39	—
Needlework, . . .	—	3
Total, . . .	44	3

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour, . . .	—	6	Debtors (unemployed), . . .	6	—
Industrial labour, . . .	44	3	Wardens and Women, . . .	8	3
Sick, . . .	1	—			
Unemployed, . . .	2	3	Total in custody, . . .	61	15

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1867, . £20 7s. 2d. | 1868, . £28 15s. 2d. | 1869, . £16 7s. 7d.

The new crank pump is well constructed and the ventilation is excellent. There are twelve stalls for the men to work, and twelve for relays. Prisoners pick oakum when waiting for their turn. The new handles are rather too close to the shaft, but they can be altered without difficulty.

Prisoners picking oakum are compelled to do a certain amount of work in the day.

Males sentenced to hard labour will in future work the crank pump for 3 hours daily.

Three and a half hours daily are assigned for industrial labour. Artisans, when in custody, work at their trades, and their skill is applied for the benefit of the gaol. Painters, carpenters, tailors, and shoemakers and glaziers have been so employed during the year; some good mats were

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

also made. Three prisoners were instructed in the manufacture of mats. The females sew and wash. One turnkey is a weaver, but his trade is not carried on in the gaol; another a tailor is employed as a school teacher, and has charge of the gate. The chief warder and storekeeper is a shoemaker by trade.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.		From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	40	22	46	23
Average daily number of pupils,	7.06	2.5	7.3	3.2
Number of days on which school was held,	228	135	228	127

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 10 to 12.

The school for males is superintended by the gate warder, who is not a trained teacher. The school-room is in the top corridor of the prison and is partitioned.

It is the duty of the assistant matron to teach the female prisoners, but the school is very irregularly held. Two hours daily are assigned for school.

All the Chaplains visit the school, but only the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Chaplains enter their observations in the school register.

Ten Pounds were paid during the year to prisoners for work done, and £2 to poor prisoners on discharge, to pay expenses to their homes.

The food given to the prisoners is invariably of excellent quality. I did not observe a single complaint of it by the Chaplains during the year 1870. I always found it good when I visited; a sufficient price is paid to the contractor, which enables him to supply a good article.

Dietary.

Prisoners whose sentences shall not exceed one week.

Males—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup.

Juveniles—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner 8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Other Prisoners.

Males—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Juveniles—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, for breakfast. 8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup, for dinner. Supper—5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Potatoes three days in the week for dinner—males, 3 lbs.; females, 2½ lbs.; juveniles, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; brown do., per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal per cwt., 13s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 1s.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coal, per ton, 17s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 3s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . . . 5-01d. | 1868, . . . 5-3d. | 1869, . . . 5-9d.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made of the food which is given.

One master debtor complained to me that he was not permitted to obtain coals at contract price from the contractor.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, . . . £4,326 17s. 5d. | 1868, . . . £3,548 15s. 5d. | 1869, . . . £3,295 0s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, . . . £1,636 18s. | 1868, . . . £1,503 4s. 6d. | 1869, . . . £1,571 15s. 11d.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT,County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . £32 16s. 1d. | 1868, . £47 7s. 6d. | 1869, . £37 17s. 8½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £13 12s. 6d. | 1868, . £5 1s. 0d. | 1869, . £65 17s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years:—

1867, . £0 2s. 0d. | 1868, . £0 8s. 0d. | 1869, . £0 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . £130 12s. 1d. | 1868, . £131 8s. 6d. | 1869, . —

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance are here well and carefully kept. The Governor records all the different occurrences which he considers noteworthy in his journal, and any observation to which he wishes to draw special attention is recapitulated in a monthly report to the Board. The Local Inspector since the 9th December in the present year keeps a journal and enters duty performed. The Medical Officer records in his journals not only the particulars of his visit, but likewise any observation which he considers necessary; he has a separate book for each prison. The Chaplains likewise have journals in which they enter their visits, and each warder a book in which he records the duties performed; these books are inspected by the Governor daily.

In 1862 £900 was raised by presentment, to be repaid in ten annual instalments of £90 each, to fit up the laundry, drying closet, steam jacket boiler, baths, and other improvements in the female prison. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered each morning at unlock.

The Governor enters his visits at night in the lookings book.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	130	0 0	James Reynolds, Gate Warder,		
Rev. Robert Fleming, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	55	7 8	Taylor, and Schoolmaster, .	45	0 0
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	55	7 8	William Bigger, Weaver, .	35	0 0
Rev. Edwd. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	55	7 8	Samuel Wallace, . . .	35	0 0
William Thornhill, esq., Surgeon, . . .	130	0 0	James Kenny, . . .	35	0 0
			Thomas Lucas, . . .	35	0 0
			Andrew Armstrong, . . .	35	0 0
			Robert Pattison, . . .	30	0 0
			Isaac Wilson, . . .	50	0 0
			George W. Hill, . . .	30	0 0
			Mary Jane Dyer, Matron, .	40	0 0
<i>Resident.</i>			Harriet M'Mullen, Assistant Matron, and takes charge of Hospital, . . .	25	0 0
Henry Price, esq., Governor,	300	0 0	Mary Byrne, Laundry Superintendent, . . .	20	0 0
Thomas Flewett, Deputy Governor and Clerk, . . .	100	0 0			
James Gordon, Chief Warder, Storekeeper, and Shoemaker, . . .	60	0 0			

Vacancies.

John Dunn resigned, William Lovell appointed; Anne Young resigned; Jane Barland resigned, Harriet M'Mullen appointed; William Lovell resigned, George W. Hill appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor, Deputy Governor, Chief Warders, 9 Warders, and 3 Matrons.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	110	109
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	170	161
Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	157	169
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	170	167
Surgeon, . . .	184	134

All officers when leaving the prison enter their names in the gate-book stating the hour and also when they return.

None of the families of officers are within the interior of the prison, but the families of the Governor and Deputy Governor reside in the front building. Five warders and matrons without families have apartments in the interior of the gaol. There is no officers' mess-room.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT,
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, .	26	10	24	11	11	27	7	21
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein, .	856	123	503	256	298	970	277	441
Average daily number in hospital, .	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.03	0.8	2.8	0.7	1.2
Number of deaths in the gaol, .	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Cost of medicine, .	£37 10s. 8d.		£33 14s. 1d.		£31 2s. 4d.		£30 15s. 7d.	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates:—

2nd November, 1869. Inquest held on the body of Mary A. Baily.
30th June, 1870. Inquest held on Esther Corcoran.
24th November, 1870. Joseph Thompson died. Coroner attended, but did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

The number of females committed to the gaol is inconsiderable and the hospital accommodation for their use is more than sufficient for all cases demanding treatment. Few prisoners occupy the hospital for males since the removal of lunatics from the gaol. I found one only in it on the day which I selected for inspection. The hospital building for that sex has baths and water-closets attached.

The hospital warder sleeps in the building, which is locked at night, and the key remains in the hands of the Governor. Two deaths occurred in the gaol during the present year, and one in 1869.

Medicines are supplied by contract, and the apothecaries' account is periodically checked by the Medical Officer. The hospital books are carefully kept, and the Medical Officer is very attentive to his duties in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Ion Trant Hamilton, esq., M.P.	Thomas Drury, esq.	Edmund P. Brennan, esq.
Nathaniel Hone, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	Thomas F. Caldwell, esq.
O'Neal Segrave, esq.	Henry James M'Farlane, esq.	C. O'Connell Fitzsimons, esq.
Phineas Riall, esq.	William Caldwell, esq.	Edmund H. Casey, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of subordinate officers and petty incidental expenses are paid by cheques drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. The superior officers receive their salaries quarterly. All large sums are paid by separate cheques drawn to order in favour of each creditor.

There are no bridewells in the county of Dublin.

No escape was attempted from this gaol during 1869 or 1870.

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richmond
Bridewell.

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, CITY OF DUBLIN, PRISON FOR MALES.—

STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 19TH DECEMBER, 1870.

State.

Denomination of Class,	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	10	—	10	3	—	3
„ Misdemeanors,	10	—	10	1	—	1
Deserters,	2	—	2	—	—	—
For further Examination,	6	—	6	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	60	—	60	2	—	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	23	—	23	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	11	—	11	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	20	—	20	1	—	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	28	—	28	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	8	—	8	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	17	—	17	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	44	—	44	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Total,	245	—	245	10	—	10

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ summarily,	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Committed once,	—	—	11	—	13	—	361	—
„ twice,	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	—
„ thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ four times,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	—	12	—	13	—	391	—
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	—	—	3	—	80	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Reviewed
Bridgell.

	M.		M.
1867,	244	1869,	215
1868,	224	1870 (day of inspection), .	245

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.		
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	11	—	11	—	6	—	2	—	2	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter,	10	—	2	—	18	—	3	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy,	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Common assaults,	308	—	323	—	361	—	27	—	13	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	51	—	69	—	88	—	13	—	7	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	205	—	250	—	289	—	17	—	27	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	61	—	52	—	42	—	7	—	3	—
Robbery,	10	—	17	—	10	—	—	—	2	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	367	—	319	—	316	—	79	—	54	—
Receiving stolen goods,	4	—	7	—	18	—	2	—	1	—
Embezzlement,	8	—	11	—	9	—	3	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	6	—	9	—	8	—	3	—	2	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	2	—	5	—	6	—	4	—	2	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	8	—	7	—	1	—	3	—
Offences against the currency, . .	7	—	3	—	8	—	2	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	72	—	101	—	43	—	11	—	27	—
Under Poor Law Act,	12	—	25	—	19	—	1	—	2	—
Revenue offences,	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Attempt to commit larceny and illegal possession of goods, .	222	—	194	—	238	—	28	—	18	—
Against property with violence,	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Against property without violence,	91	—	136	—	110	—	4	—	10	—
Affecting the public peace, .	553	—	428	—	633	—	12	—	18	—
Indecent assaults,	3	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	2	—
" exposure,	6	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Other misdemeanors,	99	—	79	—	129	—	6	—	4	—
Having Arms unlicensed, . . .	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	2142	—	2118	—	2386	—	252	—	202	—
Vagrancy,	58	—	58	—	50	—	—	—	2	—
Drunkenness,	656	—	981	—	1340	—	5	—	1	—
Desertion,	59	—	30	—	24	—	2	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	388	—	329	—	376	—	6	—	10	—
Total,	3296	—	3489	—	4176	—	245	—	215	—

Convictions and acquittals by juries at commission and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Convictions, . . .	251	236	185	229	284	276	395
Acquittals, . . .	101	88	81	97	115	129	188
Total, . . .	352	324	266	326	399	405	583

Prisoners found Insane on Commitment in 1870.

Name.	Sentence.	Commitment.	Removed to District Lunatic Asylum.	No. Days in Custody.
W. G., . . .	1 cal. month, . .	Dec. 11th, 1869,	Jan. 11th, 1870,	31
J. M. W., . . .	14 days, . . .	Jan. 10th, 1870,	" 24th "	14
J. T., . . .	1 cal. month, . .	" 12th "	Feb. 9th "	28
R. S., . . .	2 do. . . .	" 25th "	" 23rd "	29
G. H., . . .	14 days, . . .	April 4th, "	April 18th "	14
M. B., . . .	2 cal. months, . .	May 4th, "	May 16th "	12
E. B., . . .	3 do. . . .	" 27th, "	July 8th "	12
W. W., . . .	12 do. . . .	June 17th, "	" 8th "	21

Number of Commitments for Drunkenness, and of Individuals Committed to this Prison, during the years 1869 and 1870.

	1869.		1870.	
	Individuals.	Commitments.	Individuals.	Commitments.
Committed once, . . .	783	783	779	979
" twice, . . .	62	124	115	230
" three times, . . .	15	45	24	72
" four times, . . .	5	20	6	24
" five times, . . .	—	—	4	20
" seven times, . . .	—	—	1	7
" eight times, . . .	—	—	1	8
" nine times, . . .	1	9	—	—
Total, . . .	866	981	1,130	1,340

The above table shows an increase of 264 individuals committed as drunkards, as well as an increase in the number of commitments in the year 1870, when compared with the preceding year 1869.

Sentences of Prisoners.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Death,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Penal servitude, . . .	48	34	38	16	26	35	44	32
Two years, and upwards, imprisonment, . . .	3	3	3	7	3	4	11	5
Twelve & eighteen months imprisonment, . . .	42	31	28	27	39	50	35	39
Six and nine months, . .	67	67	81	101	941	80	114	111
Shorter periods, . . .	2,001	3,371	3,902	2,112	2,175	2,507	3,304	3,482
Total,	2,161	3,503	3,962	2,263	3,184	2,676	3,508	3,670

DUBLIN DISTRICT. The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody on the day of inspection:—

<i>Richwood</i>	Imprisonment for two years and above one year,	15
<i>Bridewell,</i>	For ten and twelve months,	30
	For nine and above six months,	5
	For six months,	43
	For under six and above three months,	13
	For three months,	49
	For one and two months,	89
	Under one month,	17
	Total under sentence,	261

Some of these prisoners have been frequently inmates of this gaol, again and again reconvicted for offences similar to those for which they are now under punishment. One, only twenty-four years of age, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three months for an assault, has been already seventy-eight times in custody; another, twenty-seven years of age, now under sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, also for assault, has been sixty-six times; and a third, twenty-one years of age, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for robbery, has been thirty times in charge. Altogether, 13 offenders under sentence in this gaol on the day of my visit have 390 committals and convictions recorded against them on the prison books, all but 2 being under thirty years of age, and 7 of ages varying from eighteen to twenty-five.

It likewise appears that 50 of the 245 prisoners in this gaol when I made my inspection were under sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months; 15 were for two years, and 30 for periods of ten and twelve months. Only 17 were for terms under one month.

It has been remarked in former reports on this gaol that the long sentences inflicted on male offenders in the city of Dublin contrasts strikingly with the short periods to which female inmates of the city prison at Grangegorman are sentenced, plainly showing that crimes amongst the male population of the city are of a far more grave character than those of which the females are convicted. Doubtless the many military offenders tried by courts-martial and handed over by the military to the civil authorities during 1869 and 1870 may to a certain degree account for the heavy sentences in this prison; but, with the antecedents of many now in custody, it is evident that the present system does not exercise a sufficient control over the actions of habitual criminals, and that in Ireland mere imprisonments in county and borough gaols, even under strict discipline, without the salutary checks exercised under an improved system, does not tend to reformation of offenders of this class, who, on the expiration of the terms of their imprisonment, return again to their former mode of life. For all such habitual and grave offenders the establishment of one central dépôt, under the exclusive control and management of the Executive, in accordance with the system now in force in Mountjoy prison, is necessary, and the Inspectors-General have year after year urged its adoption; under that system a uniform discipline and punishment for all offences would be carried out, and inveterate thieves would after repeated convictions receive sentences of penal servitude which cannot be now less than for five years, by this arrangement the interests of society would be best protected, and the labour of the criminal utilized towards his support; military prisoners also, for whose maintenance the War Office now pays 1s. per bend per day, would, in a large central dépôt, be maintained for even a less sum than is now paid by the State for their support.

Two thousand eight hundred and forty-one individual prisoners,

including 304 juveniles, were committed to this gaol in 1869, of whom 452 were recommitted, some four and five times during the year; the total number of commitments being 3,044, and from reference to the prison registries, it appears that 1,339 of the prisoners committed in 1869 (including 32 juveniles) had been inmates of this gaol in former years, with altogether 8,373 commitments recorded against them on the prison books.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT,
Richmond
Bridewell.

Juveniles.

On the day of my inspection 11 juveniles were in charge under sentences of imprisonment varying from four months to fourteen days; 5 were under orders to be transmitted to reformatories at the expiration of their punishment in the gaol.

Three hundred and four individual juveniles were committed to this prison in the course of the year 1869, 10 of whom were under ten years of age; 29 were recommitted twice, and 3 three times in the course of the year. Four hundred and four were committed in 1870, including 13 under ten years of age; and 30 were recommitted twice, 4 thrice, and 1 four times during the year.

In 1869, 24 juveniles were tried before a jury at Commission, or before the Recorder at Quarter Sessions, and 219 summarily at the Police Courts of the city. In 1870, 24 were convicted by jury and 224 summarily. No juvenile was sentenced in 1869 or in 1870 to penal servitude; 2 were sentenced to imprisonment for six, 1 for three, and 24 for two months in 1870. In 1868, 9 were sentenced to penal servitude, 1 to twelve months' imprisonment, and 11 to periods of three and above one month.

The juveniles sentenced to Reformatories at the end of their punishment in the gaol were 84 in 1868, 74 in 1869, and 83 in 1870.

Accommodation.

	N.		N.
Wards,	15	Kitchens,	2
Yards,	17	Store Rooms,	24
Day Rooms and Corridors,	34	Laundry,	1
Sekitary Cells,	9	Drying Room,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet		Lavatories,	16
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet		Baths,	6
high—433 cubic feet,	147	Water-closets,	43
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Fumigating Room,	1
Hospital Rooms,	6	Reception Room or Cell,	1
Chapels,	2	Pumps,	3
School Room,	1	Wells,	3
Workshops,	10	Tread-wheels,	2

Stock at the time of Inspection.

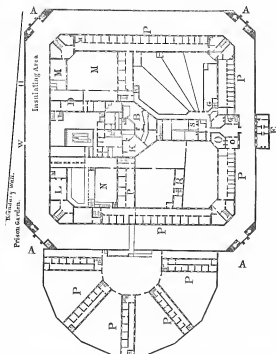
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	350	81½	Shirts,	994	60
Sheets, pairs of,	369	34	Jackets,	384	75
Hugs,	329	93	Vests,	396	42
Hammocks or Cots,	231	18	Trowsers,	398	53
Bed-ticks,	263	25	Caps,	267	13
Bedsteads,	44	—	Shoes, Slippers, and		
			Clogs, pairs of,	272	54

The following ground plan of Richmond Bridewell is taken from a former report on this gaol. Since that report was published several important alterations have been made in the interior arrangements of the buildings, but not sufficient to justify the cutting of a new block, more especially as it is to be hoped that soon a complete alteration will be made to render the gaol more suitable for an efficient prison system.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Richmond
Bridewell.

Plan.

Governor's Garden.



Lower Prison Garden.

A A A A, ramparts for sentries; B, bakehouse; D, washhouse; E, entrance gate from the Circular-road; G, Governor's house; H and W, prison garden; K, kitchen; L L, apartments used as stores and for looms; O, offices; P P P P, prison cells; R, workshops; S, store; M, hospital wards above school-room on ground floor; T, tread-wheel; N, hospital and exercising yard.

I found the prison buildings on the different occasions when I made my inspections remarkably clean and well kept—all in sound repair; the cells for prisoners in the upper prison properly heated, ventilated, and furnished with means of communication with an officer, as required by the 4th section of the Act 3 Vic. cap. 44. The punishment cells are imperfectly heated by a pipe at the top, are flagged, and too cold for prisoners during the winter months, besides, being under the Protestant church, refractory prisoners sometimes disturb the congregation during Divine service.

Two blocks of cells in the lower prison are supposed to be heated by hot

water flowing through inch gas pipes conveyed across the cells; but such mode of heating is very imperfect, although much fuel is consumed in attempting to raise a proper temperature in the cells. In the other blocks of the lower prison the heating apparatus is also imperfect. These blocks are occupied only by drunkards, prisoners under short sentences and juveniles.

The apartments formerly used as an hospital, when the insane were committed to prison, are now fitted up, the middle and lower rooms as stores for mats, cocoa fibre, &c., and for the mat clipping machine, the upper story is divided into compartments for looms.

The entire manufacturing department has been moved to the east side of the prison, which is best suited for the purpose; looms have been put up in two of the corridors, which are also divided into compartments. There are now altogether twenty-seven separate work rooms, each having a loom; in these the prisoners work during the day; and the hospital has been removed to another block of the prison at M on the plan, which is more secure and better situated. The two upper wards of that building are used as an hospital, the ground floor has been fitted up as a school.

The supply of water to the prison is ample; but, as has been observed in former reports on this gaol, the power of the tread-wheel is wasted in pumping water to the prison, although by connecting the pipes to the city main an unfailling supply would be secured, and the labour of the prisoners on the wheel might then be turned to a profitable account, so as to increase the receipts of the establishment and thereby reduce the cost on the rates for maintenance of the gaol.

Each convicted prisoner is given a bath once in the month as well as on reception in the prison, with the exception of those under short sentences of forty-eight hours and under. The reception wards have hot, cold, and shower baths, and every suitable appliance. Proper fumigating apparatus and presses for the private clothes of the prisoners have also been put up.

The insulating area is now open, and the facilities for escape are much diminished. There is, however, much yet to be done to make this structurally defective building such a prison as could be effectively and economically worked with a small staff of officers. At present, in consequence of the long straggling corridors, supervision is difficult, and the prisoners are necessarily divided into sixteen classes, each having a separate officer in charge. If, instead of the corridors, two central halls were formed, one on each side of the prison, with the offices, cook-house, places of worship, tread-wheel, punishment cells, &c., in the centre, supervision would be complete, and each central hall would constitute a distinct prison for certain classes of prisoners—to effect this it would merely be necessary to remove the inner walls of the corridors and to build a row of cells opposite to those now existing, at such a distance that a central hall would be created where the long corridors are at present.

In the present uncertain state of prison legislation I do not urge a large expenditure to be incurred until the wishes of Parliament are known with reference thereto; yet I believe that it would be for the interest of the city to alter the gaol according to the plan which has been suggested, in order that the staff of officers might be reduced, a more perfect discipline established, and the accommodation rendered sufficient for the prisoners in custody, many of whom now sleep three in one cell. Any future legislation will only cause the removal of long sentenced prisoners and habitual offenders, but enough of other prisoners will always remain in charge to occupy the upper prison, and it would be an advantage if by this arrangement the lower prison could be disused. The Midland Great Western Railway have proposed to purchase part of the prison

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richmond
Bridgeway.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Hirewell.

grounds at Grange-gorman, and should the sale be effected, funds will be at the disposal of the Town Council for the purpose.

The stock of prison clothing, bedding, sheets, blankets, and rugs in the gaol is sufficient for the requirements, and some in store.

Discipline is here efficiently maintained. No warder in charge of keys can leave the prison without a pass, which is filed at the gate. Gas has been introduced into every part of the gaol, and it remains burning in the cells until 7.30, P.M., in winter. Warders in charge of classes report in writing every week the particulars of their examination of the bedding, and bars, bolts, locks, &c., of the cells of the prisoners under their charge.

Visitors to prisoners converse with them through a grating, which renders it difficult for prohibited articles to be conveyed to the inmates.

Lavatories are now erected in two corridors of the prison. In the other sections the prisoners wash in open sheds in the yards.

Photography is applied in this gaol to the detection of returned convicts, professional thieves, and others belonging to the criminal classes, and the results have been very satisfactory, many grave offenders having been identified through its use.

Photographs are taken by the clerk and schoolmaster, for which duty he receives remuneration of 6d. per copy in summer and 7d. in winter.

It is intended that strict cellular separation should be enforced in this prison on all prisoners except those in hospital and on prison duties, but in consequence of the crowded state of the gaol during the past year it has been frequently necessary to place three prisoners in some cells; thus the worst system of association of prisoners has been necessarily in force; the number of separate cells in this prison is only 263, yet on some occasions in 1870, 341 prisoners had been inmates of the gaol together.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter. A superior officer then visits all the classes from No. 1 to 15, the hospital, and tread-wheel; it is his duty to see that the prisoners are properly washed, and that the warders are at their posts.

At 8, A.M., prisoners for discharge are paraded in the front hall, and proper checks are adopted to prevent mistakes of identification. At 9, A.M., the staff is paraded for breakfast, and the keys deposited in the metal safe until 10, A.M. After breakfast the staff is again paraded, previously to the resumption of their duties until dinner hour, which is from 2 to 3 o'clock, P.M., when the keys are again collected, and re-issued at 3, P.M.

Lock-up is held at 6, P.M., at all seasons of the year. The warder in charge of each class only is present at lock-up of the prisoners in his class. But a superior officer, the Governor, his deputy, and the chief warder afterwards test the lockings of the cells, ascertain the presence of the prisoner in his cell, and collect the cell keys from the class warders. At 10, P.M., a superior officer again goes round. The cell keys are kept locked in the metal safe in the office.

The key of the safe and of the office, and that of the entrance gate, are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night. Each warder receives the keys of his class at unlock in the morning. A superior officer visited the prison at unexpected hours twenty-four times at night during 1870.

There are five tell-tale clocks distributed throughout the gaol—two are in the upper and two in the lower prison, the fifth is on the boundary wall. They are carefully protected by Chubb's patent locks. The markings of the clocks are carefully entered in the state of prison at lockings book.

Six warders remain on night duty, three from 6, P.M., to 10.15, P.M., and three from 10, P.M., until morning, besides three on reserve duty every evening.

The arrangement of the night-watch is as follows :—

Two warders patrol the interior of the upper prison, going their rounds each hour, when they peg the clocks, and prisoners requiring their assistance can ring their bells or call them as they pass. One warder patrols the outside of the prison buildings of upper and interior of lower prison. He goes every half hour round the boundary, and hourly over the lower prison.

In the reports of the Inspectors-General for 1866, and each succeeding year, attention has been called to encroachments made on the boundary outside the prison wall, which materially interferes with the security of this goal. Eleven garden and other separating walls abut against the boundary wall, a large green-house and trees are in close proximity to it. But hitherto so far as the Inspectors-General are informed no action has been taken by the Board of Superintendence in reference thereto further than to take the opinion of an eminent counsel through their law agent, and in their report to the Town Council for the year 1869 to state that "an order was made by them that it was advisable to take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the subject." Ultimately after four years' delay, in December, 1870, the Local Inspector of the goal applied to the Inspectors-General referring them to that order, and requesting them to move the law officers in reference to the removal of these obstructions, but it was then too late for any action to be taken in the matter.

Since last inspection sheds for prisoners when breaking stones have been put up against the wall of the prison in the insulating area, but they do not in my opinion interfere with the security of the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>		<i>From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>	
	<i>№.</i>		<i>№.</i>
By Magisterial authority, . . .	—	By Magisterial authority, . . .	3
Stoppage of diet, . . .	384	Stoppage of diet, . . .	431
Other Punishments, . . .	5	Other Punishments, . . .	—
Total, . . .	389	Total, . . .	434

All these punishments are duly recorded in a book kept for the purpose, which was regularly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings in 1870, and signed by the chairman of the day. Three were inflicted by magistrates, members of the Board, and 431 by the Governor. In 95 cases prisoners were admonished only.

As I have already observed, the punishment cells are too close to the Protestant chapel, and are very imperfectly heated. In any future alteration of the prison they should be removed to a more suitable situation. A padded cell should be fitted up for refractory prisoners who are excited or violent, as well as for those who are insane, or pretend to be so. The use of a padded cell is far preferable for this class to placing them under mechanical restraint or in irons.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>PUNITIVE LABOUR.</i>		<i>INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.</i>	
Treadwheel, . . .	29	Shoemaking, . . .	3
Laundry, . . .	1	Plaiting coir yarn, . . .	30
Wardmen, &c., . . .	18	Tailoring, . . .	4
Labouring, . . .	7	Weaving mats and matting, . . .	25
Whitewashing, . . .	13	Sorting coir yarn, . . .	5
		Matmaking, . . .	36
		Picking fibre, . . .	37
		Warping coir yarn, . . .	2
		Carpentering, . . .	3
		Smith's work, . . .	1
Total, . . .	68	Total, . . .	146

20

DUBLIN DISTRICT.	Summary.	
—	Punitive labour,	68
Richmond	Industrial labour,	148
Bridewell.	Sick,	10
	Unemployed,	19
	Total in custody,	245

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1867, £605 3s. 7d. | 1868, £698 10s. 9d. | 1869, £558 13s. 4d. | 1870, £518 12s. 2½d.

A properly qualified master of works, weaving-master, and tailor-warder superintend prisoners occupied at their respective trades. Another warder, with a certain amount of knowledge of the business, has charge of the shoemakers; but I am informed that his knowledge of the trade is imperfect.

Industrial employment is here carried on with much energy and with remunerative results. The weaving of linsey for the clothing of females in the Grangegorman Prison, the manufacture of brushes, and of mats and matting of various descriptions, the stuffing of mattresses, and other works are conducted in a manner deserving of commendation; and the large profits derived from manufactures in this gaol strongly contrast with the total want of remunerative and industrial employment which I find in some other county and borough gaols in Ireland. The quantity of goods on hands is very large, and a difficulty is found to dispose of them with advantage.

At the same time that I quite admit the praiseworthy exertion of the prison authorities to realize profits from the labour of the prisoners, I do not consider that the net profits are as considerable as would appear from the books. The salaries of the officers employed to superintend the manufactures should be deducted from the gross profits realized, and also by circular No. 254, issued 12th December, 1870, it is directed that :—

"In order to insure uniformity in making out the account of expenditure, and returns of 'estimated profit on works' having been found fallacious, in consequence of arbitrary credits taken for prisoners' labour, the disbursements of every item of outlay is to be stated in the return, deducting and setting off on the other side, solely the wages received for articles sold out of the prison, adding thereto the prime cost of goods on hands."

In this gaol mats and matting, brushes and other articles manufactured by the prisoners are charged to the Board of Superintendence, as if they were sold outside the prison, and are included under the head of *net profits, the produce of the prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol*; although the mats are used to furnish the apartments and corridors of the gaol, and the brushes and other articles are used in the prison.

In the female prison at Grangegorman also the washing and mending of the linen, blankets and rugs belonging to this prison are placed to the account of net profits from the labour of the inmates of that gaol, and are debited to this establishment. These sales to the male and female prisons under the Board give nominal profits to both, which are not realized, and I consider that the system should be altered. Some of these remarks, however, hold good in most county gaols in Ireland, as the cost of supervision is not generally taken into account.

With the exception of prisoners who pay for their own maintenance, and are exempt by statute from labour in the prison, all the inmates of this gaol are employed for eight and a half hours daily at industrial works—those sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheel, and at the large mat looms for seven and a half hours in summer, and five and a half hours in winter, with intervals of rest of ten minutes, after every

twenty minutes of labour at the tread-wheel; but prisoners are only subjected to labour on the tread-wheel for the first six weeks of their sentences, no matter what term of punishment may have been awarded them, as the tread-wheel does not afford sufficient accommodation for the many offenders sentenced to hard labour in the gaol. The power of the tread-wheel also is not, in my opinion, turned to sufficient account—it is used to pump water from the canal to tanks on the gaol, which could be always kept full by the high pressure of the Vartny supply. A rent of £25 a year is paid to the Canal Company for the canal water used.

Eighteen sheds for stonebreaking have been placed against the wall of the prison in the insulating area. They are constructed of wood and covered with felt, so that they can at any time be removed without difficulty. This spot for the stone sheds was selected because it was near the back gate, where a depot for stones could be made, and therefore was most suitable for the men to work, besides stone carts could not be permitted within the interior of the prison.

When the late Governor of this prison ceased to hold his office, the Board of Superintendence paid him £30 for a conservatory which had been erected in the prison garden, notwithstanding that, as I am informed, it was not put up at his cost, but by the prisoners. That structure had fallen into considerable disrepair, and I find on looking over the proceedings of the Board that permission was given to Mr. Boyd, the present Governor, to restore it by prison labour. It has accordingly been put into thorough repair; the woodwork has been altogether renewed, a new heating apparatus by hot water pipes has been put up, instead of the old hot air flues, and the conservatory is now in excellent order. The work has been done, according to a return made to the prison office, at a cost for materials of £61 14s. The following prisoners were employed in the work:—3 carpenters, 4 months; 1 bricklayer, 3 months; 1 labourer, 4 months; 1 painter and glazier, 1 month. The cost altogether, taking into account the value of the prisoners' labour, is therefore considerable.

I do not consider that the payment of £30 to the late Governor, nor the re-erection of this conservatory, was a legitimate expenditure of public money; at the same time the Governor is much attached to the cultivation of flowers; he keeps a skilled gardener who takes good care of the building, and he states that this is almost the only enjoyment he has. It is objectionable that prisoners should be employed in painting and keeping in repair a building outside the prison proper, in a garden which exclusively belongs to the Governor, and is worked by persons not belonging to the prison staff, besides the time of a prison officer is wasted in superintending them when at work, or they are left without supervision. Within my experience abuses arose in another prison from a similar cause, and I regret that the Inspectors-General were not consulted before the present expenditure was incurred.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan. 1870 to day of inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	194	202
Average daily number of pupils,	28	29
Number of days on which school was held,	223	261

School-hours.—11 o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M.

The present schoolroom, which is under the hospital wards, is suitably fitted up; it is capable of accommodating forty-two pupils, each in a separate compartment, and all are under the supervision of the teacher.

The teacher, who is also assistant-clerk, was trained in the model school,

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richmond
Bridewell.

under the Board of National Education, and ranks in the second division, second class. Two hours daily are devoted to instruction of prisoners.

I examined the prisoners at school on the day of my visit, the answering was very creditable; but, with few exceptions, only those whose ages do not exceed twenty-six years are taught. From them are very properly excluded juveniles under sentence to a reformatory, who receive instruction in their cells, so that they do not mix with other prisoners at school. Both forms of school registries are kept. The following report of the Inspector of the Board of National Education on the school of this gaol, made 18th April, 1870, has been forwarded to the prison office:—

"Of the 28 pupils present to-day, only 2 were here at my inspection last November. The short sentences, and the short time allowed each day for school, shut out all hope of much proficiency. Only some—a very small number—of the prisoners are allowed to attend school—29 out of about 940. Even of the 29, 6 were absent to-day. At the inspection in November, 53 were on the school roll. I do not know the cause of the decrease. I understand the average attendance of the prisoners on school roll for 1869 was two and a half months. During so short a period, with only ten hours in the week for general instruction, they could have made but little progress. Even those who are allowed to attend school have, as I am informed, to work during the recreation time, after meals, to make up for the time allowed them in the school. The teacher is most anxious to improve the school, but in this the prison rules are against him. Industrial employment appears to be the great object, not literary progress. As I stated in my former reports, all prisoners under twenty-five or thirty, capable of deriving benefit from literary instruction, should be allowed to attend school, and the school time should be prolonged—these points granted, the school will improve—but otherwise no teacher, no matter what his zeal or attainments, can produce satisfactory results.

"(Signed),

T. F. O'CONNELL, District Inspector."

The following is the average number of prisoners who have attended school during the last ten years:—

1861,	.	.	.	.	6	1866,	.	.	.	.	18
1862,	.	.	.	.	7	1867,	.	.	.	.	19
1863,	.	.	.	.	13	1868,	.	.	.	.	20
1864,	.	.	.	.	12	1869,	.	.	.	.	28
1865,	.	.	.	.	18	1870,	.	.	.	.	29

Dietary.

For prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—

Class I. (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class III. (Males under 15 years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

For prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall exceed one week, &c.:—

Class I. (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class III. (Males under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; meat, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, 15s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867,	.	3'28d.	1868,	.	4'3d.	1869,	.	4'21d.	1870,	.	4'21d.
-------	---	--------	-------	---	-------	-------	---	--------	-------	---	--------

The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of provisions supplied, and in the approved tabular form recommended for their use. The milk,

bread, and stirabout at the commencement of the year were occasionally objected to by them as faulty, but not since April previous to inspection. When the provisions supplied are found to be not equal to sample, food of a better description is purchased by the Governor and charged to the contractor. On different occasions during the year when I visited the prison, I found the provisions for the use of the inmates of a fair description.

When I questioned the inmates of the gaol, on my inspection, the only complaint lodged was by several of the prisoners in No. 9 ward, that the evening milk given to them was of an inferior description; I consulted the Chaplains on the subject, but they did not corroborate the statement which the prisoners had made.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richard
Bridgesell.

The Governor checks the dietary book daily, and initials each page.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1867, . £7,328 4s. 7d. | 1868, . £6,136 9s. 3d. | 1869, . £6,078 3s. 3d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1867, . £3,120 1s. 8d. | 1868, . £3,128 3s. 4d. | 1869, . £3,246 17s. 11d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1867, . £27 9s. 0d. | 1868, . £24 14s. 10d. | 1869, . £25 6s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, £235 14s. 0d. | 1868, £274 18s. 0d. | 1869, £439 3s. 0d. | 1870, £453 6s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, . £34 7s. 0d. | 1868, . £39 0s. 0d. | 1869, . £82 0s. 0d. | 1870, . £31 4s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1867, Nil. | 1868, Nil. | 1869, . £4 18s. 7d. | 1870, £1 1s. 9d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1867, . £734 14s. 0d. | 1868, . £810 4s. 8d. | 1870, . £808 7s. 11d.

The books and accounts in this gaol are carefully kept; some are on excellent forms. All are checked and signed in red ink by the Governor weekly, some daily. The Governor's journal is fully kept, and matters in it deserving of special observation are marked in red ink, that attention may be drawn to them. The Local Inspector enters in his journal all accounts paid and his visits, as well as any matter deserving special notice. The Chaplains and Medical Officers likewise keep journals; those of the latter officers are full and satisfactory. Each warder has a report book for his own class.

All the books and registries required by statute, as well as those recommended by the Inspectors-General, are here in use, and the Governor, Deputy Governor, and the clerks in the office deserve commendation for the attention they bestow on them, I must, however, object to the debit and credit accounts of profits on the labour of prisoners for reasons stated in a former part of this report.

The system of registry of criminals is very perfect, and the former convictions of offenders can without difficulty be traced in them.

DUBLIN
DUMFREY.

Officers and Salaries.

District.		Non-Resident.			
Richmond	Wm. Ormsby, esq., Local Inspector,	£75	James Desmond, 2nd Class Warder,	£37	
Bridewell.	Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon,	125	John Bunn, do.,	36	
	Joseph G. Burse, Physician,	75	John Stack, do.,	36	
	Rev. James Quintin, Episcopalian Chaplain,	50	Non-Resident.		
	Rev. William Anthony, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	Edward Roche, Chief Clerk and Registrar,	£150	
	Rev. J. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	£33 6s. 8d.	Michael McGrath, Schoolmaster and Assistant Clerk,	96	
			John Gardiner, Storekeeper,	60	
			William Hogan, Master of Works,	80	
			Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter,	55	
			John Conway, Weaving Warder,	60	
			Peter Coleman, 1st Class Warder,	55	
			Thomas Foster, do. (Shoemaking),	60	
			William Sleith, 1st Class Warder,	60	
			Philip Bryan, 2nd Class Warder,	43	
			Joseph Grier, do.,	43	
			Neal O'D. Canfield, do.,	38	
			James J. Campbell, do.,	37	
			James Carey, Carter and Messenger,	34	
			Mary Magee, Cook and Servant,	15	

Vacancies.

Rev. Patrick Gorman resigned Roman Catholic Chaplaincy; Rev. William Anthony appointed thereto.

Warders Francis Murphy and Robert Foster retired on compensation allowances. Warders James Corcoran, Bernard Kearns, and George Graham, superannuated. Warders Phelan and Lean's appointments cancelled. Warder Hayden's services dispensed with, and Warders James Allen, Michael Cronin, Thomas Phillips, and Matthew Dunne resigned their offices. Warder Thomas Lawless died.

William Phelan, Thomas Lawless, Michael Cronin, John Lean, James Hayden, Matthew Dunne, J. Desmond, John Bunn, and John Stack, were appointed to above vacancies during the year.

Five vacancies for warders at present exist.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All officers, the Governor included (except the Chief Clerk and Registrar), receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

All married officers who reside outside receive four tons of coal each at their places of residence.

The following officers receive an annual allowance for rent:—Warder William Sleith £15, Hall-porter N. Mangan £15, Warder John Conway £15.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1869.	From 1st Jan. 1870, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	115	127
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	158
Presbyterian Chaplain,	137	148
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	570	390
Physician,	183	221
Surgeon,	178	184

Unmarried officers, who reside in the gaol, have a mess-room in which they take their meals, but it is not near the part of the prison in which prisoners are confined. The Governor, Deputy-Governor, Chief Warder, and Gate Porter have apartments in the gaol, in which they reside with their families. The Deputy-Governor does duty as temporary Governor in the female prison at Grangegorman, and remains in that gaol during the night.

In 1867 the following scale of salaries for warders in this prison was drawn up by the Local Inspector, with the assistance of the Governor, and transmitted to the Inspectors-General, who having laid it before the

Lord Lieutenant for his Excellency's approval, it was duly sanctioned by him and has since been acted on.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

1. All warders on first entering the service shall receive a salary of £36 per annum, with rations.

Richard
Bridewell.

2. An increase of £1 is added to the salary each year the warder remains in the service, provided said warder, on certificate of Local Inspector and Governor, has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of these officers during the past year.

3. All additions to salaries commence from the 1st January in each year, and no salaries of warders are to exceed the sum of £60 a year.

The conduct of the staff has generally been good during 1870, but on one occasion a circumstance arose which necessitated an investigation by my colleague and myself, and one officer was discharged on superannuation.

Proper checks by passes are established at the gate for subordinate officers when leaving the prison, the passes are signed by a superior officer, and are filed by the gate-keeper.

Contrary to the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown the Board of Superintendence have increased the superannuation allowance to Mr. C. P. Gavin, the late Local Inspector, by the sum of £35, which they have added to the presentments for 1871, with a further sum of £131 5s., supposed arrears of his pension, at that rate, for three years and nine months. The Law Adviser of the Crown has given it as his opinion that as this increase is illegal it may be traversed by any ratepayer before the judge when passing the presentments.

Hospital.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870 (to day of inspection).
No. of prisoners in hospital,	212	228	202	256
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	3,659	1,941	2,375	2,565
Average daily number in hospital,	53	31	8	7.3
Number of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	4,976	4,562	5,534	4,123
No. of deaths in the gaol,	7	4	2	*3
Cost of medicine,	£80.	£80.	£80.	£80.

Number of coroners' inquests held in the gaol during 1869, and up to day of inspection in 1870, and at what dates:—

No inquest was held in 1869. The only inquest held in 1870 was on the body of Andrew Carr, executed for murder in November of that year.

The medical officers are most attentive in the discharge of their duties in the hospital, and every possible care is bestowed on the sick under their charge.

After the removal of the insane from this gaol in September, 1868, the hospital wards were found to be unnecessarily large, and they have since been converted into workshops, where prisoners are employed in separation during the day. By this arrangement the prisoners have not in their cells at night the implements for prison breach, which were formerly found to imperil the safe custody of the inmates.

The present hospital is well provided with all proper appliances for the sick, it consists of two large wards, one used for fever cases, the other for ordinary patients; seven cells are also set apart for cases which can be treated in them.

The aspect of the old hospital was bad, facing the east; the wards of the present hospital look to the west, and any person conversant with the

* Including one executed.

DUBLIN DISTRICT. treatment of disease is aware that this is an important sanitary improvement.

Richmond Bridewell. A few prisoners whose constitutions are broken down, and others under long sentences of twelve months and upwards are given extra diet.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, J.P.
Councillor Edward Pardon.
Alderman Denis Maylan, D.L., J.P.
Alderman Joseph Manning, J.P.
Alderman John Ryan, M.P.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Alderman Patrick Bulfin, J.P.

Councillor John Draper.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Councillor H. O'Rourke, J.P.
Councillor Michael Murphy.
Councillor Joseph Butler.
Alderman Philip Redmond.

This prison is governed by the same Board as manages the female prison at Grangegorman. The meetings are held fortnightly on Wednesdays, alternately, at this prison, at Grangegorman, and in the City Hall. Thirty meetings were held during the year 1870—three others were convened, but no quorum was formed.

The great majority of the members were very regular in their attendance during the year.

No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1870.

General Observations.

Dr. Hatchell, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, having been directed by the Executive with me to inquire into the circumstances connected with the execution in this gaol on the 28th July, 1870, of Andrew Carr, convicted of murder in the city of Dublin, whose head had separated from the body after his fall from the drop, we held an inquiry accordingly on the 3rd August following, in which we were assisted by several members of the Board of Superintendence—including Mr. O'Rourke, a magistrate of the borough, who being connected with the trade of ropemaking, was able to throw considerable light on the subject.

In the course of that inquiry it was elicited that the convict Carr was the first who had ever been executed at the Richmond Bridewell, and only one execution had taken place in the county Dublin for many years, that of a convict, James Kilkenny, at Kilmainham, in the year 1865, also for murder.

The ropes which hanged both criminals were manufactured by the same maker, and were of the best Polish hemp; each contained about the same quantity of material; but the rope used at the execution of Kilkenny was more twisted than the other, and consequently harder and thinner. That used in the execution of Carr measured two inches in circumference.

Mr. O'Rourke believes that the lamentable occurrence at the execution of Carr was caused by the want of elasticity in the rope used on the occasion, which was not twisted in the manufacture, and in the laying of its threads, to the same degree as the rope used at the execution at Kilmainham, and therefore did not yield like the other; hence the neck of the convict being dislocated by the fall, and the rope, being a fixed and unyielding substance, cut through the muscles of the neck, thus separating the head from the body. In the execution at Kilmainham, on the other hand, the rope being more twisted, acted as a spiral spring.

In our report to the Lord Lieutenant we confirmed the finding at the inquest, which fully exonerated all the prison officials from blame, which does not justly attach to any person.

Dr. Minchin, the intelligent and humane Surgeon of this gaol, whose duty it was to be present at the execution, anxious that the death of the culprit should be instantaneous, consulted a work published in the Philosophical Magazine, in July, 1866, by Rev. Professor Haughton, M.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, whose knowledge of Physics, Mechanics, and Anatomy, as well as his researches on the strength of muscles and analogous matters, render him the highest authority on such subjects. Acting on the information which he obtained in that work, he advised the fall of the convict from the drop to be fourteen feet. This advice was adopted by the prison authorities; and as persons ignorant of the subject appeared unjustly to attach blame to Dr. Minchin and the Rev. Dr. Haughton, who was then absent in England, we felt it our duty to obtain the views of the latter gentleman on his return to Dublin. I annex his letter, which we consider a valuable document, containing much information, which may be found of importance should, unfortunately, another execution occur:—

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

Trinity College, Dublin,

22nd October, 1870.

DEAR MR. LINTASONE,

In reply to your communication of 10th September, enclosing the evidence taken by yourself and Dr. Hatchell respecting the execution of Andrew Carr on the 28th July last, I wish to make the following observations, which possibly may be of some use to the authorities charged with the responsible duty of carrying out the extreme sentence of the law on some future occasion:—

I was not consulted respecting the execution of Andrew Carr, nor was I present at it; and my knowledge of this subject was acquired in the following way:—Having been engaged for years in collecting materials for a work on Animal Mechanics, and never having had an opportunity of examining the body of a man who had met with a sudden death, I asked and obtained leave from the authorities to make an examination of the body of Kilkenny, who was executed in 1865, at Kilmmainham Gaol. My object in so doing, was to ascertain the exact weights of certain muscles in the living body, and thus to interpret the results I had obtained by weighing the muscles of those who had died from natural causes.

Having been present at the execution of Kilkenny, in pursuance of the above-named object, I availed myself of the opportunity to study the conditions of death by hanging.

I measured with my own hands the interval from Kilkenny's feet, when suspended, to the level of the platform on which he previously stood, and found it to be fourteen feet six inches.*

In the execution of another convict, Burke, at Clermont Gaol, a drop of sixteen feet was given, measured from feet to feet.

So far, therefore, as previous experience could guide him, Mr. Minchin, Surgeon to Richmond Gaol, was quite justified, on humane grounds, in ordering a drop of fourteen feet in the case of Andrew Carr, for his weight was comparable with that of Kilkenny and of Burke;† but care should have been taken to ascertain that the ropes used were of similar degrees of elasticity.

Mr. O'Rourke, J.R., has stated in his evidence that the rope which hanged Kilkenny was much more elastic than the rope which hanged Carr, and it is well known that the shearing force of an elastic cord or rope is less than that of an inelastic or rigid rope. The elastic rope is like a cable coiled round a post, by means of which the way of a large ship may be safely stopped, provided we allow the coil to slip gradually; while the rigid rope is like the same coil held tight, a process which will snap asunder even the strongest cable, without producing much effect in stopping the way of the ship.

It is stated that at Kilkenny's execution the rope was stretched two feet by the fall. Assuming this to be the case, I have calculated that the shock on the neck was applied as follows—through the two feet of stretching:—

* The difference between the drop ordered (nine feet) and the drop actually given, probably arose from the executioner measuring the drop from feet to neck, and not from feet to feet, which would give a difference of five feet.

† Weight of Burke, =168 lbs.
Weight of Kilkenny, =160 "
Weight of Carr, =158 "

DUBLIN DISTRICT.	Expansion.	Shock applied to neck.
	0 . . . 3 inches, . . .	40 ft. lbs.
	3 . . . 6 " . . .	120 "
Richmond	6 . . . 9 " . . .	200 "
Bridewell.	9 . . . 12 " . . .	280 "
	12 . . . 15 " . . .	360 "
	15 . . . 18 " . . .	440 "
	18 . . . 21 " . . .	520 "
	21 . . . 24 " . . .	600 "
		2,560 ft. lbs.

Thus the entire shock of 2,560 ft. lbs., instead of being applied suddenly, was brought to bear on the neck by a gradually increasing strain—a process much less likely to destroy the structure of the tissues of the neck.

I may add that, in point of fact, in the case of Kilkenny, the injury done to the bones of the neck was limited to the gentle fracture of the transverse processes of the second cervical vertebra; and that the skin was not injured in the least degree.

In conclusion, I would observe that the long drop has been used in Ireland from time immemorial, with the humane object of shortening the sufferings of the criminal; and the records of Irish executions show that the drop has ranged from nine feet to sixteen feet.

In English executions the drop ranges from two feet to three feet only; and I am informed by Mr. Gibson, Surgeon to Newgate, that during his long experience he has known but one case in which death was rapid—(case of Müller, executed for murder of Mr. Briggs in Metropolitan Railway).

Taking all the foregoing circumstances into account, I am fully of opinion that Mr. Minchin was justified in making practical use of the old Stoic maxim for the alleviation of pain, mentioned by Cicero—

"Si longus, levis; si gravis, brevis."

I am, dear Mr. Lentaigue,
Yours very faithfully,

SAMUEL HAUGHTON, *Clk., M.D.*,
Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of DUBLIN. COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL FOR FEMALES, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 16TH DECEMBER, 1870.

State, &c.

Grangegeer- MILL.	Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	For Felony,	—	1	1	—	—	—
	For Larceny,	—	3	3	—	—	—
	For Misdemeanors,	—	2	2	—	—	—
	For further Examination,	—	4	4	—	1	1
	TRIED.						
	<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
	Of Felony or Larceny:—						
	To Imprisonment,	—	21	21	—	4	4
	Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	—	9	9	—	1	1
	<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
	For Larceny,	—	8	8	—	—	—
	Offences under Larceny Act,	—	23	23	—	7	7
	In default of Bail,	—	3	3	—	1	1
	Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	—	33	33	—	2	2
	Other Misdemeanors,	—	8	8	—	1	1
	Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Drunkards,	—	6	6	—	—	—
	Total in Custody,	—	122	122	—	18	18

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
„ summarily, . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	33
Committed for trial, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total, . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	47
Committed once, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
„ twice, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
„ three, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
„ four times, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ eight „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ nine „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ ten „ . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
„ eleven „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ fifteen „ . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Number sent to reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1867, 158 | 1868, 117 | 1869, 119 | 1870 (day of Inspection), 122

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1867, . 1 | 1868, . 3 | 1869, . — | 1870 (day of Inspection), . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1867, . — | 1868, . 4 | 1869, . 4 | 1870 (day of Inspection), . 1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870 :—

1867, 30	1870, up to and including
1868, 36	day of Inspection, . . . 45
1869, 34	Day of Inspection, . . . 6

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories :—

Up to and including day of inspection, . 1 | Day of inspection, . 1

DUBLIN DISTRICT,
County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females at
Grange-gor-
man.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Goal for
Females at
Grangegreen.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
&c., to take life,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, . .	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	177	—	160	—	198	—	9	—	9	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, . .	20	—	14	—	14	—	2	—	1	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	80	—	80	—	100	—	8	—	5	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	5	—	4	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	1	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny,	394	—	369	—	361	—	48	—	73	—
Receiving stolen goods,	2	—	2	—	9	—	3	—	1	—
Embezzlement,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, . .	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . . .	5	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	10	—	12	—	5	—	1	—	1	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury, . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property with violence, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
break glass,	60	—	50	—	43	—	3	—	—	—
Tippling,	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cursing, shouting, night-walking, . .	1881	—	1747	—	1783	—	23	—	10	—
Obstructing footway,	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit suicide,	10	—	4	—	12	—	4	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	3667	—	2487	—	2559	—	106	—	190	—
Vagrancy,	99	—	48	—	83	—	1	—	1	—
Drunkenness,	1318	—	1309	—	1653	—	4	—	4	—
Remanded for further examination, . .	146	—	171	—	170	—	11	—	11	—
Total,	4230	—	4015	—	4347	—	122	—	119	—

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.

	F.		F.
Criminals,	2,658	Criminals,	2,729
Vagrants,	48	Vagrants,	85
Drunkards,	1,309	Drunkards,	1,593
Total,	4,015	Total,	4,347

Averages, &c.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.		From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.	
	F.	Date.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	120	—	129	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	161	13th Oct.	173	12th July.
Lowest ditto,	88	10th Feb.	97	31st Dec.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of
City of
Dillon
Gaol for
Females at
Grangegorman.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870 :—

16th February, 1863,	285	20th August, 1867,	212
25th July, 1864,	284	16th March, 1868,	190
4th September, 1865,	266	13th October, 1869,	161
2nd October, 1866,	242	12th July, 1870,	173

Population of borough in 1861, 254,293 inhabitants.

Number of female prisoners sent for trial by jury before Judge at Commission or Recorder at Quarter Sessions last seven years :—

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
289	243	361	229	231	160	148	193	200

Police return of number of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants at large, in the city, on the 14th September, 1868 :—

	M.		F.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	34	1	227	166	261	167
Suspected persons,	11	1	109	50	120	51
Prostitutes,	—	6	—	976	—	962
Vagrants,	72	60	910	341	982	401
	107	68	1,246	1,533	1,353	1,601

Committals of drunkards :—

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
2,230	2,427	2,547	1,646	1,239	1,318	1,309	1,533	

The preceding figures merely show the number of committals and re-committals for drunkenness, but as the same individuals were very frequently in custody during the period, they do not represent the number of individual females within the borough so committed. Thus in 1869, 687 individuals only were committed yet the total committals numbered 1,309; and in 1870 the 1,533 committals were of 812 individuals. One woman was 27 times, others 25 and 26 times convicted.

1,657 prisoners of all classes were committed to this gaol in 1869, of whom 966 were old offenders, and 691 had never previously been in custody. 59 were under 16 years of age, yet they have 111 committals recorded against them on the prison books; and the 966 old offenders committed during the year 1869 have been 16,709 times in custody in this gaol during this present and former years.

DEALIN DISTRICT.	All prisoners are bathed on admission, and afterwards monthly.
County of Dublin	Prisoners exercise for two hours daily in summer, but only for one hour in winter.
Gael for Females at Grangegorman.	They do not take exercise in wet weather.
<i>Accommodation.</i>	

Wards,	5	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	14	Store Rooms,	5
Solitary Cells,	8	Laundries,	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	126	Drying Rooms,	2
Single cells of larger size,	54	Lavatories,	6
Hospital Rooms,	6	Baths,	4
Chapels,	2	Water-closets,	28
School Room,	1	Fumigating Room,	1
Workshop,	1	Reception Room or Cell,	1
Workshed,	1	Pump,	1
		Tell-tale Clocks,	5

The accommodation in this gaol, consisting of 126 cells in the new prison, besides 54 in the wards of the old building, is quite sufficient for the requirements of the gaol district. There are also 12 solitary cells which are heated.

On the 16th December, accompanied by the Local Inspector, the Acting-Governor, the Superintendent, and her Deputy, I made my statutory inspection for the year 1870 of the prison and its inmates.

I found the cells and the general prison in a satisfactory state of order and cleanliness, and the prisoners amenable to discipline. I questioned all those in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any. It appeared to me, however, that they had not sufficient clothing when at exercise during the winter months, and I suggested that a cape or cloak be provided for use when in the open air at that season of the year.* Stockings also should be supplied to all female prisoners, indeed it is a question whether they are not an obligatory part of dress under the head of "suitable clothing for female prisoners."

The prison buildings are all now in sound repair, the cells properly furnished, and the fittings and heating apparatus in excellent order. As has been remarked in former reports on this gaol, it was a mistake to have placed the hot-water pipes for heating the cells at the top instead of on a level with the floor of the cells, as much heat is lost thereby, and facility is afforded for suicide by the large pipes placed just over the doors of the cells. The compartments in the lavatories are unnecessarily large.

The schoolroom has been much improved, and it is now one of the best in any gaol in Ireland, but the laundry is too large and straggling, and the inmates not sufficiently under supervision when at work. It requires double the number of officers for supervision which under a different arrangement would be necessary.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	353	144	Shifts,	470	137
Sheets, pairs of,	322	128	Jackets,	383	41
Rags,	223	187	Petticoats,	489	93
Hammocks or cots,	128	—	Aprons,	427	665
Bed-ticks,	117	51	Neckerchiefs,	486	249
Bedsteads,	70	—	Caps,	518	269
			Stockings, pairs of,	11	39
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	206	2

* They are now provided.

The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing is sufficient for present requirements, and some in store. There is a proper apparatus for fumigating the private clothes of prisoners adjoining the reception ward.

The supply of water to the tank placed over the new wing, by which the water-closets and lavatories are supplied, being from the city main, is unfailing, and the sewerage is stated to be effective. The tank is capable of containing 5,000 gallons.

The locks in the prison are good; they are repaired by contract for a sum of £12 annually.

Gas is supplied to all the cells and every compartment of the occupied portion of the prison. It is extinguished at 7, P.M., in the cells. The gas burners are not well placed in the cells.

There are two good chapels in the gaol.

Since the occupation by prisoners of the new wing, the gaol is strictly managed on the separate system, under the Act 3 Vic. cap. 44, except in the laundry. There are still some improvements which should be made, but much has been done, and I perceive a desire on the part of the prison authorities to make this an excellent prison. The heating apparatus in the bath-room off the wards of the hospital, which has been out of order for many years, is now effective, and water for baths off both the upper wards are heated from it. Two new warm baths have been fixed in the reception ward, and it is proposed to put up a third which is required to prevent delay in the bathing of prisoners on reception. These arrangements are important, as warm baths are peculiarly necessary for the health and cleanliness of persons of the class to which the majority of the prisoners committed to this gaol belong.

Seizable by-laws have been framed by the Board of Superintendence, approved by the Town Council, and have received the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

Unlock is held at 6.30 A.M. in summer, and at 7 in winter, and the prison cells are locked for the night at 5.45 P.M. in winter.

The female Superintendent or her assistant attends unlock and lock-up.

Four matrons are appointed for night guard, two on every night, for each alternate fortnight. The junior officers are selected for that duty.

No escape has been attempted from the gaol for many years.

There are five tell-tale clocks in the gaol; two are on an improved principle by Frenley Brothers, Dublin, which, it is stated, cannot be tampered with. The tell-tale clocks placed in the new prison, reception wards, and in the hospital, are pegged hourly at night; they are examined every morning by the assistant matron, who reports on them in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book.

Prisoners are permitted to receive visitors—the untried, twice weekly, the convicted, once in three months. Occasionally, under special circumstances, more frequent visits are permitted.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.</i>		<i>From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.</i>	
By Magisterial authority,	3	By Magisterial authority,	3
Dark or Refractory Cells,	—	Dark or Refractory Cells,	1
Stoppage of Diet,	55	Stoppage of Diet,	137
Other Punishments,	11	Other Punishments,	8
Total,	69	Total,	149

The book in which the punishments are recorded by the female Superintendent is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings. All punishments are, before being inflicted, countersigned by the Acting-Governor, in order to carry out the requirements of the 1st Rule

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of
City of
Gaol for
Females at
Grangeview.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females at
Grangegorman.

of the 109th Section of the Prisons Act, which directs that no woman can be Governor of a gaol. On three occasions in 1869 and on three in 1870 magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence, inflicted punishments on refractory prisoners whose offences were of a more aggravated character.

The punishment cells in this prison are artificially heated and fitted up for separation with bells and other appliances; prisoners in these cells at night are supplied with proper bedding.

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Washing,	17	Sewing,	40
Cleaning and cooking,	13	Knitting,	2
		Nurses,	5
Total,	30	Total,	47

Summary.

Punitive labour,	30	In Reception Ward,	20
Industrial labour,	47	Infirm,	3
Sick,	18		
Unemployed,	4	Total in custody,	123

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1867,	26	18	3½	1869,	137	19	4
1868,	23	17	4	1870,	125	11	4½

The large nominal increase in the profits from prisoners' labour in 1869 and 1870 is due to the washing and other work done for the male prison, and charged to that establishment. It can therefore scarcely be considered to come under this heading.

Washing, prison duties, sewing, and knitting, constituted the principal employment of the inmates during the past year.

The contract for barrack-washing which was held for many years by the Board of Superintendence has now been lost, and it is difficult to find employment for prisoners in industrial works. Some other system should be organized by which full occupation in industrial works would be given to the inmates, and their labour made remunerative. All the washing and mending of linen, blankets, &c., belonging to the male prisoners in Richmond Bridewell is carried on in this prison, and is the principal occupation of the inmates.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1869.	From 1st Jan. 1870, to day of Inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	311	244
Average daily number of pupils,	18	142
Number of days on which school was held,	280	261

School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Prisoners of twenty-six years of age and under attend school, but none whose ages exceed that period of life.

The school-room in this gaol is capable to accommodate twenty-seven prisoners in strict separation, with all suitable appliances for teaching. The teacher is well qualified, and trained under the National Board of Education.

The proper school registries are kept. Needlework is now taught in the schools, and prisoners who have an aptitude to learn, are instructed in the principles of cutting out and dress-making, by which they can acquire an art useful for their support by honest industry after discharge.

This school is taught according to the rules of the National Board of Education, and is inspected by their officers. The teacher ranks in the third class.

The following is the Report of the Inspector of National Education on the condition of this school when he made his last inspection on the 7th June, 1870. Fifteen pupils were then present:—

He states that "the course of instruction consists chiefly of reading, writing, and arithmetic. This course (he considers) sufficiently extensive, as the prisoners are for the most part committed only for short periods. Their attainments in reading and writing were quite equal to his expectations. Two could write from dictation with a fair degree of correctness. The result of the examination in arithmetic was not so satisfactory, as the pupils had been only a short time in attendance at the school."

The Sisters of Mercy on two days in the week give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates of the prison. A room close to the entrance is set apart for the purpose, as it is not found advisable that prisoners should be visited in their cells.

Dietary and Contracts.

For prisoners under sentence exceeding one week, and untried prisoners not maintaining themselves—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.—Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

For prisoners under sentence not exceeding one week—Breakfast—Same as above. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable soup. Supper—None.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; brown 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; meat, per lb., beef, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., mutton, 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; butter, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, 14s. 5d.; straw, per cwt., at market prices; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1867, . . . 33d. | 1868, . . . 27d. | 1869, . . . 32d.

At present little extra diet is given to prisoners unless to those in hospital. The provisions when I visited were of good quality, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the supply. I observe they state that on a few occasions "the stirabout was thin, and the brown bread not good."

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1867, £3,760 18s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1868, £3,381 8s. 6d. | 1869, £4,822 0s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1867, £2,330 7s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1868, £2,501 16s. 9d. | 1869, £2,182 18s. 8d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1867, . . £34 8s. 11d. | 1868, . . £41 14s. 3d. | 1869, . . £40 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1867, . . £358 10s. 5d. | 1868, . . £121 18s. 2d. | 1869, . . £489 10s. 3d.

All the superior officers have journals, and each class Matron has a book, in which she reports on her class to the female Superintendent. The journal of the Superintendent is well and carefully kept; in it she enters the different occurrences in the gaol, as well as the performance of the various duties of her office. The journal is afterwards examined by the Local Inspector, who signs it previously to being submitted to the

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin and for Females at Grangegorman.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females at
Grangegorse.

Board. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and Medical Officers have journals; those of the Medical Officers are very carefully kept; the Chaplains also enter observations in their journals, and the Local Inspector such matters as appear worthy of note. I found the various registries of discipline and finance kept with care and attention. All the best forms are in use. The Acting-Governor, who is a very attentive officer, checks calculations in the general registry.

In former Reports I expressed an opinion that females should be employed in the clerk's office here, as at Mountjoy Female Prison, on all matters concerning discipline and the registry of prisoners, and the male officers only to attend to the accounts, the contracts, and in the external duties of the gaol; with separate offices for the clerks of each sex. I trust that this arrangement will be ultimately adopted.

The gate-book is examined daily by the Superintendent and by the Governor.

In the absence of the Acting-Governor, the female Superintendent or some other superior officer of the gaol should sign the dietary book. The markings of the tall-tale clock are duly entered in the "State of Prison at Lockings Book."

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-resident.</i>				Eliza Sullivan, Second Class			
William Ormsby, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	Matron,	30	0	0
Rev. William Maturin, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Sarah Gethings, do.	30	0	0
Rev. John J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8	Della Doyle, do.	30	0	0
Rev. James Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0	Annie Wiseman, do.	30	0	0
Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon,	124	0	0	Lizzie Thomann, do.	30	0	0
Graham Burne, Physician,	75	0	0	Lorenzo Lyons, Registrar, &c.	110	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Michael Meagher, Assistant Clerk,	70	0	0
Henry Phillips, Acting Governor,	—			Edward Ternan, Gate-keeper,	65	0	0
Helena M. Worthy, Superintendent,	100	0	0	Joseph Coffey, Guardsman,	41	0	0
Alice Keshan, Principal Matron,	65	0	0	Three female servants at £15 each per annum.			
Eliza Dillon, Hospital Matron,	60	0	0	<i>Non-resident Sub-officers.</i>			
Mary E. Carey, Court Attendant Matron,	50	0	0	Suzanna Lambie, First Class Matron,	40	0	0
Maria Hitchcock, Work Matron,	50	0	0	Eliza Murphy, Reception Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Jane Latkin, School do.	40	0	0	Maryanne Monaghan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Conry, Kitchen Matron,	40	0	0	Maria Whelan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0
				Patk. McCarthy, Guardsman,	40	0	0

Vaccines.

Frances Cooper, Second Class Matron, resigned; Lizzie Thomann appointed. Teresa Kearney, House Servant, resigned; Eliza Doyle employed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers from Governor downwards receive rations of bread, milk, coals, candles, and soap.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1870, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	120	122
Chaplain, Established Church,	104	165
Presbyterian Chaplain,	111	98
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	453	327
Physician,	165	168
Surgeon,	241	259

* In 1870 £290 was expended by the Board on the purchase of furniture for the apartments of the female Superintendent.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females at
Grangeview.

Although the attendances during the year of the Roman Catholic Chaplain are marked in the above table as being very frequent, I regret to say that these attendances were almost always by substitutes, as he seldom enters the prison. The Roman Catholic Chaplains of the city of Dublin gaols are better paid than any other Chaplains of a county prison in Ireland. They each receive £100 a year salary, while the Protestant Chaplain is only paid £50, and the Presbyterian £33 6s. 8d. The present Roman Catholic Chaplain is in bad health and unable to perform the duties of his office, and I would suggest that he be superannuated and an active clergyman appointed in his place.

I regret to observe it stated in the journal of the Governor, that some of the female officers have been culpable in the discharge of their duties, and one more especially was detected in bringing tea to a prisoner when working in the laundry.

The Deputy-Governor of Richmond Bridewell acts temporally, to legalize punishments, as Governor of this gaol until the law is altered, but on an express understanding that he is not to found a claim for superannuation allowance in consequence of the gratuity which he receives for the discharge of duties connected with this prison. He was appointed Acting-Governor in 1867, since which period he has received a gratuity of £50 yearly, and has performed the duties to the satisfaction of the Board and the Inspectors-General.

Hospital.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870 (to day of Inspection).
Number of prisoners in hospital.	287	318	341	442
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein.	6,840	6,035	7,147	6,697
Average daily number in hospital.	27	23	16	16
Number of deaths in the gaol.	4	2	2	—
Cost of medicine.	£80	£80	£80	£80

There is an excellent hospital attached to this prison, with abundant accommodation and large well-ventilated wards, provided with suitable appliances for the sick; but the exercising grounds are rather confined. A covered passage connects the hospital with the general prison so that at night all prisoners are sufficiently secured under one lock, and the hospital is visited by the night-patrol, who pegs the tell-tale clock in that part of the prison. Bath-rooms are off two of the wards, and the baths are now supplied with both hot and cold water.

I found the hospital building very well kept, clean and orderly on all occasions when I inspected it during the year, and the sick appear to be properly cared by the hospital matron, who is most attentive to their wants. Two deaths occurred in the gaol in 1869, but none in 1870. The physician and surgeon who attend in the Richmond Bridewell visit the sick in this prison also.

The Coroner has not held an inquest in this prison since 1864, when one was held, and two in 1863; but no other since 1855.

Board of Superintendence.

This prison is governed by the same Board of Superintendence as that for males at Richmond Bridewell. The Board meets every fortnight, alternately, at each gaol and at the City Hall.

The names of the Board have already been given in my Report on the Richmond Bridewell.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females at
Grangegorman.

General Observations.

In June, 1870, the Directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company submitted a proposal to the Board of Superintendence relative to the purchase, for railway purposes, of a portion of the garden of this gaol; the Board having referred the matter to the Inspectors-General for their opinion and advice, were informed "that there was no objection to the proposed sale, provided always that the safe custody of the prisoners is in no way interfered with, and that due precautions are taken that the sanitary condition of the gaol is not injured." Since that time the Board appears to hesitate as to the advisability of treating for the sale of any portion of the premises, and have postponed the consideration of the matter, under an impression that future prison legislation might so alter the circumstances of the gaol as to render it desirable to retain the entire of the land belonging to it. I do not agree with the Board in this opinion; future legislation will probably cause the removal of prisoners under long sentences, and habitual criminals to a central depot, under Government management and control, but always a sufficient number of females under short sentences will be committed from the police courts of the city of Dublin to make a prison such as this necessary. The new building has been erected at a cost of upwards of £13,000, and there are besides excellent offices and quarters for officers, which admirably suit the circumstances of the prison, but there is no probability that the large garden, now a waste, will ever be required for prison purposes. The purchase-money which would be paid for this waste ground by the Railway Board would be more than sufficient to pay for alterations in the Richmond Bridewell, which could be made an excellent separate prison, and likewise to build a court-house for the city on the ground belonging to that prison, if found desirable.

A prison for females should not be too close to that for males, I therefore do not advocate the building of a male prison here, and besides, the city has in Richmond Bridewell a prison which could be altered to meet all the requirements of the separate system at a trifling cost.

The necessity for the repeal of the 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and that females should have sole charge of the discipline of a female prison is not sufficiently understood or appreciated, I therefore here repeat some observations taken from my report on this gaol in 1868:—

"In September, 1836, at the instance of Lord Morpeth, afterwards the Earl of Carlisle, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, the benevolent Mrs. Fry, who devoted herself to the improvement of prisons in Great Britain, selected, for her zeal and ability in the management of prisoners, Mrs. Marlon Rawlins from among the officers of Coldbath Fields Prison, London, as especially suited to take charge of a female prison in Dublin, and she was accordingly transferred to Grangegorman Prison in that year. Mr. Long, Inspector-General of Prisons, states in his report (in 1849), that 'it was (he believed) fully understood at the time when the Penitentiary was first established that the entire management of the prisoners should devolve upon females only. As, however, it is strictly laid down in the Prison Act that it shall not be lawful for a woman to be keeper of a prison, the institution was placed under the charge of a Governor, whose duties, never completely defined, were always in collision with those of the actual superintendent, who was called head matron.'

"Although Mrs. Rawlins, under the direction of Mrs. Fry, framed the establishment to meet the circumstances of the case, the arrangement then made did not quite meet the views of Mrs. Fry, as will appear from the following paragraphs out of her letters to Mrs. Rawlins, when giving instructions in 1837, on the formation of this prison:—

"Upton, 3, 15, 1837.

"DEAR FRIEND,—Major Palmer wrote to me that, in consequence of some Act of Parliament, the house-steward must take the name of Governor, or Gaoler. This appears unavoidable; but I consider if this person has anything to do with visiting the women under their punishments, or with the female officers, our wished-for arrangement of a perfect female prison, governed by female officers, is at an end. I think the fewer male

officers the better. I will endeavour to state the duties of the steward. He would have enough to do if he kept all the accounts, kept the stores, superintended the few male officers, and was ready to be called on to aid in case of any great difficulty. I see no occasion for any clerk, in which case the house-steward might have some addition to his present salary.

"I have no objection to thy telling Major Palmer my views. I am likely to be with Lord Morpeth next week upon other business, and if either Major Palmer or thyself would like to consult me further the sooner you do it the better.

"I am quite surprised so many male officers are appointed, it appears to me such a pity to add to the burden and expense of the establishment.

"I am very anxious that your arrangements may not be fixed until I hear again, either from thyself, or one of the ladies, or Major Palmer; for much as I desire not improperly to come forward in this or any other matter, yet I think for the cause sake, I must do my endeavour to have the experiment tried of a real female prison.

(Signed),

"Thy friend,

"ELIZABETH FRY."

"DEAR FRIEND,—I do not like the house-steward inspecting twice a week. I think it makes him a Governor. I believe it will not prove his interest to interfere in anything that is not absolutely his duty to attend to. My interview with Lord Morpeth quite confirms this view. It is of peculiar importance in this state of the prison. I also advise thy consulting the ladies as much as possible, and I hope they will begin their visits without delay.

"Lord Morpeth is very kind, and I think much interested in the subject.

"I remain, with regard, thy friend,

"ELIZABETH FRY.

"Marian Rawlin,

"Superintendent Matron,

"Female Prison, Dublin."

"The defect in the law prevented Mrs. Fry's views from being fully carried out in this prison; but afterwards they were adopted when Mountjoy Female Prison was established. In English Government Female Prisons also, and in those on the continent, the principle is recognised; and I earnestly hope that, in future legislation, it will never be departed from."

JOHN LESTAIGNE, Inspector-General.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
15TH DECEMBER, 1870.

Four
Courts
Marshalsea

	Males.	Females.	Total
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1869,	24	3	28
Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1870,	199	20	219
	224	23	247
Discharged from 1st January to 31st December, 1870,	186	20	206
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1870,	38	3	41
Highest number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870,	38	3	41
Lowest number in custody for like period,	18	5	21
Highest number of females in custody for like period,	—	7	—
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	—	2	—
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869,	31	3	34
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870,	29	3	32
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	13	2	17
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1869,	14	3	17
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1870,	22	3	25

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 15th
December, 1870.

Four Courts Marshals	Class.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent.	In furnished rent rooms, paying rent.	7	—	7			
	In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent.	1	—	1			
	In free room under remand.	1	—	1			
						9	9
2.—In furnished common halls.	In furnished common halls.	1	—	1			
	In unfurnished common halls.	2	—	2			
						3	3
3.—In pauper buildings.	In pauper buildings.	9	3	12			
	In hospital (paupers).	8	—	8			
						17	20
Total in custody on day of Inspection.						29	32

TABLE showing the number of prisoners in custody on days of inspection, and the average number of prisoners in the prison during the last eight years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection.	38	31	25	33	34	37	28	32
Number of pauper debtors in custody on ditto.	25	15	13	22	18	19	17	20
Average number in custody during the year.	52	39	34	38	31	35	34	32
Average number of pauper debtors ditto.	29	20	19	23	18	20	18	17

Only one prisoner was placed in a punishment cell during the year, where he was confined for 5 hours, in January, 1870, as a punishment for breach of prison rules.

Number of Visitors excluded for attempting to bring spirits, &c., concealed on their persons into the Prison, during the year 1870.

Males.	13	Females.	11
--------	----	----------	----

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal.	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal.	170	0	0
James Houston, Storekeeper, and in charge of pauper building.	100	0	0
Henry Lilburne, Hatchman.	52	0	0
John McCarthy, do.,	52	0	0
Joseph Burke, do.,	52	0	0
James Reed, Messenger.	40	0	0
Francis Pollin, Night Watchman.	40	0	0
Catherine McCarthy, Matron.	31	10	0

Hatchman Henderson resigned; Burke appointed hatchman. Messenger O'Shea dismissed; James Reed appointed messenger. Eliza McGinty died; Catherine McCarthy appointed matron.

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coal yearly for his office, and the Deputy Marshal 10 tons for his house use. The storekeeper in charge of the pauper department, the matron, the watchman for the guard-room, and hatchmen for their sleeping-room, receive each 5 tons yearly; there is a further allowance of 1½ lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and ½ a lb. in summer half-year, to the resident hatchman.

Subordinate male officers are supplied with one suit of uniform clothing yearly, and a great coat, and an extra pair of trousers every second year.

Non-Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.
John Francis Testling, Local Inspector,				
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	180	0	0	
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain,	55	7	8	Four Courts
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	5	Marshbrook
Charles Benson, Physician,	60	0	0	
David Lyon, Apothecary,	114	18	0	
	30	0	0	

Non-Resident Officers' Visits from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

Local Inspector,	108	R. C. Chaplain,	112
Protestant Chaplain,	96	Surgeon and Physician,	167
Presbyterian Chaplain,	88		

Prison Servants and Salaries.

	Yearly Salary.
Anne Motherwell, Female Searcher,	£27 0 0
Mary Murphy, Servant,	21 0 0
Catherine Hickey, do.,	21 0 0
Anne Hackett, do.,	21 0 0
Ellenor Moran, do.,	21 0 0
Anne Finnegan, do.,	21 0 0
Eliza Keogh do.,	21 0 0

These servants are paid monthly; they do not sleep in the prison, but come at unlock in the morning, and remain during the day.

Upper Prison.

In the upper yard there are 37 rooms, 5 of which are occupied by the storekeeper, 1 by the hatchmen and messenger, 1 is a kitchen for the servants, 2 have been furnished to accommodate 4 second class prisoners each, and are now called furnished common halls, in which at present there is but 1 prisoner, paying 4s. a week for furniture and attendance; there are 7 rooms occupied by first class prisoners, paying 8s. a week each for rent, furniture, and attendance; 1 by a remand prisoner who pays no rent, but pays 5s. 6d. a week for furniture and attendance; and 1 by a prisoner who supplied his own furniture, and pays 2s. 6d. a week Government rent—19 rooms in this yard are thus vacant, 4 of which are small inner rooms.

Lower Prison.

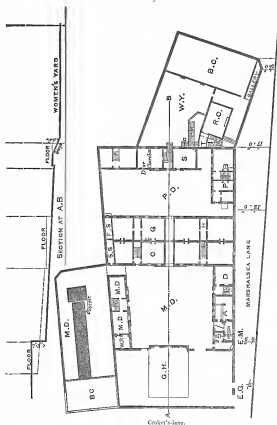
In the lower yards 4 rooms are used as a common hall, 2 of which are vacant; 1 is occupied by 2 prisoners who supply their own furniture; and 1 is used as a visiting-room for pauper prisoners.

The male pauper building consists of 5 rooms, 4 of them are furnished, and can accommodate 6 prisoners each, 2 being occupied by 9 prisoners, the other room is used as a kitchen for all pauper prisoners.

The hospital building (letter E) consists of 5 rooms, 2 of which are occupied by 8 male patients, 2 by the matron and her family; the fifth is used as a store—used for spare bedding, furniture, &c., for 1st and 2nd class prisoners.

The female pauper building (letter F) consists of 6 small rooms, 1 of which is used as a dispensary, having a door leading into the hospital, another is furnished as a common hall. It is at present unoccupied; 2 rooms are occupied by 3 pauper prisoners, and 2 rooms are vacant.

Ground Plan of Prison.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Four
Courts
Marshals

G.H., Governor's house; E.G., entrance to ditto; E.M., entrance to prison hatch; M.D., yards for master debtors; P.D., ditto for paupers; B.C., bail-courts; R.C., Roman Catholic chapel; S.S., stores; W.R., watchman's room.

As has been observed in former reports on this prison, the buildings of which it is composed are old, and wanting in many requirements. The woodwork is in part decayed. The only water-closet in the prison is in the hospital. There are none attached to the houses in which the prisoners reside, and it is difficult to keep the yards clean and the buildings tidy.

Master and mistress debtors reside in the upper yard; both sexes occupy rooms in the same buildings, the outside doors of which are locked

at night, but not the apartments of the prisoners. The common halls and pauper buildings are in the lower yard, where also are the places of worship and the hospital, but no sufficient separation of classes or sexes is possible; and although there is an exercising yard intended for females, it is cold and damp and never used. The ball-alley and places of worship being situate in the lower prison, master debtors cannot be prevented from going through the lower yard to these places, and pauper debtors having business at the hatch must necessarily pass through the upper yard to it, but each class is restricted as far as is possible to their proper quarters, and the gate dividing the two yards is ordinarily kept closed—the separation, however, is very imperfect.

During the past year the prison has been kept in sufficient order and repair. The sewerage is good, and there is an abundant supply from the Vartny works of water, which can be conveyed to all parts of the buildings. The furniture provided by Government for the use of the prisoners has been well cared, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs is of good quality, and quite sufficient for the requirements of the prison. The stores are carefully kept, and this part of the prison is satisfactory. The rules have been enforced, and there has been no grave cause of complaint of the prisoners, whose conduct has been orderly during the year.

On the occasion of my statutable annual inspection, I questioned all the inmates of the gaol, and found no cause of complaint. The prisoners expressed themselves satisfied with the treatment which they received.

The Government allowance to each pauper prisoner is as follows:—For breakfast, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meal made into stirabout, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of best quality bread for dinner, together with 1 quart of new milk daily—1 lb. of bread is allowed in lieu of stirabout when ordered by the medical officer.

No escape was attempted from the prison in 1869 or 1870. Two deaths occurred in the prison during the year 1870 but in neither case caused by confinement in the prison; and the Medical Officer of the gaol considers that the sanitary condition of the inmates has been satisfactory. I subjoin his report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

"I am happy to be able to say that the sanitary state of the prison during the year 1870 has continued very good. There has not been a single case of infectious disease since last report, nor did any form of disease show itself which could be attributed to the prison or its arrangements. Many persons come into the prison in a very unhealthy state, the result of age, intemperance, anxieties, and privations. Many of them, in former years, enjoyed all the comforts of life, and now stand in need of medical care, and a more generous diet than the ordinary prison diet. But though at liberty to change the diet, when absolutely necessary on account of health, I do so very sparingly, as it is believed that debtors are apt to delay the settlement of their affairs if made very comfortable in their confinement.

"Two deaths occurred in 1870—one from heart disease, the other from liver disease and dyspepsy. Both were far advanced in these complaints when admitted.

"CHARLES BENSON, M.D. & F.R.C.S.

"Physician and Surgeon to the Prison.

"42, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin."

Under existing circumstances, and having regard to the proposed alteration in the law with regard to debtors in Ireland, no structural improvement attended with expense has been made in this prison during the past year, and the defects pointed out in former reports of the Inspectors-General still continue. My colleague and I have been unwilling to urge the Executive to incur the large expenditure in alterations which we consider are absolutely required for the due separation of classes and the enforcement of discipline. We trust that another Session of Parliament will not pass without legislation on the subject.

JOHN LENTAGH, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.